

HOBBIES

June
1934

THE
MAGAZINE
FOR
COLLECTORS

15
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A Modern Cave Man Tells His Story

By RUSSELL T. NEVILLE, *The Caveman*

I WONDER if you have ever stopped to think that there are very few places where white explorers have not been? Both Poles have been reached. There is no darkest Africa left. I am told that the greatest remaining possibilities for original exploration, lie along the Amazon River and in other parts of South America.

But there are still tremendous caves waiting for a venturesome man to explore.

To bear me out in that statement, I may say that a former State Geologist of Kentucky estimates that there are 100,000 miles of caves in that State alone. That staggering figure equals four times the distance around the earth at the Equator.

I am sure that most of you have never thought of caves as being rich in collector's material. And by that statement I do not mean that geological specimens are the only things you can collect in caves in furtherance of your hobby.

Personally, I collect caves themselves. Naturally, I don't tear them out of the earth and drag 'em home with me as trophies. My system is far better than that. Following the example set by many big game hunters who get marvelous results without ever killing a single specimen, I, too, pursue my hobby with a camera.

All I ask caves to do is to sit up and let me make portraits of them. Then I am quite content to move on to other and darker caves, if there be such, leaving the beauties and marvels of nature unharmed for others to see and enjoy.

In the last fifteen years, I have visited about 150 American caves, making close to 6,000 five by seven negatives in these caverns. I have a collector's satisfaction in knowing that my unique and valuable collection of cave pictures stands alone and without anything to compare with it. So far as I can learn, no one else has a similar hobby, and I am very sure that no other individual will ever duplicate my work.

In addition to my still pictures, I have taken more than 12,000 feet of standard size (35mm) motion pictures in caves.

My sister, Hazel E. Neville, and my daughter, Julia D. Neville, have always been with me on these trips and rendered valuable assistance in making the pictures.

A very careful estimate indicates that we have traveled through more

than 1,000 miles of different cave passage ways. That leaves out of consideration all duplicate trips and places where we have had to retrace our steps.

All of this work has been great fun even though we haven't any trophy cups to clutter up the mantle or the buffet. Hard work, too, for that matter, but that's all a part of the fun.

There is a certain thrill in realizing that you are the very first human being to look upon a certain cave formation or cave room. You will never feel such a sensation unless you find your way into some unexplored territory—a place difficult of access, perhaps a mite dangerous, and to a place where no other explorer or human being has ever been before.

Floyd Collins whose tragic death in Sand Cave in 1925, aroused the sympathies of the world, was our very good friend. We went places and saw things in caves with that intrepid explorer. Together we discovered new caves, we traversed passages never before seen by any one else, and in some instances we know we reached places where no one else will ever go because of breakdowns and cave-ins which have closed the passages since we saw them.

All during our explorations, our faithful cameras have been carried and dragged along, making a pictorial record as we went. It has always been my desire to portray the wonderful subterranean marvels and beauties so that others who cannot visit them personally, may get an idea of what we have seen.

My cave pictures are all flashlights, of course, except the movies and they have been taken by means of flares. The ones we use burn with an effective light for half a minute. They throw off a tremendous amount of smoke and sulphur gas, making their use unpleasant and sometimes, even dangerous.

Many of you no doubt are more or less familiar with the rock sculptures found in the caves in France and Spain. Field Museum of Natural History has recently opened a series of cave man exhibits which are amongst the outstanding features of that great institution.

Do you know that we have a tremendous, large cave in America which was inhabited by prehistoric people? These cave men here in America were Indians, since all of our primitive people were of that race.

I will not reveal the exact location of this cave, but please remember that I am not now speaking of Cliff Dwellers nor the people who lived in rock shelters, sometimes erroneously referred to as caves in the Southwest.

The people I refer to were skilled weavers. They were farmers—a people who lived in this cave over a long period of time. You will want to know my reasons for these deductions.

We found, as others have, a considerable amount of material left by these brave and hardy folk. They raised corn of fine quality. They planted and harvested other crops such as squash, gourds, sunflowers, tobacco and other food plants. Scientists say that the tobacco found in this cave, for instance, is the oldest in the world today.

So far as I can learn, no artifacts have ever been found in this cave excepting a few in the entrance, these perhaps belonging to a later culture.

The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, has published a monograph dealing with some of the prehistoric fabrics from this cave, under the title of "Sandals and Other Fabrics from Kentucky Caves."

Entomologists will find an interesting and varied insect life in many caves. I am told that more than fourteen species of insects have been taken from one cave in Southern Indiana.

Students and collectors interested in zoology will also find rare and unusual forms of life in caves. I wish I might have space in which to tell you of some of the interesting little cave dwellers we have found during our explorations.

Surely a cave is about the last place in the world where stamp and postmark collectors would expect to find anything of interest along the line of their specialized hobby.

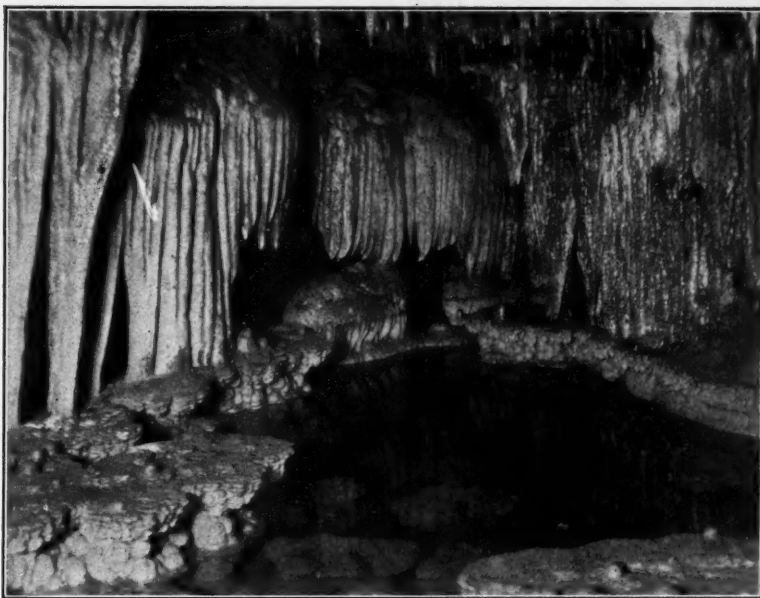
But—Carlsbad Cavern in Southeastern New Mexico is a National Park. There is a dining room in this mighty cavern, 760 feet below the surface of the ground and at a distance of more than a mile inside the natural entrance. I understand that the new elevator is in operation now and that it is possible to enter the cave by this means, coming into a part close to the dining room. The interesting feature to stamp and cover collectors is the fact that you may mail cards or letters in a Government mail box in Carlsbad Cavern and the postmark will show that the

mail actually was mailed in the Cavern. It is the only place in the world where there is postal service in a cave.

Perhaps that will be news to most stamp collectors. I have no authority for saying so, but I have an idea that Colonel Thomas Boles, Superintendent of Carlsbad National Park might accommodate you if you sent covers to him for mailing in the Cavern. Colonel Boles and his corps of National Park Rangers in charge, are doing a wonderfully fine work in handling this portion of Uncle Sam's domain. Should you send covers for mailing to Colonel Boles, you might tell him I suggested doing, so and that you saw the tip in *HOBBIES*. Address him, Colonel Thomas Boles, Carlsbad, New Mexico.

Those interested in collecting geological specimens will find caves a rich field in which to indulge their hobby. I hesitate about making that statement for fear some thoughtless collectors may be tempted to break formations or otherwise destroy the wonderful things they find in caves. Please remember that it has taken nature millions of years, in many instances, to form a small bit of handiwork which you can wreck and forever destroy in a few seconds. Wanton destruction of caves has been practiced ever since people began going into these marvels. In Kentucky many beautiful caves have been completely wrecked so far as beauty is concerned, by men who break up the formations to secure material for souvenir making. I know, however, that the true lover of nature and a sincere geologist will not ruthlessly destroy what he finds in a cave.

A large number of caves are open to the public. In doing construction work, opening passages to allow visitors to enter without undue discomfort, much material is broken out. Ordinarily cave owners, if you convince them of your worthy intentions, are glad enough to dispose of this



What could be more satisfying on a hot summer day than the collecting of cave pictures? Such is the hobby of Russell T. Neville, Kewanee, Ill.

material. My sincere plea is for you not to desecrate or destroy caves for material that can never be replaced or duplicated by nature.

Book collectors will be surprised at the large number of items dealing with caves. Many of these books are quaint, having a true collector's value. Every preacher and doctor who visited Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, or Wyandotte Cave in Southern Indiana long before the Civil War seems to have had a yen to set down his impressions of his visit. Many of them yielded to the temptation, resulting in a number of curious little volumes. We have rather a complete collection of these rare cave books.

There is a fine chance for some one to collect the legends and myths connected with caves. Mythology is

full of these references. You may be surprised, too, to learn that the Bible has almost 400 cave references. These include all dealing with bottomless pits, utter darkness, abysses and similar phenomenon where the context clearly indicates that caves are meant.

From the foregoing, you will realize that there is a wide collector's interest in caves. Hobby riders in varied lines will find something pertaining to their hearts' desires in these mysterious places. Whether you visit a cave with the idea of adding to your collection or not, by all means see any caves which may be available to you in your travels. You will find them interesting and worth while, whether you bring anything away with you or not, excepting your memories and impressions of these wonderful places.

PHILOYIALY - - a new hobby

By

S. JAY COFFINEAU, O. D.

Philoyialist (fil-o-ye-alist), n. (Greek, filos—friend; yialia—eyeglasses.) 1. A student of optics. 2. a dabbler in optics, i.e. eyeglasses, lenses. 3. One who is fond of collecting and studying eyeglasses, ophthalmic lenses, eyeglass frames, etc.

LIKE the philatelist who collects and studies postage stamps and stamped envelopes, the philoyialist is fond of collecting eyeglasses, spectacles, and their appurtenances and accessories. It is a relatively new hobby and one in which the material is still available in rich quantities. It may require search but the reward for the seeker will be a rich one for some time to come.

It is said that the British Optical Museum has no less than 100,000 varieties of eyeglasses, spectacles, lenses, pince-nez and boxes in its col-

lection. And among the collections of the Peabody Museum of Salem, Mass., there are spectacles from China, India, ancient Greece, and others from other old civilizations and periods, most of them of genuine native workmanship, some of them very much like our own American tortoise shells.

Although most popularly worn in this country, tortoise shell eyeglasses originated in China, with rims as thick as a pencil and hinges heavy and clumsy-looking. C. Wells, president of the American Optical Com-

pany, of Southbridge, Mass., has a wonderful collection of these. He also has a rich collection of Chinese containers and boxes made of leather and papier-mache and of various metals. There are artistic ones in design as well as plain ones in lines and colors.

It seems that the Chinese of early centuries were the first to use spectacles extensively. Yet studies of hieroglyphics and cuneiform inscriptions reveal that spectacles antedate that era. The ancient Greeks also are definitely understood to have studied the laws of optics and refraction and to have fashioned visual aids in the form of quartz glass mounted on iron holders.

In the eleventh century, Alhazen, a Mohammedan in Spain, wrote the first book on Optics, and in the fifteenth century, Galileo's studies

supplied great stimulus to the grinding of better and better lenses.

In more modern times many opticians, optometrists and oculists, both here and abroad, made brilliant contributions to the science and art of eyeglasses. Many clockmakers and jewelers also were among those important contributors especially on the mechanical side.

A whip and canemaker, by name John McAllister of Philadelphia, Pa., was the first devotee of philoyaly. He purchased, among other collections, a bushel basket full of spectacles from an old hardware merchant. The time was 1783, the purchase a mere incident. The fact that he had baskets full of steel, iron and other spectacles was of no moment to the world then. To the future generations, however, he was destined to become the first philoyalist. It is

not strange that Benjamin Franklin, the inventor and diplomat, printer, scientist and author, was also a great philoyalist. It was he who conceived the idea of bifocal glasses, combining his distance and reading lenses into one pair. His rich collection of eyeglasses enabled him to study them and combine them to suit him.

Philadelphia, the home of the Shrine of Liberty and the City of Brotherly Love, is also the home city of philoyaly and great philoyalists. The writer has his own collection which he prizes very highly, of course. His offices are in the Hotel Victoria, New York City, where aside from taking time out to indulge in philoyaly, he professionally fits all kinds of glasses and spectacles, including the new "Telescopic Specs" and the newest "Invisible Glass" the kind worn on the eyeball under the lids.

Collecting at Large

Not Like It Used to Be

HOW different are the modern principles of education as compared to those that most of us knew. When we studied Roman history we read books and were quizzed by the teacher to see if we recalled what we read. The modern idea is exemplified in an exhibit placed in a hobby show held in Chattanooga Tenn., recently. Pupils of the Baylor School showed a soap carving exhibit of the old type of Roman buildings, carved from soap. There were implements of old Rome, too, carved from wood, including a Roman sedan, usually borne by eight slaves, and a Roman plow and Roman chariot drawn by horses.

Collected New Things

When the personal property of the Agnes Lockwood estate was sold at Maquoketa, Ia., recently, folks attending the sale quandered over whether the former owner was a lover and collector of new things or whether she tried to help business along by buying. But the sale list shows that she had a penchant for collecting new things. Offered were 33 new house-dresses, 63 new aprons, 81 pieces of new dress goods, new carpets, new linoleum, new linens and scores of other articles never used. Superb quality imported linens caught the housewives' eyes, and an embroidered dinner cloth sold for \$27. Many fine linen towels, all embroidered, were sold in dozen lots. None of them had been used. New carpets, rag, Brussels and ingrain, were sold.

A man bought a new copper wash-boiler, tin lined, for \$3.75, and later

found the original price, \$.50, on the side. A clothes rack sold for \$4.

It was a strange sale for although many of the things were "new" in reality unused, many of them were old having been in the owner's possession so long. Bags of goose feathers were among the offerings. A mule, 23 years old and never broke was included on the list. There was a set of hand-crocheted fly-nets, of linen fish-cord, with tassels and everything. Crocheted by Malinda Eye at least fifty years ago, they had never been used.

The estate proved that Miss Lockwood had a touch of sentiment also for old things that other people possessed. Spinning wheels, rope poster beds, old walnut chairs, tables and other antique furniture proved an attraction for collectors who attended the sale, and the prices were right.

On the back porch of the late collector's home was a store of newspapers, in bundles, bales and cartons, including some issues of at least sixty years ago. This showed her unwillingness to discard anything, and the variety of the offerings was amazing.

The Guildsman

As an example of the far flung results of a single interest or avocation is the first issue of *The Guildsman*, official magazine of the Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild. Its circulation is to the 750,000 boys who have participated in competition for honors in the yearly contests which Fisher Body sponsors. The closing date of the 1934 Fisher Body Craftsman's Guild competition has been postponed until

midnight of Saturday, July 21, and no doubt this year will add a great many names to the Guild roster. Twenty-four university scholarships valued at \$51,000 are among the awards for this year. More than 2,000 secondary schools have approved the activity of the guild. In many of them, curricular credit is given to those undertaking the model coach-building project. Daniel Carter Beard, national Boy Scout commissioner, and John A. Stiles, chief executive commissioner of the Canadian Boy Scouts Association serve as honorary presidents.

He'll Be on Time

If Buell W. Hudson of Woonsocket, R. I., ever decides to start on a journey around the world he will be prepared, particularly if he travels by train. Mr. Hudson's hobby is collecting railroad time tables and he has a collection of 5,000 some of them dating back to 1866, while others are fresh off the press. Most of these have been acquired in the past four years. We learn in this study of Mr. Hudson's hobby that there are approximately 500 collectors of railroad time tables in the country.

There is a liberal education in travel news in his collection. An African timetable expressly points out that sleeping and dining cars are equipped with mosquito netting on windows and doors.

His timetables from Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania show that days of the week are numbered instead of named on the train schedule.

A schedule of one of the United

States Government trains in Alaska shows that it runs only on "the first Tuesday in every month in summer."

Mr. Hudson's largest timetable, is almost as large as a blanket, and it comes from a road in Bavaria. His smallest is from Venezuela, and is no longer than a theater ticket. Next to the United States, India is represented with the most schedules.

Aside from the geographic knowledge which a collector may learn from timetables, there is a chance of the collector becoming a linguist. Mr. Hudson confesses that he has acquired a fair comprehension of written Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and German, and there's no telling what else he will accomplish in languages ere he completes this collection of his.

Looking for Lambs

Frank B. Lamb, Westfield, N. Y., dropped in via letter for a little chat with the Roaming Collector this month. Mr. Lamb says, "After passing through hobbies of my boyhood, I began on the Lamb family genealogy and for over fifty years have been specializing on records of all Lambs of New York or New England ancestry." He has a lot of material and this doesn't include all the "Mary's and their little lambs" that have been referred to him. Some folks branch out in this family record work, too. The hobby of Carl A. Lewis of Branford, Conn., is the collecting of marriage records of persons bearing the name of Lewis. But this bit of happy questing is not without its irony. There is a story told of a young man writer in Hollywood who collected statistics for a thesis on happy marriages. The money secured from the story had to be used to meet his alimony payments.

Visiting Hobbysts

L. Brodstone, former publisher of the *Philatelic West*, is one of these whose collecting and travel urges take him far afield. When not visiting his sister, the Lady Vesty, of London, he may be found here and there about in the U. S. A., far from his home in Superior, Neb. A note just received from him states that on a recent night he banqueted with stamp collectors in San Jose, Calif. Then he attended a hobby show in Pasadena, later the well-known Parker Lyon Museum in that city, not forgetting the famous collections of Frank Miller at Mission Inn, Riverside, Calif. The latter, Mr. Brodstone reminds us, drew praise and admiration from the Crown Prince of Sweden, who stated that never before had he seen anything like it.

Back Yard Collecting

But you don't have to leave your own back yard when collecting if you

are one of those can't leave the homeland. In the seven years that Arthur W. Schmidt has been head of the Geology Department of the Lead (S. D.) High School he has pursued the hobby of photographing little known and difficult points in the Black Hills. This he does with an eye to bringing out the natural historical importance and geological structure. His collection now contains over three hundred good photographs. He has waited for hours for the light to be exactly right on the object he wished to take, or has cut down small trees or lopped off branches to get a straight shot. He has taken pictures from trees thirty or forty feet in the air, and on occasion has swung tarzan-like from branches to get the setting or view that he wished.

For Baseball Lovers

Baseball days are here, and thanks to J. D. Magee, Jr., Bordentown, N. J., for uncovering a collection having to do with the heroes of baseball. But it remained for a woman, Mrs. Mary Francis Johnson, to have this hobby—a collection of baseball players, cigarette cards of the early Twentieth Century.

These cards were distributed by Piedmont, Old Mill, and Sweet Caporal cigarette companies and Polar Bear Tobacco Co. They are a little later than the handlebar mustachioed gentlemen of the "glamorous nineties," but to many a fan of twenty-five or thirty years ago they are quite real.

We have "Rube" Waddell, pitcher, and (Schreck) Schreckingast, catcher, a famous battery for Connie Mack's early pennant winners, "Topsy" Hartzell, fielder; "Socks" Seybold, fielder; Ira Thomas, Connie Mack's scout; Pickering, "Jack" Barry and "Eddie" Collins, a golden haired youth in his picture, now vice president and business manager, of the Boston Red Sox; all members of early Athletics championship teams.

Then there is "Mike" Doolan, famous shortstop of the Phillies; and the immortal "Christy" Mathewson of the New York Giants, when just a young twirler; the John J. "Muggsy" McGraw, manager of the Giants in his heyday; Frank Chance, "Peerless Leader" of the Chi Cubs, a quarter of a century ago; Jake Stahl, and baseball's greatest pitcher, "Cy" Young, wearing the uniform of the Boston Red Sox; "Larry" Lajoie, baseball's most graceful player, and Flick, another clubber of the Cleveland "Naps" now "Indians"; Oakis, of Cincinnati; "Ty" Cobb, baseball's greatest all-around player, McIntyre, of the old Detroit "Tigers"; and the eccentric "Bugs" Raymond of the

Giants; Tris Speaker, then with the Boston Red Sox; and others including such old stars as Murray, N. Y. Giants; Mullen and Schmidt, Detroit "Tigers" battery; Maddox, Pittsburgh "Pirates"; Joss, Cleveland; McBride, Washington; McLean, Bescher, of Cincinnati "Reds"; Dahlen, Brooklyn "Dodgers"; Herzog, then with the Boston "Braves"; and "Ed" Cicotte, then a member of the Boston Red Sox, who later traded him to the Chicago White Sox, where he starred for years until an unfortunate incident barred him from baseball in 1919. All these players were popular heroes however when the Gibson girl was in vogue. It is a lot of fun to look back over these pasteboard relics if you have ever seen them play ball.

Brickbats and Butts

There is now a Colonial Brick Club of America. One of its members, Chalmers L. Pancoast, of New York, was in Washington, D. C. recently, arranging for a convention of members of this fraternity. Members of this club haunt old mansions, hoping to find a precious and historic specimen. To the inexperienced this might seem a futile hobby but not so. Mr. Pancoast stated that in addition to collecting bricks members make a study of bricks used in Colonial times. It is noted that bricks were brought over from England in Colonial times as ballast. Also he said that the club is making a study of the various bonds (arrangement) in which bricks were laid, and searching for stories of the early brick buildings of Georgetown, Washington and Alexandria.

Mr. Pancoast continued:

"Bricks have built America's early home history, have created our Nation's most cherished shrines and landmarks. Bricks have maintained the personality of famous people in the buildings in which they once lived.

"Brickbats and butts today represent an intimate connection with great names and famous people of the past. America's sweetest romances took place in these brick buildings built in another age. These brick walls hold secret the most romantic and thrilling stories of Colonial America."

Officers of the club are, Rev. Arthur Gray of West Point, Va. president; perhaps the fact he has the largest collection of fine bricks (100) had something to do with his being accorded this honor.)

Other officers include Thomas T. Waterman, of Washington, vice-president; Frank V. Baldwin, Jr., of Richmond and New York, vice-president, and James Kirby, West Point newspaper editor, secretary.

If You Go East This Summer - - -

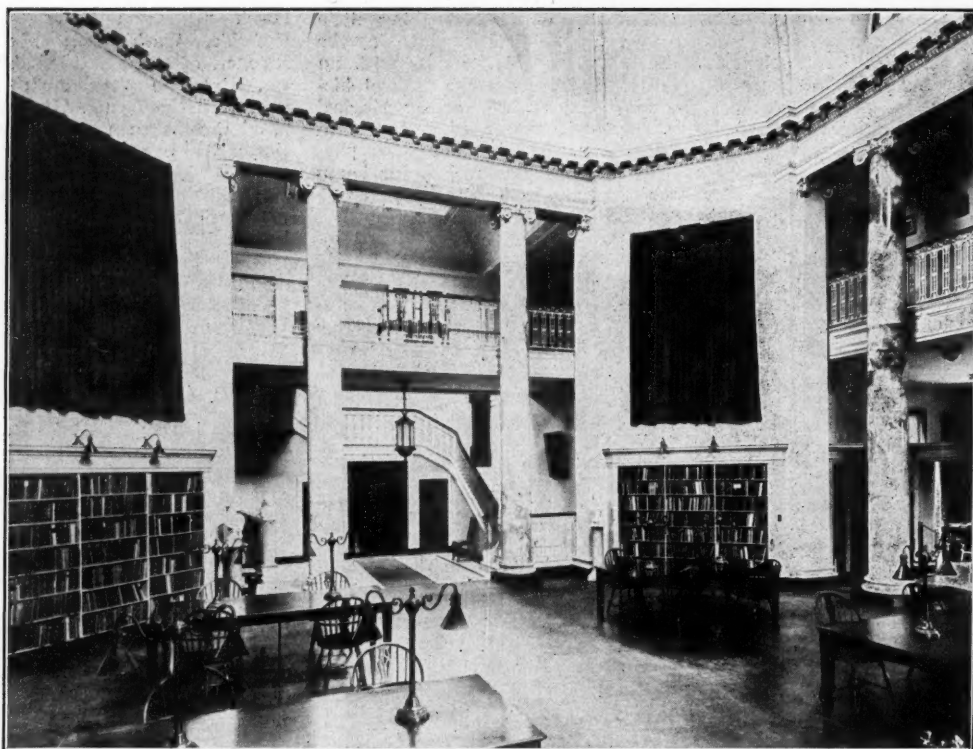


Photo courtesy Paul W. Savage

Reading room of the American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass. This study makes available to scholars the greatest library of American historical material in the world, a collection of more than a million pieces.

SUMMER brings out the urge to go places and see and do things. Whether the vacationer is a collector or not he usually seeks out the repositories of collections in the sections that he visits. If he goes to Yellowstone Park he will hardly leave without seeing the museum, for it summarizes as it were the past of that area. And if in the East among many other things the headquarters of the American Antiquarian Society at Worcester, Mass., is worth a special trip. This society is said to hold the largest library of material on American history in the country. Founded in 1812 by Worcester's first printer, and the first historian of the American press, Isaiah Thomas, it now contains well over a million pieces, including manuscripts, books, pamphlets, newspapers, maps and prints. Scholars in all of the arts, and in collecting come from all parts of the world to draw from its vast resources. Membership in the Society is limited to 200 resident and about 25 non-resident members chosen by vote of the members present at the semi-annual meetings. Only scholars of national reputation are invited to

join this society which has numbered among its members every great historian in the field of American history. It will be recalled also that Calvin Coolidge was active in the Society until his death. The Society publishes semi-annual proceedings for the use of its members and the scholars and libraries subscribing for them.

The library of the Society is particularly strong in material printed in America up to the year 1820, having over two-thirds of the titles issued to that date in all subjects. Its collection of over 20,000 volumes of newspapers is the most complete in the country for the early period and it has only one or two rivals for the later period. The library contains about 300,000 manuscripts including thousands of letters from the famous names of our history and including material from the sixteen twenties to the present. There are over 5,000 maps in the collection which is particularly strong in the early maps of New England. There are over 150,000 prints in the collection which is particularly notable for its early copper plates and lithographs, the latter

being more numerous than those of any other collection. There are thousands of early cartoons, over ten thousand broadsides and over 40,000 American almanacs on the shelves, the latter being far the greatest of all collections.

The collections of early periodicals and public documents are notable and the biographical material found here is unrivalled. No library in New England has as complete a collection of the local histories of the country and the collection of genealogies is one of the largest. There are numerous special collections in which this library is unexcelled including many children's books, schoolbooks, cook-books, early American music, both in bound form and as sheet music. There are over 30,000 American bookplates and 12,000 American literary first editions on the shelves. The collection of early plays, poetry and fiction and broadside ballads to 1820 is unusually large. There is much material on the early American theatre and circus, a representative collection of American postage stamps, a large collection of Colonial paper money and many important early

medals and coins from the famous pine tree shilling to date.

A very large number of books, pamphlets and early prints and views illustrate the pioneer life of the country and the beginnings of American industries. There are tens of thousands of photographs of historic places, famous buildings and notable persons. Quaint sermons, rare books on the Indian, scarce items on the

sea, manuals used in various trades, rare trials, important political addresses, all of these and many other subjects can be found in this amazing library.

Many famous pieces of furniture of the Colonial period is in use in the building, including John Hancock's tall clock, his counting house desk, sideboard, Chippendale chairs, etc., as well as many other pieces owned

by men famous in the history of New England. Oil portraits of scores of famous men who made American history line the walls of the building and many other relics, including swords, flintlocks and the first printing press used in Worcester are among the many relics still preserved in this greatest of libraries of American history. It is worth a vacation jaunt to browse and see.

New York Hobby-Collectors' Show Notes

IT would be impossible to chronicle here a complete story of the Hobby-Collectors Show held in New York from April 25 to 30. A few paragraphs, a few pages cannot tell the story which lies behind the thousands of interesting articles that the visitor finds in a show of this kind. In fact, it would almost be possible to write a volume about each booth because practically all collection material is steeped in history, interesting associations and atmosphere and much of it is not duplicated in the exhibits of others. Were Robert Louis Stevenson alive today he could have produced a "Treasure Island" from the rarities and the beautiful and unusual things which the show displayed. Napoleon seeking a gift for Empress Josephine's collections could have chosen, and wisely, a beautiful piece of furniture, a piano, silver, china, or a complete table service or if a personal gift a charming piece of old jewelry. Aside from the rarities there were things within reach of the humbler purse, curios such as George Eliot might give to one of her human characters Maggie Tulliver or Silas Marner. But we are loitering, and must rush on, hitting as we go only a few of the high spots because of lack of space and time.

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Many prominent persons were reported seen at the Hobby Show. Some came not only once but again and again. Among those in attendance were:

Mrs. Otis Skinner, wife of the famous actor; Clarence MacKay, Postal Telegraph head; Arthur Swann, head of the American Art Association Anderson Galleries; Stanley Ineson, outstanding collector of silver, New York City; Dr. Karl Vogel, well known physician whose hobbies are watch collecting and the making of ship models; Hugh Ferriss, prominent New York artist and his wife; Dr. Finley, New York University and Mrs. Finley; Dr. Charles Green, connoisseur and collector of Sandwich glass and Parian with blue decora-

tion; Laura Hopes Crews, playing in "Her Master's Voice;" Miss Alice Lounsbury, treasurer of the Colonial Dames of America, and authoress; J. Carlyle, financier, and Mrs. Carlyle; Mrs. Styvesant Fish, socially prominent; S. Stone, New York banker; Mrs. H. Liebermann and H. Liebermann, Jr., bankers; Israel Sack, prominent dealer in antiques and objects 'd' art; A. F. Falt, grandson of painter of same name who painted Pigeon Shooting afterwards lithographed by Currier & Ives; Mrs. C. C. Bovey; Ed Wynn; Jimmy Durante; Jack Pearl; Baron Munchausen; Mrs. Haskell of Freehold, N. J.; Mrs. Bankhart of New York City whose late husband was a well-known collector of Currier & Ives; Mrs. Dobson Eastman Altemus and son of Philadelphia; Alfred Morris, collector of general antiques and banker of Scarsdale, N. Y., and Mrs. Morris; A. J. Odenwelder, collector of prints, Easton, Pa.; James F. Morton, Curator Paterson (N. J.) Museum and Mrs. Morton, Dr. George Lagai, Museum of Natural History, New York City; Robert L. Gilbert, Editor and Publisher of the Fairfield (Conn.) Tribune, and collector of first editions of magazines; D. J. Atkins and George L. English, well-known mineralogists; George Heye of the American Indian Foundation, New York City; Dr. Harold Frouind, prominent surgeon and collector of coins, stamps, carved ivories, snuff boxes, antique jewelry and similar items; Lionel Barrymore; representatives of several of the museums, including the Detroit Museum; Mrs. Collins, society woman, artist and lecturer of Montclair, N. J.; Dr. Reid, woman heart and lung specialist of New York City; H. F. DuPont; Bruce Barton; Harry T. Peters, print authority; the Peruvian Consulate; several of the scientists from the Museum of Natural History, New York City; Anis O. Raphael from the Royal Egyptian Consulate of Egypt and his staff; Professor and Mrs. Frank Smerling; Elizabeth Walker, prominent in Wellesley College; Mrs. L. M. Borden, socially prominent in

New York City; Mrs. C. A. Van Rensselaer; and others.

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Carl W. Lofgren, who shared a booth with Arthur Carlson, scrap book collector, found the large crowds attending the show a fine thing for his unusual hobby. He collects pictures of doubles of well-known persons. He has, for instance, four doubles of Janet Gaynor, a Garbo, Joe E. Brown, Sally Eilers, Claudette Colbert, Herbert Hoover, Franklin Roosevelt. In fact there is hardly a famous person of whom he does not have at least one double. His business, which is photography, is ideally suited for such a hobby, and has afforded him in addition the opportunity of extensive travel. During the past six years he has crossed the Atlantic fifty-eight times. Abroad he also finds doubles of famous persons in the U. S. A. He relates that in Italy he found four doubles of Kay Francis, the movie star. Sometimes this hobby of his has amusing turns. He tells of being at the docks in New York City recently when a face caught his attention. He could not resist, and stepping up to her he said, "Pardon me, Miss, but do you know that you are the exact image of Katherine Hepburn." The woman did not respond, but turned and walked away. Whereupon the collector's companion turned to him and said, "You fool, didn't you know that was Katherine Hepburn?" Lofgren said his big find at the show was a man who looked like Colonel Lindbergh. So what!

Lofgren said he started this unusual hobby of his when he was a Sophomore at the Manchester, N. H., High School, by picking doubles of his teachers. He has only pictures that resemble living celebrities. He also has files of clippings cut from magazines and newspapers, the clippings being of persons resembling the famous.

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J. D. Myers of Schenectady, N. Y., came to the show to get a suggestion for a hobby. He is now collecting pictures of landmarks of New York State.

Shipmodel making and collecting of models has its sidelines we learned at the show. Captain E. Armitage McCann, who conducts The Shipmodeler Department of HOBBIES, revealed while at the show that he also collects stamps, those that bear pictures of ships. E. A. Gardner, who is best known for his collection of old pharmaceutical things also revealed that he has a collection of pictures of all the Popes.

Mrs. Lehman, wife of New York's governor, called to make arrangements for a group of girls to attend the show.

James Rankin, New York City collector, came to see how his hobby of Scrimshaw stacked up with those of others. Scrimshaw? Carved whale's teeth. Made in the early days by sailors and fishermen as ornaments for watch chains. The carvings usually pertained to the sea, such as ships or anchors.

A new idea in merchandising of old things. The Iron Gate Shop sold a gold mercury vase on a standard for a golden wedding anniversary gift.

Aside from being a collectors show students of lighting came to view the old time lighting devices that were displayed.

The newspaper copied a recipe for earache from a textbook of 1839 in the E. A. Gardner collection. It read: "If caused by insect remove insect. Make patient sneeze by taking snuff. Bathe feet in lukewarm water. Apply a poultice of bread and milk or roasted onions. One woman whose family was troubled with earache came to copy recipe. A hobby serves in more ways than one.

It would be hard to measure the far-reaching effects that a hobby show of this kind has. One woman after reading the news stories in the papers, came to the show and asked one of the exhibitors what he would charge to teach her son a hobby.

Arthur Carlson demonstrated with his exhibit of scrapbooks that to pursue a hobby it is not necessary to spend a lot of money. To those young hobbyists (and older ones too) who were interested he told of how in 1922 he started to read Popular Mechanics and Popular Science magazines. Here and there he found articles that particularly appealed to him—articles on Aviation, Codes, Chemistry, Facts, Physical Culture, Poetry, Railroads, Science, Sea, and How to Make it. They appealed to him because they

represented current things that he did not find in his textbooks at school. Systematically he filed all of the clippings in envelopes according to their classification. Soon he decided that if the clippings were to be of future use he would have to put them in book form so he bought inexpensive scrapbooks, finally deciding that the large bound books were better for this purpose. Who can deny the benefits of such a hobby, particularly to a young inquiring man? He has made as it were his own personal encyclopaedia to which he refers repeatedly. And does he like that hobby? He wouldn't trade it for classiest 1934 sport model roadster. Greater love hath no young man than his.

Mrs. Estelle Berkstresser, dealer of York, Pa., who occupied one of the booths was called home because of the death of her mother.

G. E. Pilquist, Indian relic dealer, of Dardanelle, Ark., came from the greatest distance to participate in the show. Mr. Pilquist's trip enroute to the show was marked by a bit of ill luck. His train, as it neared the Indiana line, struck and killed a man. Mr. Pilquist got off to lend a hand, and as he did so his ticket and seventy-five dollars which he was carrying slipped out of his pocket. The loss was not discovered until the morning of his arrival in New York City. In spite of the bad beginning he reported some excellent sales which atoned for the loss.

One of the art rarities in the show was Titian's "Flora" which was displayed by Mrs. A. Nugent, dealer of New York City. This work depicts a nude, full length, reclining with cupid. The draped background is beautifully treated with the clear blue sky in perspective.

It is typical of the Titian style and unquestionably the sister painting of the famous Diane which is in the Naples National Museum. This differs widely in many respects as to detail and the entire figure of cupid. In Diane the cupid has a bow and arrow pointing toward the nude and facing directly toward the figure whereas, Flora has the cupid without bow and arrow and facing the nude about three-quarters and about to leave the scene. The period of Titian's work was about 1540-1600. He was a Venetian who travelled extensively. His paintings are outstanding because of his fine flesh tones and precise detail of anatomy. While Dr. R. J. Schwalt was connected with the Italian Embassy in 1875 he had the "Flora" painting brought to America, having same insured at that time for \$35,000. When exhibited in the Naples Museum it was relined at a

cost of approximately \$400. Later Bier Brothers in America restored same of which the cost was well over the former price of relining. Except for this the painting is in its original condition.

"Flora" has been in the Schwalt family over sixty years and previously belonged to Count Armand Borghese of Rome from whom the former acquired it. It was in the Villa Borghese at Rome for more than two centuries where to this day the famous villa stands, the former owner of the painting and his family having passed on.

Dealers who had unusual statuary penguins in their booths were in luck. S. Palmer, author of the "Penguin Murder Case," was reported in attendance seeing the things that others collected and trying to purchase a few specimens for his own collection of penguins.

The North Hudson Philatelic Society (New Jersey) had creditable frames on exhibit, and Erich Lehnert, of Union City, N. J., a member of the society won two honors.

As spry as the youngest hobbyist attending the show was D. C. Wismer, 77-year old collector, of Hatfield, Pa. Mr. Wismer stopped for a chat in HOBBIES booth, casually relating how he had walked from Liberty Street Ferry to the Battery, then to 137th Street, thence back to the Hobby Show where he sauntered around among the booths for a few hours. Mr. Hatfield is a collector of old paper money. He has a card index of every bank prior to 1866. Readers of HOBBIES will recall that Mr. Wismer has been advertising in HOBBIES continuously almost ever since the inception of the magazine. He advertises on contract and pays for his 2-inch Ad each year in advance.

Some of the writers try to highlight different types of collections—including matchbox labels. Mark Haas, who had the fine matchbox label exhibit at the Show, is a wealthy broker living at the Ambassador Hotel in New York. He has 27,000 of them and has spent much money gathering them from all parts of the world. They do, in fact, represent to an extent the commercial art of the different countries. As an example of how one group helps another, Mrs. Haas was one of our biggest buyers in the antiques section.

Pearl Tubbs, 8521 89th Street, Woodhaven, N. Y., reports the loss of a gold ring with rubies and white diamonds, while visiting the show.

Movie and broadcasting stars' collections in the National Broadcasting Company's booth were arranged by Ben Pratt, a former Chicagoan, who is now in charge of publicity for N. B. C. Stars whose collections were shown included Joe Penner, Jimmy Durante, Jack Pearl, Rudy Vallee, Ed Wynn, Charles Wininger, and George Gershwin.

The carriage of Tom Thumb, now a prized relic belonging to C. E. H. Whitlock, New Haven, Conn., was among the unusual items on exhibit. Pictures of it were carried all over the country by the *Associated Press*.

Famous Firsts. The Stephen Varni Company, cutters and importers of fine gems, New York City, was the first to send their check for booth space. The first paid admission on the opening day was that of Mrs. Fred Gordon, Rochester, N. Y. The first subscription taken for *HOBBIES* at the show was that of E. A. Gardner, of New York City, an exhibitor of a collection of pharmaceutical things.

Among those who called at *HOBBIES* booth were: G. F. Pollock, Washington, D. C. Mr. Pollock is a collector of various things, but he particularly gratified one hobby, that of old beer steins, by purchasing five outstanding ones from various exhibitors. Richard A. Metcalf, S. P. A. member, traveled down from Georgia, to mingle with other hobbyists and see the stamp folks in particular. C. B. Springer, Souderton, Pa., whose hobby is Indian relics. Miss Kathryn C. Cotter, Utica, N. Y. Major Charles MacDonald, world traveller and collector of Woodstock, Vt. Theodore Voelker, Jr., Lindenhurst, N. Y. Judge Tinney of Chatham, N. J., who divides his leisure time between guns and ship models. E. S. Marks, Arlington, N. J., whose hobbies are natural history and ships. Mr. Moore of Dunnington, Conn., was looking for new Christmas seals to add to his collection. Miss Violet Beach, Peekskill, N. Y. G. P. Thomas, Jr., collector of autographs, of Richmond Hill, N. Y. R. P. Hummel of Pennsylvania, who spent several years in Hawaii and there acquired a love for Oriental things which has developed into a hobby. H. C. Rextrew of Albany, N. Y., who collects shoes, hats and slippers. C. E. Russell of Philadelphia, Pa., came to see the show for his father who collects stamps. W. E. Swanson of Weehacken, N. J., who collects antique pistols. J. H. Edgette, antique collector and dealer of Utica, N. Y. Mr. and Mrs. James C. Moore and Son of Bridgeport, Conn., who collect cup plates. Benjamin F. Ack-

erman, Glen Rock, N. J., who has a collection of 4,000 minerals. John J. Reiner, Jersey City, N. J., who works with boys' clubs. Mrs. Hattie Brunner, dealer of Reinholds, Pa. Mrs. Paul Renninger, dealer of Shillington, Pa. Herbert Smith, dealer of Cortland, N. Y. H. B. Baldwin, East Orange, N. J., who searches the length and breadth of the land for micro-mineral specimens. The Louis F. Woods of Clinton, Mass., who brought a party of eight to the show—Mrs. Wood collects dolls and pictures of covered bridges. Charles Durso, New York collector of coins and medals. Miss Olive Hammel who is sponsor of a hobby club in the Senior High School of Westfield, N. J. R. J. Bellah, New York. Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Kaplan, Brooklyn. Mrs. F. H. Field, glass collectors, also of Brooklyn. Anthony Cypra, mineral collector of Jamaica, N. Y. Otto W. Lampe, New York. Mrs. L. Stuart Wadsworth from Boston who has more than 1,800 pitchers according to the last count. Miss Claramac Wakefield, R. I., who collects among other things, costumes and jewelry. Ruth Thomas of Ellington, N. Y. Miss Florence Lampert, autograph collector of Philadelphia. William Engs Dennis, Jr., Newport, R. I. Francis L. Byrne, Bergenfield, N. J., W. E. Smith, Philadelphia.

Don J. Karpen who handled the cachets in the stamp section of the National Hobby-Collectors' Show reports that 4,784 cachets were sent out.

Dealers in the stamp section did a good business. Next year the stamp section will be completely organized under a committee representing various groups. They are all enthusiastic about what can be done in the show since it has been portrayed. Next year a group will be working on it to make it better in every way, both from the standpoint of a fine exhibition, dealer co-operation, and still greater attendance.

The stamp people have found they can reach new blood through the Hobby Show and yet it will not be the idea to advertise it or conduct it as another philatelic exhibition, but purely as a portrayal of stamp collecting as one of the major hobbies. The number of dealer exhibits as well as competitive frame exhibits will be limited to the amount necessary to represent every phase of stamp collecting.

Visitors noted there was no high-pressure selling from any of the booths. Exhibitors understood that visitors were not to be yelled at and that all selling was to be done in a

dignified manner. It will also be noted that we took particular precautions to eliminate sheet-writers. During the recent stamp exhibition the public as well as publishers of magazines were defrauded out of at least five thousand dollars by fake subscription agents who took subscriptions for every magazine in the collecting field without any authority. One publisher offered a reward of \$500 for the detention of these racketeers. We are very sure that some of the same bunch approached us the day before the show opened trying to get permission to operate on the floor. If we had it to do over again we would have detained them under a pretext until we could call the police. At any rate they did not operate in our show.

Sigmund Rothschild autographed for us the first copy of *Judge* with his new department on hobbies.

John A. Klemann, J. M. Bartels and Sigmund Rothschild, judges in the stamp competition awarded the Grand Prize, a silver loving cup to Max G. Johl for an exhibit of his 20th Century U. S. Stamps. Herman Toasperm with his "Miscellany" collection was awarded the second Grand Prize. Summarizing the show from the stamps angle, H. L. Lindquist, editor and publisher of *STAMPS*, says:

"It is believed that much good missionary work was done and that many visitors went away with a new conception of stamps as a hobby.

"The manager of the show, O. C. Lightner, who publishes *HOBBIES*, did a fine job for which he deserves much credit. With little assistance he assembled an impressive showing of almost everything collectible and personally handled practically every detail connected with it. The remarkable thing was that he did it so well and at a fraction of the cost that usually attends exhibits of this kind."

Those who met Mrs. John Fox of Manhattan Galleries at the Show will be interested to know that she was once known as the "Black Orchid" when she was on the stage playing opposite David Warfield in "Shylock" and other plays of the period. She was in "Quo Vadis," the moving picture.

"We believe the Holmes Protective Service is the best in the world. We never saw as efficient, helpful, trained guards as the Holmes people furnished. The only reported theft was in the daytime when the booth should have been watched by the exhibitor. The Holmes people furnished perfect night protection."

Among the historical items displayed were: A musical chair written about in "Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm." Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution. Frederick the Great's wine glass. John Paul Jones' private pocket money scale. Ivory false teeth, 1798. Venetian Piano 1600. Crown glass made in honor of Queen Victoria. Table used by George Washington in 1779. A \$150,000 Persian rug. Andrew Jackson's license to sell liquor, issued about the year 1805, when Jackson was about thirty-four years old. A letter from Robert E. Lee consigning John Brown to prison. A painting by Benjamin West. An unframed portrait of the Rembrandt school of an old woman counting coins. Oldest bicycles ever used in America. The Piccinino sword that Alfred Tennyson used to admire in an English studio. William J. Bryan's gold ash tray. These are just a few of the things shown.

There was considerable theatrical material on exhibit. Old theatre programs. The shawl that Rudolph Valentino wore in the movie, "The Shiek." Jewels of Lilyan Tashman and Sarah Bernhardt. Ed Wynn's hats and his historic pair of shoes in which he is said to have invested \$1,300 in repairs. The snuffbox Queen Victoria gave to Jenny Lind.

Two exhibitions that particularly attracted a great deal of attention from the press were the antique watches, representing the hobby of Major Paul Chamberlain, and the antique bell pulls of Dr. Joseph Darwin Nagel, house physician at the Hotel Pennsylvania. These bell pulls were used to summon servants in the days before electric buzzers.

Notes From Exhibitors

"It was a wonderful show and I heard many favorable comments from

visitors. In the right place the next show should be much better. Besides more than making my expenses I got 20 names of people who want me to look things up for them. One person who made a purchase from me at the show has been here and purchased other things and I have heard from several others."—*Marcelline Dunham, Newark, N. J.*

"I am glad I exhibited and I constantly hear many, many fine reports about the exhibit."—*Abigail L. Morgan, East Orange, N. J.*

"I was delighted with the show, I went clear from Chicago and made enough to pay all my expenses and some valuable contacts which I call mighty good for these kind of times."—*Irene L. Secord, Antiques, Chicago.*

"I want you to know how pleased I am with my small investment in the New York Hobby Show. Many thanks for all your trouble. Gratefully yours."—*Augusta Heyer Smith, Wilkes Barre, Pa.*

"Just permit me to say that I more than enjoyed the show in New York, and hope that you will run another next year."—*Henry A. Wihnyk of Brooklyn, N. Y.*

"We have no hesitation in declaring the New York Hobby Show a pronounced success and its promoter Mr. Lightner is deserving of praise for his energy and enterprise. No doubt some of the booths found business quiet and this was particularly true in the stamp dealer section. Comparisons with the recent show were not warranted as only one per cent of those who attended were stamp collectors judging by our contacts. The show was rightly named. It could not be called a mart and its promoter rightly emphasized its exhibition feature. It served a com-

mendable purpose in bringing together a vast accumulation of useful and attractive hobbies."—*W. O. Wythe, Editor of Mekeel's Weekly.*

"Our booth at the Hobby Show was a complete success and it might be interesting for you to know that we met sufficient new customers almost to double our business."—*Leo August, Washington Stamp Exchange, Newark, N. J.*

"I was satisfied with the show in every way. I made my expenses and more besides, in spite of the fact that I was away from my booth for two days. I made many new contacts and some of the old ones came to life again. I did very well, but was under a heavy sorrow, due to the death of my mother. I hope that I may exhibit at your next hobby-collectors' show."—*Estelle Berkstresser, York, Pa.*

"The Exhibition was too large. There should have been fewer and larger booths. People got too tired and confused. I was there a week myself and didn't see one-fifth of the exhibits thoroughly."—*Roy Vail, Warwick, New York.*

One of the most sensible expressions we had about the show was from Marian Powys, the lady who had the attractive lace booth. She said, "I think these shows have to be treated as an expense as is any form of advertising. Personally I enjoyed being in that dramatic new building so high up, in spite of the inconvenience."

"Think you should limit the number of booths in each line. Too many antique booths. These too much alike. In fact more exhibits in fields not sufficiently represented."—*Ward's Natural Science Establishment, Inc., Rochester, New York.*

THE TINTINNABULATION OF THE BELLS

By

ALLIS M. HUTCHINGS

FORTUNATELY in these restless days of shrieking sirens and whistles of alarm, bells are still with us, and their melodious voices will outlive the disturbing wail of insistent horns. Bells have rung in historical events, rejoicing with the glad and mourning with the afflicted. For ages their voices have

been heard in all lands. They have been worn by animals, as well as by pagan dancing girls and high priests and kings. Their use in ancient days was not entirely religious. It is known that the Romans used them to summon people to the baths.

Bells have for centuries been a coveted spoils of war. They were not used in the Christian church until about the Seventh century. About the Eighth century, they were dedicated with religious ceremonies, and baptized with holy water to free them

from the power of evil spirits. Names were given them, and very often inscriptions of a dedicatory nature with dates of the founding.

Now there is no more interesting hobby quest than that of gathering bells. Their history is seethed in romance, music, and art. Many bell collectors have developed, one of whom is Frank A. Miller, whose Mission Inn, at Riverside, California, is often called the Inn of the Bells because of Mr. Miller's wonderful collection from all over the world. Some

of the bells have important historical significance, while others are remarkable for their beauty in outline and ornamentation as well as tone.

A bell of great importance historically is the Town Crier's bell of Bedford, Mass., which did valiant duty on the night of Paul Revere's famous ride. It is a large size call bell with wooden handle and penetrating tone. Some years ago the bell collector who previously owned it had it inscribed, "This bell was rung on the morning of the 19th day of April, 1775, to arouse the people and farmers and tell them that Paul Revere had brought news that the British army was coming to destroy stores of ammunition at Concord, Mass., and to attack them at Lexington. There they met the foe and there commenced the Revolutionary War in the early morning hours."

One of the important engagements of the Spanish American War was the Battle of San Juan Hill in Cuba. This battle was made famous by the charge up the hill by Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders. The souvenir of that charge is a heavy bell, blackened from conflict and lacking part of its rim. It was on the hacienda of El Paso Hill, which was under fire during the battle.

Another valuable souvenir of the same war is the bell from the Spanish cruiser, Don Juan de Austria, which name and "Crucero 1889" are engraved upon it. This cruiser was one of the Spanish squadron under Admiral Montojo, captured in Manila Bay on May 1, 1898 by Admiral Dewey. Another bell, the personal property of Emilio Aguinaldo, the Philippine patriot, was used by him as an alarm bell outside his quarters, and was taken with him when he was captured by General Funston in 1901.

A church bell from another island of the Pacific tells a story of true devotion and unselfish ministration to stricken brothers. It is from the little church at the leper settlement on the island of Molokai, one of the Hawaiian group. Here a Belgian, Joseph de Veuster, better known as Father Damien, lived and ministered to the lepers for over twenty-five years before succumbing in 1889 to the dread disease.

Two presidents are associated with the bell of the U. S. S. Sylph. The Sylph was the Presidential yacht before the Mayflower was put into service. It took an act of Congress to unravel some of the red tape wound around this bell, so that it could be obtained by Mr. Miller after the retirement of the Sylph. Both President Taft and President Roosevelt used the boat very often. There are many references to it in books written by Theodore Roosevelt.

A camel bell worn by a Moroccan camel, but with the design of the American eagle and stars and stripes is an extremely rare animal bell. It records a very unusual incident in the history of our American army. In the 50's of the last century, an American ship was sent to northern Africa to import camels for freighting service between forts of the southwest. A large group of animals and several Moroccan drivers were landed in Texas and brought to Los Angeles. For several years these alien animals carried supplies to the cavalry garrisons across the arid lands of the southwest. However these "ships of the desert" did not take kindly to their army duties under a strange flag. They became vicious and unmanageable, especially after most of their native drivers had deserted. The army muleteers could not manage them, and at the outbreak of the Civil

War, they were turned loose on the deserts. Prospectors to this day insist that camel ghosts haunt the desert sands.

Most of the lovely bells, which were in the missions of California, were brought from Spain and Mexico at the time of the founding of the mission about one hundred and fifty years ago. The Agua Mansa bell, a most important member of the Inn's collection, is one of the few early church bells of the California Spanish days that was made on the spot for which it was intended. It is a large bell, crudely cast of bronze and silver, and was made by the Mexicans of the Jensen Rancho in 1866 for the little church on the banks of the Santa Ana River, near Riverside. The inscription states that it is dedicated to "Our Lady of Guadalupe," the patron saint of Mexico. As an act of devotion during the casting



NANKING TEMPLE BELL

Frank A. Miller, Master of Mission Inn at left of Bell (seated). Mr. Miller has a large collection of Bells.

quantities of gold and silver jewelry were thrown into the molten mixture.

The Carillon Wheel of six bells is typical of the California missions, and almost unknown outside of California and Mexico. The bells are about two hundred years old, an old carillon set from Mexico. They have been mounted on a wheel which is copied after the old one at San Juan Capistrano Mission. The carillon was used for mass chimes during the service, and was operated by an Indian acolyte.

The Evangeline bell has the most romantic interest of any in the collection. It is a ship bell, suspended from the graceful bracket, as it was on the ship, which took Evangeline's people in 1775 from Acadia, now Nova Scotia, to the south. The romantic wanderings of Evangeline have been immortalized by Longfellow in his poem of the same name. The vessel was later wrecked and lay at the bottom of the sea off Nova Scotia for nearly a century. The bell still shows traces of its long submergence in salt water. Another bell, whose fame Longfellow has perpetuated in his poem, "The bells of San Blas," is from that historic town in Mexico.

Catherine the Great of Russia was an ambitious colonizer, and to win favor among the Eskimos sent priests and presents to the northern lands of North America. Her gift to the Island of Attu, one of the Aleutians, was a very handsome bell of beautiful tone and design. There it remained for over a century in the Russian Catholic Church. About ten years ago, one very cold Christmas morning as it was being tolled, two pieces fell out of it, and it became useless as far as calling the people to worship was concerned. It was sent away by the natives of Attu to be exchanged for a bell with a voice—so in this way became an honored member of Mr. Miller's collection.

Another church bell of great rarity is from Spain and bears the date 1247. It is one of the earliest dated Christian bells in existence. It is inscribed "Iacobi: I. H. S. X. P. S. Maria. Quintana Et Salautor: Me: Feceru; Ao. Di. 1247," translated, "James, Jesus Christ Mary. Quintana and Salvador Made Me in the Year of Our Lord 1247." The James mentioned is St. James, the patron saint of Spain, who according to legend often appeared in the sky, mounted on a milk-white steed, and gained victory for the Spaniards in their bloody battles with the Moors.

The beautifully ornamented bronze bell from Monserrat, Spain, is dated 1704, and is doubly inscribed, "Dedicated to the Honor of God and of the Virgin Mary and of All Saints," and

"Salvador and Francis Anthony of Monserrat Donors. Dedicated to S. S. Sylvester and Cajetan." Monserrat, near Barcelona, has been famous for centuries on account of its miraculous image of the Virgin, which is sought annually by thousands of pilgrims.

An ancient bronze bell from Rome is shaped like a Pope's mitre, and is inscribed, "Paulus III Pont. Opt. Max." The English translation is "Paul Third, Most Holy Supreme Pontiff." He was born as Alessandro Farnese in 1468, and died in 1549. On the reverse side of the bell is the papal insignia and a shield charged with fleur-de-lis, and surmounted by a cherub head, the coat of arms of the Farnese family. The bell itself is probably much older than Paul Third's time as it is the same style and construction of sixteenth century church steeple bells of riveted sheet metal, which antedates bell casting.

A double tongued shield shaped bell of about four inches in diameter is a much corroded souvenir of the Roman occupation of Spain between 100 B. C. and 100 A. D. It was found during excavations near Granada. Several small bells worn by dancing girls at Damascus, Syria, are of the Roman period there during the first century B. C. A still more ancient bell is a piece of bell money or bell cash from China of the third century B. C. It was used for money purposes as well as bell. It is two inches long by three-quarter inches wide at its widest part, and has a perpendicular slot on one side, as is common to all cash bells. Another very ancient bell is one resembling a serpent head in design with a metal pellet for a sounder. It is about the same size as the bell cash and came from Guatemala, where it was found in the ruins of an ancient temple. It is from the prehistoric Mayan period.

Oriental temple gongs are very different from the western church and chapel bells. The earliest dated Japanese gong of the collection sits on a red lacquered carved wood stand, and resembles a giant's soup bowl more than a Buddhist temple gong. It stands over four and one-half feet in height, including the pedestal. The translation of the inscription which is in ancient Japanese characters around the rim, reads, "Given to the Temple at Zenko by Honda Yoshimitsu on an Auspicious Day of June in the Second Year of the Era Teikwa," which date corresponds to our year 646 A. D. The temple at Zenko is still in existence and is revered above all others, as it is the parent shrine of Buddhism in Japan. How this rare gong was ever allowed to leave its temple is a mystery. What attracts the gong to all who see it, Buddhists, Christians, and pagans

alike is its marvellous tone. The vibrations and beautiful tone quality of its voice are difficult to describe. The tone is so renowned that several times a day in answer to requests the gong is sounded, as it has been for hundreds of years, and its liquid tones are carried away in the hearts of lovers of the beautiful, if not by devout Buddhists as of yore.

An oriental bell of another type is the Chinese temple bell from Nan-king, which formerly hung in the Temple of Manchu or Tartar City. It is less than one hundred years old, and bears the date of a period in the reign of Emperor Quang Hsu. Its height is six and one-half feet, and its diameter four and one-half feet.

Another Chinese bell quite different in every way is a spherical conjurer's bell, a little smaller than a base ball, from Shanghai. Although it is an unpierced sphere of heavy iron, it contains some pellets of metal within that give forth a musical sound when the bell is shaken. Chinese conjurers so train themselves that they can swallow such bells and regurgitate them at will. It is a very rare bell.

A bright Shinto Temple rattle, fifty years old, was a votive offering to a shrine by passengers who escaped shipwreck on a boat on the Kabota River in Japan.

The Sacred Bullock or Sapi bell from Bali, Dutch East Indies, has been worn by a bullock during their New Year races. Its size of over three feet long and over a foot high and thick makes this seem impossible. An elaborate head-dress is added before the bullock is entirely ready in his festive attire. The bell was hollowed from a single trunk of the Kayu Nangka or bread fruit tree. The gold paint decorations of scroll and leaf designs are still plainly discernible after one hundred years of use.

A writer has said, "One of the best places in the world to sense the age old love of bells, to feel something of their fascination, is the Garden of the Bells of the Mission Inn." The collection now numbers six hundred and fifty. Volumes could be written, telling of their origins, uses, wanderings, and final attainment to honored places in Mr. Miller's collection. Although the bells are never sounded in unison, they seem to join in the chorus of chimes which are rung several times a day from the tower of the Inn to welcome the incoming guests, and to speed those departing.



James J. Medley, of Fresno, Calif., has taken up as a hobby, the hunting and capturing of rattlesnakes, and may start a rattlesnake farm.



Eugene E. Sullivan, St. Louis, Mo., linked up his hobbies of circusiiana and home movies in a display in Erker's show windows in that city recently.

Circusiiana

By

CHARLES BERNARD

WEBSTER tells us that a hobby is "that which a person pursues with zeal and delight." That being true, circusiiana is truly a hobby. Furthermore, there has been convincing evidence during the past century, that many have selected the circus as a favorite hobby. The reason for this is that nature has endowed the average human being with a love for animals, for bright colors, and for things that thrill because they are unique or dangerous—thus circusiiana satisfies. There is a fascination also about bright colored posters that announce the coming of the circus. "Circus Day" means to the child of school age and to the man of eighty a full day of real pleasure.

In this period of motorized circuses, there is a change in the makeup and operation of tent shows which has taken away much of the fascinating and awe inspiring atmosphere that was ever present in the railroad transported circus. We of the earlier day troupers can see and feel that change which has deprived the youngster of today of the thrill which began with getting up at early dawn, hastening to the railroad yards to see the circus train pull in, see it

placed on the side track, where like magic men and horses emerged from those capacity loaded cars. It was thrilling to see runs placed at the end of a long string of flat cars and as the canvas covered wagons came down the run teams of harnessed horses stood ready to hasten them to the circus grounds.

The street parade of beautiful band chariots, cages of animals, tableaux, and the steam calliope, all on wagons drawn by teams of fine horses, and the rumbling of the wagon wheels mingled with the clatter of horses hoofs was an essential part of that which made the circus such a magnet and lured folks on for both afternoon and evening performances. On the circus lot there were the long canvas stables in which the horses were taken for rest and food after parade. To many visitors the stables of fine horses were an attraction, which is noticeably missed on the show lot of the motorized circus. The blacksmith shop on the lot, near the stables, was another interesting part of the equipment necessary with the circus using railroad transportation.

We older fans remember the cook tent wagon which was among the first to be rushed from the railroad to the lot. A crew of white aproned men changed a spot of bare ground to a long narrow tent with tables and benches in place, and food ready for the work crews in an incredibly short time. There the set-up remained for the dinner after parade,

and for the evening meal soon after the performance of the afternoon. Again in rapid fire transformation, that cook tent was down. It and all its belongings were loaded into waiting wagons and drawn to the train, where it would be ready for loading. The stable tents followed. After the closing night performance cages of animals were closed, menagerie side walls dropped, cages pulled outside and started on their way to the railroad. Down came the menagerie tent, and soon that part of the grounds which had been a canvas city was vacated except for the one mammoth tent in which the music of the band, and the performers in tights and spangles, held the audience spell-bound until the call of "All is over, we thank you."

When you emerged from that big tent on closing night a surprise awaited you; there was no menagerie, no stables, no familiar surroundings; temporarily you were lost, but there were teams of harnessed horses, busy workmen rapidly lowering the canvas, pulling stakes, and gathering the equipment for loading. Then if you were one of those born circus lovers, of which there are millions, you would follow those wagons to the railroad, watch the placing of wagons in proper rotation for loading on the flat cars, the trained pullup team, the systematic handling of wagons in rapid succession, and finally all wagons in their places and the runs loaded. Finally the closing act of a wonderful day was seeing the last team of horses enter the door of a stock car in which all baggage horses would remain with harness on until unloading time next morning.

This is the vision of a "Circus Day" that ends with all equipment loaded, the side-track switch opened, and the "all aboard" as the locomotive pulls out onto the main line and the train of the ever welcome circus wagons, horses, folks and glittering paraphernalia, flits away to the next stand, leaving the circus lover holding on to his mementoes, and perhaps an empty Crackerjack box or peanut bag.

Just Interesting

We should remind our hobbyless friends of the value of an absorbing interest, or else! Dr. A. L. Beeley, professor of sociology at the University of Utah, in an address at a Phi Delta Kappa Luncheon in Salt Lake City recently, told his listeners of the benefits of riding a hobby, and said he pointedly, "Don't wait until you are insane to get a hobby. The nature of your hobby is not so important but it should be intensely interesting." Dr. Beeley told of some of the remarkable work done by psycho-pathologists in the field of occupational therapy, by having patients' energies directed along interesting lines.

THOSE STRANGE INSECTS

By

ROBERT G. WIND

THINGS as strange as Ripley's "Believe it or not" subjects may be found in that vast and little known world of insect life. How many people know that there are more than six times as many insects in this world of ours as in all other animal species combined? In a thirty mile radius one may find more insects than there are species of birds in the world, and in half an hour's walk, more insects than there are species of mammals in all the world. It is said, with good foundation, that insects will some day dominate the world. This is forecast in that little paragraph of Tennyson as follows:

"When the moon shall have faced out from the sky, and the sun shall shine at noonday a dull cherry-red, and the seas shall be frozen over, and the ice-cap shall have crept downward to the Equator from either pole, and no keels shall cut the waters, nor wheels turn in mills; when all cities shall have long been dead and crumbled into dust, and all life shall be on the very last verge of extinction on the globe; then, on a bit of lichen, growing on the bald rocks besides the eternal snows of Panama, shall be seated a tiny insect, preening its antennae in the glow of the worn-out sun, representing the sole survival of animal life on this our earth, a melancholy bug."

Do you know that some insects are such powerful and long enduring fliers that they can fly across oceans, and have been known to alight on

Mr. Wind, Berkeley, Calif., author of these notes, is one of the young collectors of the country, who is developing a growing business in biological service as a result of his hobby.

ships a thousand miles from any land? Do you know of the leaf butterfly, a native of India, who upon lighting on a twig folds up his wings and exactly resembles a dead leaf, veins and all? Or of the giant walking sticks from the East Indies, which resemble twigs so well that birds and other animals which feed upon them cannot find them in front of their very faces? Or of the bombardier beetle which uses gas against its enemies? And then there is the glowworm which gives its victim a sleeping potion so strong that nothing can awake them from the deep slumber that it produces, and the little beetles with peculiar appetites for lead pipe, cigarettes, paper and cloth, and the ants who keep cows for their milk, and the wasps who know how to paralyze their victims, and the larvae of the bagworms, the tailors of the insect world.

On every hand we find these interesting facts relating to insects. There is the queen bee who mates but once in her life, and stores up the sperm in a small pouch. She lays around 1200 eggs a day for the rest of her life, and queen bees have been known

to live for fifteen years. The queen bee is able at will to determine whether the egg shall produce a male or a female bee. This is done by impregnating eggs which are to become females and by not impregnating eggs which are to become males. In this manner the bees have mastered the secret of sex control. Another strange fact relates to the life history of the Giant American Silk Moths. These moths eat nothing during their adult life, in fact they emerge from their cocoons without even mouth parts.

Our Giant American Silk Moths

There are few people who have not seen at least one of our large American silk moths, and paused to marvel at the size and beauty of these splendid creatures. Almost everyone, at some time or another, has seen a luna, or a cecropia, or an io resting on a tree trunk or hovering over an electric light.

Even more wonderful than the beauty of moths is their life history. Because of their great size and abundance it is very easy to obtain cocoons and rear the moths. One may find cocoons on a great variety of trees and shrubs. Perhaps the best time to go cocoon hunting is in the winter when the trees are bare of leaves. At that time it is very easy to spot the large cocoons fastened to the twigs. However, it is very possible to find a number of cocoons in the spring and summer months. The best trees for this purpose are those with broad leaves. Such trees as Maples, Sycamore, Elm, Poplar, Ailanthus, Willow, and fruit trees.

Once found the cocoons should be placed in a warm room in order to hasten their emergence. Sprinkling with water from time to time helps in quickening the process. In order to see the moth actually emerge it will be necessary to look at the cocoons at frequent intervals. And it is certainly worth a month of watching in order to see this interesting occasion. Right before me I have a cocoon of the beautiful luna moth, graceful queen of the night. The moth within the cocoon is about to emerge; snappings, and tickings can be heard as the imprisoned luna struggles to escape. The tip of the cocoon has become moist with a secretion given off by the moth. At last one red leg appears, and then another. The first great effort is over and luna rests for a moment. Then with renewed energy the moon moth begins to tear away the threads which hold it. The white fronted face ap-

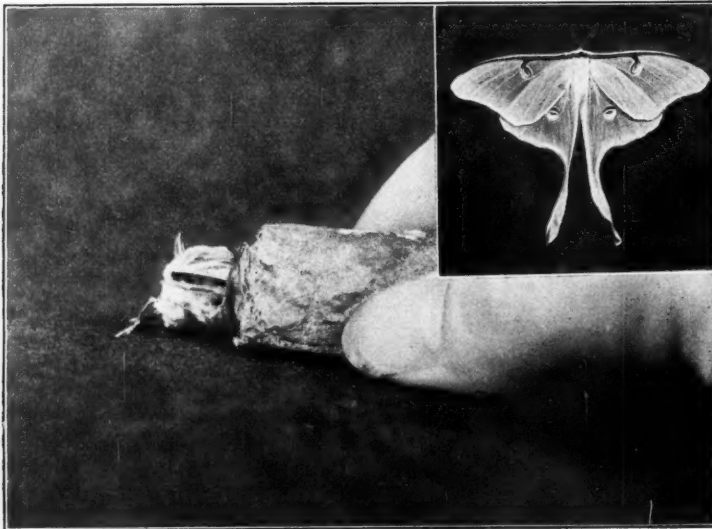


Photo Harold E. Denison

Luna emerging, with forelegs and head already out. Note one antennae is out; the other popped out a second later. Above: Luna fully developed, about one-third size.

pears and is quickly followed by two huge feathered antennae, which snap out as they are released, like two springs. From the size of the antennae we see that this is a male. More of the head comes to view, and we find that Mr. Luna has a broad band of rust red across the back of his head. Two more legs appear followed by still two others; and then with one last effort luna is free, a long trailing body, heavy with liquid is about all we see. At first we wonder what has happened to the wings, they look like two withered bits of green paper, about the size of a pea. Luna has climbed up on a twig, his heavy body seeming to hold him down. The wings are gradually growing larger and larger, hanging down now, limp and about half size. It has only been a half hour since the first leg appeared. Now we see the long, beautiful tails of the hind wing. They are getting longer as the wings grow. The vein of the upper wings is a rich purple. This is a truly royal moth, its brilliant robe of green and purple gives it a kingly appearance of no uncertain character. Now I have been watching king luna for a little over one hour. Every detail is perfect, the wings are fully developed, the tails are over two inches in length, the wings are stiff, and the body has shrunk to a very small size.

We will not try to give luna anything to eat, for he, as well as all others of our great silk moths, do not eat during their life time. Their days are few and their purpose merely to beautify and to reproduce.

It will be interesting to continue the life history of the silk moth by allowing a male and a female to mate. The eggs will be laid almost at once. These hatch in about 10 days after they are laid, and small dark colored caterpillars start their busy search for food. If the proper food plant is not known a little experimenting will find something for the caterpillars to eat. This is the critical time in the life cycle of the silk moth. Everything must be done to keep the young caterpillars in good health. Food must be provided fresh every day or two, the containers should be kept clean, all dead caterpillars should be removed. If properly cared for the larvae will grow to an enormous size in the case of some of the larger species. When the final stage has been reached, the caterpillar will select a twig or leaf and begin to spin the cocoon which will hide him from the world while the transformation from worm to winged insect takes place. The cocoon is completed in a day or two and after a few days of wiggling becomes still until that day when it shall reopen to admit to the light of day, another of nature's beautiful creations.

GREETINGS, fellow collectors.

Many inquiries have been received anent the Toledo Post Card Exchange. The Exchange was founded by the writer last April. We have at the present fifteen members residing in Ohio, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, South Dakota, Delaware, North Dakota, Philippine Islands, and Shanghai, China. Each member is a true card collector who can be depended upon to give good support to the club. We have a distinguished member in the person of O. T. Caswell who has a very neat collection of about two hundred and fifty thousand cards. An article about his collection appeared in *HOBBIES* a few months ago. We have two methods of exchange, one is personal correspondence and the other is the "Round Robin." The "Round Robin" consists of several cards, that are sent to the members enrolled in the "Round Robin." The member receiving the package substitutes his duplicate cards for the cards that he wishes, checks his name, and sends it on. The next member does the same. This method of exchange gains favor with the members in that it enables them to have a number of cards to select from. This is of more benefit to the collector who specializes.

Again Mrs. Tuholski comes through with cards, sharing honors with George De Grosso. Mrs. Tuholski sends five cards the first being a view of a group of natives of British Virgin Islands. A very interesting view of Mt. Fuji and Lake Ashi is next with a stamp of Japan showing Mt. Fuji (type A-56). Next is a card showing a native Chino-Russian, and next an interesting card from Brazil. This Brazil card shows the portraits of Dr. Getalio Vargas and Dr. Joao Pessoa and in a space between the portraits is a stamp showing the same portraits (type A-93). The card and stamp was issued in commemoration of the revolution of October 3, 1930. Last, but not least of Mrs. Tuholski's cards is a view of the Main Parliament Buildings of Ottawa, Canada, with stamp type A-47.

In looking over George De Grosso's cards I find that he is especially interested in Italian cards. The first shows two items, the Government Palace and the statue in front of it, in memorial to the regiment of San Marino which fought for Italy in the World War. Both of these are pictured on different stamps of San Marino. The stamp on the card is

Post Card Collecting

By ROBERT RESSLER

type A-25. The next is of an artillery camp of the Italian-Turkish War of 1911-13 located at Asmara, Eritrea. A very interesting card issued in commemoration of the fifty years since the death of Garibaldi. The painting of De Albery showing Garibaldi meeting Victor II on October 26, 1860, the stamp on the card shows the same scene, but at a different angle. The next card shows a portrait of Niccolo Macchiaville. This card shows him in a thinking mood, perhaps of some scheme, as he was considered the World's greatest liar. The stamp shows his portrait but at a different view than that on the card. The fifth and last of the interesting cards shows a photo of Mussolini on horseback, the stamp is that of the statue of Mussolini type A-153 of Italy.

Just a word to others owning cards of interest. I will assure you of the best of handling, but please send return postage if possible. I am interested in viewing cards of out of the way places or cards of similar interest as those I have written about.

Hollywood Collectors

John Mack Brown collects George Washington relics and has a map made and signed by the first President. He also has his personal hand-painted Bible.

Donald Cook has a marvelous collection of desert flowers and cacti.

Henry Garat picks up old nails and saves them.—*Los Angeles Times*.

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- Autographs -

Syracuse Man Has 1,500 Names

Some autograph fans prefer to get their signatures first hand by contacting the celebrities themselves, but not C. Spencer Chambers, educator of Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Chambers has a collection that represents thirty years of intensive search, and up until this year he had not written a single letter to a celebrity for a signature. This year his first request was made to Frankie Bailey, telling her that her signature was all that he needed to complete autographs from all members of the Weber and Fields cast.

A letter that Abraham Lincoln wrote to Maj. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan is one that Mr. Chambers prizes most highly. Dated at the Executive Mansion on September 20, 1864, and addressed to General Sheridan at Winchester, Va., this document reads:

"Have just heard of your great victory. God bless you all, officers and men. Strongly inclined to come up and see you." (Signed) A. Lincoln.

A group of forty-eight Napoleona is in the Chambers collection. Of outstanding importance in this group is the signature of Bonaparte and two of his generals on a piece of parchment. It is a commission listing the candidate's service, campaigns, actions and wounds. Most of this material is dated 1801.

A letter from Aaron Burr when he was thirty-one years old and a member of the New York State Legislature, seventeen years before he shot and killed Alexander Hamilton in a duel is addressed to Peter Van Schaak, Esq., Kinderhook.

The theatre is well represented in the collection, the period covered being between 1750 and 1900. Here autographs form an important part of his theatreiana. His playbills are numerous, dating back to 1767, when the great David Garrick, is billed to deliver a prologue. Other playbills of that time are from the Theater Royal, the Drury Lane Theater and the Hay Market Theater of London. Down the years we come in the theater Royal in Edinburgh where in 1818 Junius Brutus Booth — father of Abraham Lincoln's slayer—played the Gloomy Prince in "Hamlet."

Edwin Forest, sometimes known as America's first native tragedian, is recalled in a collection of his play

bills, bound years ago by his manager.

The subtle humor of Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune is revealed in a note to P. T. Barnum. It says:

"If my head be not broken by Tuesday night, I'll dine with you."

Max Schmeling sent his signature unsolicited. Shortly after he beat Sharkey for the world's heavyweight championship he read of Mr. Chambers' collection in a Louisville, Ky., paper, and thus sent his autographed photograph to add to the collection.

Mr. Chambers has approximately 1,500 autographed letters from notable men and women, together with an unusual collection of 500 photographs signed by the continents' favorite actors and actresses of the last 75 years, and more than 18,000 playbills.

Oh P-Shaw!

Harold Wandesforde, Seattle, Washington, is an invalid whose days are made happy by his hobby of autograph collecting. He is constantly rejoicing over new names added to his collection. His latest letter to HOBBIES says:

"I thought I would give you a rest for awhile before writing again, but I leave it to you whether or not my latest autographs warrant a letter. The most prized by far is George Bernard Shaw's, which I received today. I don't need to tell autograph collectors how hard it is to secure his. Then I have Thomas A. Edison's, Theodore Roosevelt's and Stephen Grover Cleveland's, all sent me by their widows. Edouard Herriot, former Premier of France, has also sent me his signature. Helen Keller has written, "With every good wish, sincerely, Helen Keller." And last, but not least, Richard Strauss has signed under a bar of music which he had personally written down for me. That's all for the present. Incidentally, I sent six letters to Shaw before he granted my request.

"Another reason why collecting autographs is such a superior hobby, is the suspense. Each day, when you make up, you are aware that the post man may today bring you: First, nothing; second, a refusal; or third, an autograph. So you wait impatiently for the mailman. In what other hobby is there such suspense? Another thing, autographs are comparatively rare, and when one collects autographs, he has the satisfaction of knowing that there are few, if any,

in his neighborhood who are doing what he is."

Autograph Again Brings High Price

Early last month a document inscribed with the signature of But-ton Gwinnet, signer of the Declaration of Independence from Georgia, was sold for \$10,000 to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, noted bibliophile at the auction of the library of the late Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry, of Newport, R. I., at the salesrooms of the American Anderson Galleries, New York City.

The Gwinnet signature is rarest of all of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, partly because he was an agricultural man for the greater part of his life and not given to many signatures. Also most of his personal property was destroyed by the British during the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Rosenbach's acquisition, known as the Danforth-Manning document, is the last will and testament of one Joseph Stanley, of Savannah, dated May 29, 1770, and signed by Gwinnet as a witness together with two other men: Samuel Farley and William Graeme. At the Danforth sale this document brought \$4,600, which was considered an excessive price until the Manning sale, when the bidding soared to \$22,500.

A New Idea

Here is something new in autograph collecting. Miss Jean Maize, of California, has signatures of more than 300 film stars, featured players, or directors on a coat. Each is contained on a small piece of satin, blocks, each of different shade, and pieced together to form the coat.

Find Washington Letter in Russian Museum

An Associated Press dispatch reports recently from Moscow that a letter written by George Washington in 1785 to an unidentified man concerning a dispute over navigation on the Mississippi has been reported found in the Moscow Historical museum.

The communication, which is a part of the collection of the late Count G. V. Orloff-Davidoff, a Russian antiquarian, is dated "Mount Vernon, June 21, 1785," the Daily News says.

It begins with the salutation "Sir" but gives no evidence of the identity of the man to whom it was sent. It reads:

"I am greatly obliged to you for the several communications of your

letter—I wish disagreeable consequences may not result from the contentions respective to the navigation of the river Mississippi.

"The emigrations to the waters thereof are astonishingly great and chiefly of that description of people who are not very subordinate to law and good government.

"Whether the prohibition from the court of Spain is just or unjust—politic or otherwise it will be difficult to restrain people of this class from enjoying natural advantages.

"It is devoutly to be wished that Mr. Gardogin would enter into such stipulations with congress as may avert the impending evil and be mutually advantageous to both nations.

"After the explicit declarations of the emperor respecting the navigation of the Scheldt and his other demands upon Holland he will stand, I think, upon favorable ground; for if he recedes his foresight and judgment may be arraigned and if he proceeds his ruin may be involved.

"But probably I am hazarding sentiments upon a superficial view of things when it will appear ultimately that he has had important objects in view and has accomplished them."

The letter is signed "Yr. obed, hble. s.—G. Washington."

In the same collection letters also were found written by the duke of Wellington in Spanish in 1818 to Edmund Burke and the original manuscript of Walter Scott's novel "The Talisman."

Lindbergh Letters Are Rare

Autograph material of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh is more valuable than that of any other living person. Among celebrities whose autographs compare in value with those of the famous flier are President Roosevelt, ex-President Hoover, Mussolini, Rudyard Kipling and the Prince of Wales, according to Thomas F. Madigan, collector and dealer in autographs.

"It is letters entirely in Lindbergh's handwriting that are so rare—in my experience the rarest among contemporary celebrities," Mr. Madigan said. "He is not a facile penman, and, is apparently as chary of letter writing as he is of speech.

"Line by line, a letter of Colonel Lindbergh describing his first historic crossing of the Atlantic, would be more valuable than a letter of almost any other contemporary. A full handwritten letter of Colonel Lindbergh, even on a commonplace topic, is worth \$50."

Lindbergh is so averse to complying with the requests of autograph hunters that even his signature is difficult to obtain, according to Mr.

Madigan. "Photographs and programs signed by the famous aviators, or typewritten letters, do occasionally turn up, but they are very scarce. Commercially, such souvenirs are worth from \$10 to \$25 each."

Mr. Madigan said he had not come across more than half a dozen specimens of Colonel Lindbergh's autographs since the historic trans-Atlantic flight in 1927. The material consists mainly of signed photographs and autographed menus and programs.

The Prince of Wales, apparently, also is sparing with autographs. Mr. Madigan could not recall ever having come into possession of a full letter by the heir to the British throne, but his signed photographs and autographed menus bring almost as much as those bearing the Lindbergh signature. There is greater demand in the autograph market for the handwriting of the Prince of Wales than for that of his father, King George V.

There is an abundance of letters signed by Franklin D. Roosevelt before he became President, although holograph letters by him are scarce. Mr. Madigan said he had not seen in the market any letter written by Mr. Roosevelt since he entered the White House, although photographs of him signed since last March have turned up. Full autograph letters by some of the recent Presidents are rarer than those by early Chief Executives, because the later Executives, have relied on the typewriter, telephone and telegraph.—*New York Times*.

Union Art Galleries Sell Rare Autographs

On April 25 and 26 the Union Art Galleries, New York City, dispersed many fine autographs from the collection of Crosby Gaige, New York, with additions. There was for instance the finest collection ever offered at public sale of one hundred autograph letters and documents signed by the Royal Stuarts (from James I to Henry LX), their celebrated military leaders, courtiers and statesmen. Included in this remarkable collection were Documents signed by Robert Catesby (Instigator of the Gunpowder Plot) and his father, Sir William Catesby; the two brothers of Anne Boleyn; James Grahame, the Great Marquis of Montrose; Archbishop Latimer; and others.

There were holograph letters signed by Charles I king of England and an important letter to his nephew, Prince Rupert, the celebrated Cavalry Leader during the Civil War. Another holograph letter by Henrietta-Maria, Queen of Charles I to the Marquis of Argyle, regarding

her son, Charles II. This collection consisting of two bound volumes sold for \$900.

A love letter written by Henri III King of France to Mme. de Montaigne "Alise," accompanied by portraits of King Henri brought \$35.

A letter from Oliver Wendell Holmes to Bayard Taylor brought \$35.

A document signed by King James as King of England and his Queen, Anne of Denmark, brought \$22.

An autograph of the Earl of Leicester, the celebrated courtier and lover of Queen Elizabeth, said to have murdered his wife, Amy Robsart, in hopes of marrying the Queen, went for \$6.50.

A collection of autograph letters and documents signed by President Lincoln, his famous generals, statesmen, etc., went for \$205.

An autograph of Lorraine (Frederick II), brother of Frederick the First of Lorraine, went for \$10.

Two letters, one by Louis "The Just" and An of Austria brought \$27.50.

A letter by George Moore concerning "A Story-Teller's Holiday" went for \$16.

An autograph letter from the world's greatest violinist, Nicolo Paganini went for \$22.50.

A rare autograph offered for the first time at public sale in America was that of Dunois, Bastard of Orleans. It brought \$8.50. In life Dunois played a prominent part in the historical events at the time of Jeanne D'Arc.

A Grant Letter went for \$20. It was written on April 5, 1879 to George Childs.

They Make It Hard for the Collector

Autograph collecting has been hurt by unscrupulous persons who under the guise of this hobby prey upon famous persons. Many a celebrity refuses autographs because of this. It is recalled that when Einstein was in Hollywood, a person managed to get a blank check from his bank and thrust it toward him half-covered by a slip of paper. But the famous scientist came out of his rapt dream long enough to size up that little situation. Nor is that all. Law suits have resulted from compromising letters written by chiselers and then handed partly covered to celebrities who signed them innocently.

FOR SALE

RARE AUTOGRAPH NOTE signed, 1796, by President W. H. Harrison, one of scarcest President signatures, for D.S. or A.L.S. or L.S. of J. Adams (2nd president), or James Polk, or Zachary Taylor, or W. Harding, or document or letters signed by any Declaration of Independence signer, or sell for \$15 cash. Have recently acquired several of these rare letters.—Paul T. Hoag, Box 9, Pratt Station, Brooklyn, N. Y. au3002

Prints

Program Suggestion

The print club that wishes to deviate from the ordinary run of programs might do what the Woman's City Club of Kansas City did a short time ago. The members went through their household treasures and gathered up the tintypes, miniatures, daguerreotypes, and silhouettes of their ancestors and took them to a meeting for study. One of the club members, Mrs. W. H. Wilkinson, told the story of the development of this type of work, linking the past with the present. The oldest example was a miniature by Dubois on the top of an ivory powder box. It was recalled that many miniatures in ivory have found their way to shops during the last few years, paintings of some member of the family, often done by famous artists and enclosed in gold cases. In one collection there was a portrait by Rippongall in 1810. One of the members showed two fine examples of the miniature done in ink on a colored background in 1816. Another showed a charming miniature of Nellie Perkins, showing the head of the beautiful young American girl who lived near Cleveland, Ohio, who was presented at court and reported engaged to Edward VI when he was Prince of Wales.

A part of the meeting was given over to a history of August Edouart who came to America in 1839 and spent ten busy years here when he was at the peak of his fame. He was so rushed that he could not accept engagements for weeks ahead. He used scissors and pencil at the time that his rival, Miers, was elaborating with India ink and gold touches. Some of the most famous examples of his work for distinguished persons it was said were done at Saratoga Springs, the fashionable resort of the day. Edouart

had a habit of cutting every portrait in duplicate, securing an autograph if possible, dating and locating the work, adding annotations of his own. At one time he held an exhibit of these in New York City showing 3,600 specimens.

It was related in this study how the silhouette was followed by the daguerreotype. At a party a mid-Victorian gentlemen decided to play an April Fool's joke on his friends and invited them to have life-size pictures of themselves taken by an "instantaneous method." He accomplished this by opening a door and revealing the sitter reflected full-length in a mirror. The trick caused a great deal of fun so the story goes. Daguerre was a guest and gave the plan some thought as to just why glass could not be sensitized so as to take a picture. He worked on the idea and produced a portrait when viewed a certain way on glass, thus the daguerreotype, which bears his name. The ambrotype, which perfected the daguerreotype so that the portrait could be seen perfectly anyway you looked at it was the next transition, and was the work of a Mr. Ambrose. It filled the bill until photography became perfected.

Members of the Woman's City Club no doubt found this program very beneficial and it should be a particular good one for a collectors club to copy or use the idea in amplified form.

Well-Known Collector Passes

Warren Cady Crane, well known collector of old prints, died recently at his home in New York City. He was ninety-two years old. A number of years ago, he retired from his business to satisfy his thirst for prints and autographs. His most important acquisitions were of prints and other relics relating to Napoleon, Lafayette and Lincoln. Shortly before his death he gave up a large part of his collection. The Lafayette material was purchased by the alumni of Lafayette College and presented to that institution. The Lincolniana was taken by the Brown University Library, Providence, R. I.

Mr. Crane at one time was treasurer of the New York Historical Society. He was a resident of the West Side of Manhattan for more than forty years and was the founder and for ten years the president of Old Settlers of the West Side.

"Fifty Prints of the Year" Exhibition

A "Fifty Prints of the Year" exhibition was held in the Grant Calvary, New York City, recently under the auspices of the American Art Dealers Association. Formerly this selection has been made under the direction of the American Institute of Graphic Arts. C. Henry Kleemann, M. A. McDonald and Otto M. Torrington were the judges.

The Association invited every print maker known to them to submit examples. This resulted in the assembly of more than 1,000 prints, representing about 350 artists. Naturally it was quite a job to judge the best, the work requiring days of thought, study and comparison. First, one print by each artist was selected, and then it remained for the list to be reduced to fifty. The display represented lithographs, etchings, drypoints, aquatints, wood-cuts wood engravings, also combinations of these.

The list following comprises some of the entries that attracted attention. It will be interesting to see what time will do for their value.

Raphael Soyer's "Girl at Table," a lithograph; James E. Allen's "The Builders," and Andrew R. Butler's "Mount Holly, Vermont" (etchings); Thomas W. Nason's handsome wood engraving, "Summer Clouds"; Rockwell Kent's "Mala," Stow Wengenroth's "Summer Morning," and John Steuart Curry's "The Flying Codon- as," all three lithographs; Howard Cook's "Pedor," an aquatint rich in values; another aquatint, "Oboe," by Harry Sternberg and the well-designed "Studio Interior," a drypoint, by Armin Landeck.

Likewise it will be interesting to look at this group of contributing artists a few years hence. It does not, however, represent the complete entry list:

A. A. McGrath, Robert Lawson, John Taylor Arms, Gerald K. Geerlings, Albert Sterner, Doel Reed, Margaret Lowengrund, Sanford Ross, Harry Wickey Eugene Higgins, Albert Flanagan, Paul Landacre, C. Jac Young, Charles Locke, John E. Costigan, Walter Tittle, Kerr Eby, Victoria Huston, Umber to Romano, Childe Hassam, Adolf Dehn, Martin Lewis, A. W. Heintzelman, Stephen Wright, Gifford Beal Chester B. Price, William C. McNulty, C. W. Anderson, Albert Heckman, Yngve Ed Soderberg, Asa Cheffetz, Louis C. Rosenberg, Ernest Fiene, S. Gordon Smyth Ernest D. Roth, Levon West.

The Weyhe Gallery, New York, held an exhibition of "Fifty Modern Prints," recently also. These were selected by Carl Zigrosser, and is an

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annual event. Twenty-six of the artists whose work were shown live in New York, and twenty-four elsewhere. Here are some of the entries that were said to be particularly outstanding and representative of the work shown.

"Indian Woman, Taos," by Kenneth Adams; "Antique Beauty," by Peggy Bacon; "Maya Builders," by Jean Charlot; "Pedro," by Howard Cook; "Waves," by Adolf Dehn; "Steps, Taxco," by Olin Dows; "Danse Macabre," by Mabel Dwight; "Circus Girl," by Yasuo Kuniyoshi; "Young Greenland Woman," by Rockwell Kent; "Ventura Ranch," by Warren Newcombe; "Thrill of the Game," by Benton Spruance; "Harp," by Harry Sternberg, and "Girl at Table," by Raphael Soyer; "Hulda's Front Hall," by Edith Newton.



In the Boston Galleries

In art as well as in other fields of collecting there is always something new to be discovered. This was proved a few weeks ago in a story from the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. Visitors to the galleries expressed surprise that they had never before noticed there the fine Venetian scene painted by Francesco Guardi. They were also not a little puzzled by a small square patch of dark brown varnish that appeared on the upper part of the painting.

The transformation of this picture from a condition of inconspicuous dullness to its present attractive state was accomplished by its careful cleaning at the hands of Alfred E. Lowe, the Museum's restorer of paintings. Evidence of his work, which required almost a month, is suggested by the small brown square which will be left for a few weeks. When he undertook the task, the picture was entirely covered by such a film.

The harmonious colors that characterize Guardi's work at its best were entirely out of key because of heavy overpainting of sails and masts along the horizon, while the glittering points of light which always enliven his compositions were turned to a dull monotone by the darkened varnish.

It was obvious before cleaning, Mr. Lowe said, that a good deal of the original paint along the horizon was gone and that the heavy overpaint was there to replace it. The destruction of the paint along the horizon instead of along the usual lower margin of the canvas which often suffered because it had stood on damp floors, Mr. Lowe thought to be due to overcleaning at some early date.

As the painting stands today after all repaint and varnish has been removed, it has not lost seriously by its

experiences. The sails of ships riding at anchor before San Giorgio Maggiore are thinly painted, it is true, as are the flags at the right and on the masts rising from the horizon. The interest lies chiefly, however, in the procession of gondolas moving swiftly across the foreground and in the gleaming white facade of San Giorgio Maggiore in the background, both of which are now in their original condition. San Giorgio was obscured by a double coat of varnish, the under one very resistant. But the clear white reflection of the building in the water gave the restorer courage to investigate further this under-coat which he thought for a time to be the original color used by Guardi. He discovered the pure, brilliant white beneath the deceptive overtone, a note which immeasurably tunes up the whole composition.

This painting has always been considered by the Museum as one of the series representing the "Fete of the Bucentaur" or "Marriage of Venice and the Adriatic," celebrated annually by the Dodge on Ascension-day. On this occasion, the Dodge in his barge, the Bucentaur, surrounded and followed by richly trimmed gondolas of the foreign ambassadors and by numerous other gondolas of more sombre hues, would advance from the Giudecca to the mouth of the harbor whence he would throw into the sea a ring blessed by the bishop. The Bucentaur does not appear in this painting and the scene may be instead some gala fete of only slightly less importance.

With consummate skill Guardi has here depicted the orderly march of the gondolas and the spirit of excitement, while he has fixed with a few adroit strokes of the brush the moving, rhythmic bodies of the gondoliers.

The cleaning has disclosed harmony of color and sparkle of detail which at once class it among works of the first order by this last great Venetian master of the eighteenth century. He was also the first among modern painters to anticipate the study of atmosphere which Turner and Monet carried to such lengths in the next century.

AWK.



The Roanoke, Virginia, *World-Herald*, has recently issued its 50th Anniversary number containing a great deal of early history of Roanoke and surrounding territory.



A carriage for which the late Senator Francis B. Stockbridge of Michigan, paid \$3,000 in 1894, is kept in Kalamazoo in almost perfect condition. The owners have refused numerous offers for purchase by automobile manufacturers.

PRINTS

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6 (Cash in advance.)

WANTED — RAILROAD PRINTS Advertisements of locomotive works picturing early engines.

American town views prior to 1875.

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Trotting horse prints by Currier & Ives. American engravings by Doolittle, Tiebout, Bennett, Revere, Tanner, Savage, Hill, Burges, Peale, and their contemporaries.

Advise us about all Currier & Ives. **THE OLD PRINT SHOP, INC.**, 150 Lexington Avenue, New York. tlc801

WANT OLD HORSE RACING PRINTS.

Only those showing business advertisements of any kind.—Mrs. L. H. Dobson, 1548 East 61st St., Chicago. my12462

WANTED—Old Prints by Currier, Kellogg, Baillie, etc. Subjects: Temperance, Pugilism, Presidents, Pioneer. Also historical pictorial New Jersey items by any publisher.—Dwight D. Moore, 200 South Terrace, Boonton, N. J. js84p

WANTED—Old Prints and Engravings of every kind. Write and describe anything you have in pictures.—James J. O'Hanlon, 1920 Holland Ave., Utica, N. Y. jly8001

EARLY AMERICAN MINIATURES and portraits, oil, watercolor, pastel, purchased. Send full particulars.—F. Sherman, Box 524, Westport, Conn. mhl2612

WANTED TO BUY—Currier & Ives, Winter Scenes, Railroad Prints, Sporting, Racing, Canadian City Views by any Artist, Clipper Ships.—Laurin's Print Shop, 261 Elm St., Biddeford, Maine. o12462

WANTED—Currier prints. Especially large folios; Hunting, Fishing, Railroad, Winter scenes, etc. Buying for private collector.—Garland Stephens, Wytheville, Va. d12003

WANTED—Currier Prints and other old prints, especially Sporting, Hunting, Fishing, Pioneer, Winter, Railroad, Ships, Early West, Early History or City Views. Early Railroad Posters, Autograph Letters and Documents, Hand Bills, etc. State full title, publisher, date, size, exact condition and price.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1284c

INTERIOR VIEWS, PHOTOGRAPHS, prints of early factories and shops, previous to 1860.—The Village Studio, West Cummington, Mass. js8p

WANTED BY COLLECTOR—Important Currier & Ives prints, railroads, whaling, hunting, fishing, western and winter scenes in fine condition only.—Anita Hobson Reece, Boonville, N. C. au3401

WANTED — Remington, Russell, Schri-vogel western prints. — James Serven, Woodstock, N. Y. jel

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N. CURRIER, Currier & Ives and other old American prints. Send stamp for new list.—N. E. Carter, Elkhorn, Wis. a12p

CURRIER & IVES and other old prints. Send a dime for large new price list.—Paul Voorhees, 432 Elm St., Reading, Pa. js3001

TROTTER HORSE PRINTS, by Currier & Ives and other American lithographers. Send for list.—Blanche Fowler Post, Peterboro, N. H. o12633

LARGE STEEL ENGRAVING "The United States Senate," A.D. 1850. Clay addressing Senate, perfect condition. Large Currier & Ives "New England Winter Scene."—Daniel W. Norwood, 22 Hope St., Attleboro, Mass. jel051

ROCKS AND MINERALS

Chicago Meeting

The geology of Illinois and the public relations of the Illinois State Geological Survey was the subject of discussion by Don L. Carroll at the second meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the Rocks and Minerals Association held in April.

The effect of glaciation on the topography of Illinois and the character of the areal geology beneath the drift were described. In particular, Mr. Carroll talked about the materials of economic importance in the state and showed what the Geological Survey had done and is doing to develop the state's resources and to promote the mineral industries of Illinois. Samples of the mineral sets and publications which are made available to schools and the general public by the Division of Extension Education were exhibited and pamphlets distributed. The questions raised by the group were typical of

the demands made upon the Survey for information on the geology of Illinois and are further evidence of the importance of the Division of Extension Education in the Survey. Twenty-five persons attended the meeting.

Proposed Catalogue

By JOHN M. GREIGER

SINCE my suggestion of a mineral catalogue appeared in *Rocks and Minerals*, I have received many letters from collectors who have expressed a desire to see such a work made a reality. There are few mineral collectors who have not felt the need of a catalog which would enable them to place a true value on specimens, be they ones to be exchanged with another or ones which had been picked out of a mine dump.

After discussing with others the possibilities of the publication, I have decided to make an earnest effort to compile this much needed catalog. Many correspondents express the belief that it is impossible to gather together enough material to make this work a success. However, if every collector will cooperate, it should not be long before a first edition can be printed. The first printing will be far from perfect. After a period of use and criticism, a second and corrected edition will be issued. A yearly revision of the catalog will keep collectors posted as to new mineral discoveries, and variations in commercial mineral and specimen prices.

A catalog for mineral collectors should contain:

1. A list of all known and collectible minerals.
2. A price representing a retail value of every purchaseable specimen.
3. A record of the finest or largest specimen of each mineral listed.

Collectors throughout the world can be of the greatest service in furnishing information for the third item. If you have seen what is reputed to be the largest Galena crystal known, send me a full description of it as to size and outstanding features. Do this for any very choice specimens you have seen. Please include the name of the present owner of each specimen, whether it is in a museum or private collection.

A collector in Chile writes that he

owns what he considers to be the finest known specimen of crystallized krohnkite. It consists of one crystal $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " which is quite clear and blue. In the middle of this, growing at an angle of 60 degrees from the two prisms, is another $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $\frac{1}{2}$ " x 3". Are these the largest crystals of krohnkite you have ever seen? If not send me the description of any larger ones.

As soon as sufficient material is on hand, a printed list of my first findings will be mailed to collectors for their criticism and suggestions. In this way accurate information may be compiled for publication.

The success of this undertaking is dependent on the interest shown by those who will benefit by this catalog. If every collector will immediately send to me at 405 Ninita Parkway, Pasadena, Calif., the description of at least 10 choice specimens, work on the preliminary list will begin at once.

Display of Old Specimens

Some of the oldest pieces of jewelry in the world were assembled not long ago by the Egyptian Exploration Society.

From blue-glazed quartz beads of 4,500 B. C., the ornaments reflect the whole pageant of Egyptian civilization down to the Roman rule. These earliest beads, ground into shape with stones, were among the greater treasures of the exhibition, and, after more than fifty centuries, much of the brilliant glaze still remains, as witness to the skill of the pre-dynastic craftsman.

The exhibit pointed out that fashions in necklaces have changed little with the centuries; and many of those that adorned the Pharaohs and their queens are identical in shape, size, and color with the glass beads which may be bought for six-pence in the store today. Tubular beads, often a couple of inches in length, that have been found in many Egyptian tombs were almost exactly paralleled in modern bead-curtains.

The tradition of Egyptian jewelry was shown to be carried down to the present day by colored slides depicting the crown made in Europe for King Fuad's queen.



Rare Black Opals, Fire Opals, Blue-Green Opals.
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Australian Opal

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Besides hundreds of beads, rings, and scarabs, the display included a number of exhibits illustrating the Egypt Exploration Society's excavations at Tel-el-Amarna and Armant. Among them was a scale model of a noble's house at Amarna, made by Seton Lloyd.

In this house the owner's bed-room and adjoining anointing-chamber were found in an excellent state of preservation. A stone slab was hollowed out to form three containers for unguents, and beside it was the seat on which the master reclined while his slaves anointed him. Some of the unguent, last used about 1380 B. C., still remained in one of the containers; when analysed, its chemical composition proved to be almost identical the same as that of modern bathsalts.

SUMMER STOCK REDUCING SALE

Do not pass up this opportunity to secure these choice gems at real bargain prices.

AFRICAN GARNET	
1 carat facet cut gem\$.25
AMETHYST	
3/4" facet cut pendants25
1/2" cabochon cut ring set20
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1 1/2" carat facet cut gem30
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White 1/4" pear shaped facet stones25
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1/2 carat facet cut gem15
1" carat facet cut gem25
CORAL	
Pink 1/4" carved rose25
FULL FIGURE SHELL CAMEO	
3/4" choice	..... .20
PERIDOT	
1/2 carat facet cut gem	..... .20
3/4-1 carat facet gem	..... .30
PEARLS	
Fresh water 1/4" baroque shape. 25c or	..... .50
ROCK CRYSTAL	
1 carat brilliant cut gem	..... .20
SAPPHIRE	
Native cut 1/4" cabochons	..... .25
" " 1/2" "	..... .50
SMOKY QUARTZ	
1 carat faceted stone	..... .25
TOURMALINE	
1/4" pink or green cabochon	..... .15
" " " "	..... .25
1/2 carat facet cut yellow-green or	..... .10
pink gem	..... .10
1/2-1 carat faceted pink or green	..... .25
gem	..... .25
1 1/2-2 carat faceted pink or green	..... .50
gem	..... .50
TURQUOISE	
1/4" cabochon ring set	..... .10
1/2" " " "	..... .15
1" " " "	..... .25c-.50

Postage Prepaid.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

JOHN M. GRIEGER
405 Ninita Parkway
PASADENA - CALIFORNIA

Round Stones

In a recent issue reference was made to round stones common to certain sections of Colorado and Ohio. These stones are about the size of a coconut, there being an outer shell of hard rock with a round soft ball fitting into the center.

L. E. Rood, of Norwalk, Ohio, confirms others statements that this form of stone is quite common near Norwalk, and that at the entrance to the Firelands Historical Museum in that city that a large one 3 1/4 feet in diameter was sawed through the diameter and one-half of each section placed on each side of the walk. The stones have been used generally for decorative work in Norwalk. One man has two about 3 feet in diameter mounted, on cement vases in his front yard. Mr. Rood says that he recalls a number of years back seeing them used as weights on chains on the gates of picket fences, in Milan, Monroeville and Norwalk. With each passing year they seem to become more scarce.

The Huron River rises south of Millard, Ohio. One branch flows through Monroeville and the other through Norwalk. They merge north of Norwalk and flow on through Huron where the river empties into Lake Erie. The stones are found in a septerian rock formation at Monroeville. Scientists have told Mr. Rood that there are few places where rocks of this kind are found, one being in Russia. Mr. Rood says that he recalls as a lad seeing students of many lands prowl around the river for days at a time.

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Sawing and polishing of specimens
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ROCKS and MINERALS

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

BEAUTIFUL POLISHED PIECES — Washington Petrified Wood. Wide range of colors and types. Will add beauty and interest to any collection. Price range 5c to \$5.00. Satisfaction always or your money back. — Chas. Simpson, Quincy, Wash. au12466

COLUMBIAN EMERALDS, 1/10 carat upward (star cut). Zircons in blue, white. Floating opals in bowls for necklaces. Finest Bohemian garnets for bracelet mountings, etc. Amethyst, Citrine, Madagascar tourmaline. Carnellians (carved). Bloodstones. Onyx. Diamond borts. Low priced diamond scales with weights of 1 point to 50 carats, very accurate. Emerald testers. Samarakite. Prices low. Direct Importer. — Ernest Meier, Rex House, 66 East End Ave., New York City. jep

BEAUTIFUL CARBORUNDUM CRYSTALS, cluster, 25c to \$1.00. J. G. Walnwright, Waukegan, Ill. au369

DINOSAUR GIZZARD STONES. Naturally polished, from Montana's famous cretaceous fields, \$3.00 each. Or will trade for fossils, minerals or Indian relics of equal value. — Mrs. Tone, 115 Ave. B, Billings, Mont. nl2084

IRIDESCENT OBSIDIAN, Polka-Dot Agate, etc. 25c to \$1.00 pound. — P. L. Forbes, Stauffer, Oregon. jal2002

THIRTY DIFFERENT named minerals, nice, all \$1.25; 5 different nice fossils, history, all 20c; polished opal set, pretty, 20c; Australian opal, beauty, fine colors, 35c. Catalogue Free. Postage extra on above. — Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. cmy27

FOR SALE—Black Hills Specimens and Rose Quartz for Rock Gardens, Fire Places; also Rose Quartz beads and jewelry. — Scott Rose Quartz Co., Custer, S. D. je454

METAL Fluorescent Cabinet with five Argon Bulbs, complete, \$7.50. Fluorescent and other Minerals. — Sausman, 632 E. Girard Ave., Philadelphia.

FOSSILS AND MINERALS—Four different fossils. Ordovician, Silurian, Mississippian periods, all named. One Calcite, one limestone crystal, one quartz, from Ozarks. 30c silver Postpaid. — A. Feldes, High Ridge, Mo. jly343

REPRESENTATIVE COLLECTION of minerals, rocks, and ores, including sphalerite, galena, marcasite, dolomite, calcite, chalcophyrite, barite, limestones, sandstones, tripoli, cherts and breccias. Twenty-five specimens showing great variety of minerals occurring in this district. Size, 3" x 4" or larger. Price, \$10.00, F.O.B. Mineral Novelty Company, Box 1104, Seventh and Picher (Highway 66), Joplin, Mo. je302

FOR SALE—Gems and rough gem material, such as agate, amethyst, topaz, garnet, opal, etc.; also mounted jewelry, elk teeth and claws. — L. W. Stillwell Curio Store, Deadwood, S. Dak. je1051

EXCEPTIONAL AGATES from North Lake Superior on approval. Natural tints. Most delicate specimens ever found in the world. — P. H. Hjelle, Box 639, Minneapolis, Minn. je109

BRILLIANT AGATES, jaspers, silicified wood for decorating fountains, bird baths, aquariums or gem cutting. Special offer. 25 samples (retail value \$2.50) for \$1.00 by insured mail. Money back if not satisfied. 25th year. Agents wanted. — Jake Eaton, 921 Marion, Centralia, Wash. my12069

GENUINE SACRED PIPESTONE. Block, natural, state or carved paperweight. Postpaid, \$1.00 bill. — Nellie Bonser, Kasson, Minn. je1071

Please mention **HOBBIES** when replying to advertisements.

.. Curios ..

June

June. This is the ideal month for the seeking of relics and curios of the past. Not too hot, not too cold. A bright June morning and the collector is off. It may be for fossils, or dinosaur bones, or meteorites, or some similar phenomena. Fossils beds are found in the most unexpected places. A large bed was found a few years ago at Goshen Hole, Wyo. It contained bones of prehistoric birds that were as big as the modern airplane and pigs that weighed two tons. Another fertile field for the fossil collector is the Big Horn basin of Wyoming which has yielded more than one thousand specimens of fossilized skeleton remains of animals thought to have lived more than 50 thousand years ago. Unusual among the finds made here in the last few years are several parts of the diatryman, a huge bird standing nearly eight feet tall; parts of four or five caryphodons, beasts of the Eocene period which were as large as the rhinoceros, and a complete skeleton of a pachyaena, a catlike mammal about five feet tall.

The Call of the Wild

When Spring and Summer comes Carl Rettig of Whittier, Calif., casts aside the weariness of winter by indulging in his hobby of collecting freak wood growths, pine cones and palm stocks, and by a touch of his hand creates them into still more grotesque figures which he calls goblins. A little paint and some glass eyes do the trick. Mr. Rettig recently displayed his weird family at a hobby show in Pasadena, Calif.

Mexican Jumping Beans

The Most Original Curiosity
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They attract universal attention.

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"MEXICAN JUMPING BEANS"

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JLVP

A Shoe Curio

Mrs. Joe Barrett, of Bellville, Kans., a descendant of George Washington, is said to possess a woman's slipper purchased by the first president for a niece. The niece wore the slipper at social functions at Washington's home.

Collects Marbles

The attention of this department has been directed to Wyocena, Wisconsin, where the two story home of W. C. English houses a collection of approximately 300 pieces of marble and onyx from every country in the world. The collection is now more than forty years old. Mr. English states that he started it then when he was teaching school near Prairie du Sac where a quarry was then running. He used to go down to the quarry and pick out pieces of his liking and polish them himself. About that time he read "Stones of Venice" by Ruskin and this stimulated interest. He acquired other books on marble and the more he read the more he became interested. Later fortunately he made the acquaintance of a Milwaukee marble contractor who not only told him of persons to whom he could go for unusual specimens, but added several fine pieces to the lot.

Mr. English has his collection carefully labeled and neatly placed on specially constructed shelves in his home.

Dinosaur Bones

Grand County, Utah, will no doubt draw many explorers this summer. A recent report announces the discovery of vast deposits of dinosaur bones in the Arches National Monument of that county. Frank Beckwith, who had charge of a Federal reconnaissance of the area, stated.

"We picked up more than 4,000 pounds of dinosaur bones in the last three months, and apparently we have just scratched the surface." He is also quoted as saying that the deposits would probably exceed those of the quarry of bones found at Jensen, Utah, nearly a hundred miles north of the latest find.

Pearls

A collector of Reed City, Michigan, has quite a collection of pearls (resemble the oyster pearl) which he has found near the bark of trees. But here's a new source of pearls. Two boys exploring Marvel Cave, near Reeds Spring, Mo., recently found a chamber which had a quantity of "cave pearls," which are said to have been formed by a process similar to that which causes pearls to form in oysters. Marvel Cave is believed to be one of the oldest caves in existence, its subterranean passages are said to have been formed 16,000,000 years ago.

Our latest "pearl" story comes from Paris where it is said that a remarkable discovery was made recently when a man was operated upon for kidney trouble. Doctors found that three pearls had grown to the size of pinheads and caused the trouble. The pearls, it is said, were formed by means of the same chemical reactions as those produced by oysters.

Some Brick

A 50-pound brick, which 2,500 years ago helped support the walls of Babylon has been obtained by the Rev. Milton Bennett Lambdin, archeologist, says a new note from Washington, D. C. It is believed to be the only relic of its kind in America. Page the new society of antique brick collectors.

Rock Rings Like Bell

An East Greenwich, R. I., oddity is Drum Rock, a big boulder which may easily be rocked by hand, but which can not be overturned. When thus moved it produces a deep bell-like tone. Indians, according to tradition used Drum Rock to call councils and spread alarms.

The fossilized bones of an eagle, discovered in Wyoming have been acquired by the Smithsonian Institution. "The remains," according to Dr. Alexander Wetmore of the Smithsonian, "are of a genus never before known to science. Its bones form the most complete fossil remains of any bird of Oligocene times ever found in America."

Newfield, Maine, according to a late press announcement has a prized curio—a pair of stays worn by Horace Greeley as a baby. They are said to have been laced around baby Horace many times.

CURIO MART

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

CURIOS, ALL KIND—Relics, weapons, anything you collect. Bargain prices. Illustrated catalogue free.—Museum Store, Northbranch, Kansas. cmy63

CURIOS, minerals, coins, stamps, antiques, books, bills, gem stones, beadwork, sea shells, mounted sea animals, butterflies, moths. Catalogue free.—June Lemley, Northbranch, Kans. jel2235

FOSSIL FISHES FOR SALE.—L. W. Stillwell Curio Store, Deadwood, S. Dak. jel06

The Entire Lord's Prayer



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SPECIMENS WANTED

1. Will buy **METEORITES** of any size or character. Would appreciate information or references as to falls or owners of specimens.

2. Native (natural) **IRON**—not iron ore, but the actual metal itself. Interested in any piece or mass of metallic iron, found on surface or plowed up, if believed to be of natural origin.

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Adrian

Michigan

Exhibitions and Shows Here and There

Ashland, Ohio. During April the Rotary Club of this city sponsored Ashland's first Hobby Fair. Attendance reported was 3,500. In addition to many seasoned collections being displayed, the show afforded an opportunity for a large number of school children to exhibit, and there were ribbon awards in many of the 108 hobby classifications. A member of the Rotary Club was assigned to each school competing and arranged for the dissemination of information relating to the show. A dazzling collection of moths, butterflies and beetles belonging to Thomas Thornburg; a collection of flint and percussion rifles and pistols owned by Stuart M. Martin; a fine display of old fashioned hand-made quilts and bed spreads, the property of Mrs. R. R. Teeter, were among the features listed. A silver cup, the grand prize, was awarded to George H. Lacknett of Londonville, Ohio, for his collection of Indian relics.

West Bend, Wis. A hobby show held in this city April 18 drew displays from 100 adults, 400 entries from high schools, and 450 from grade schools and Boy Scouts. The show was sponsored by the guidance chairman of the high school, with local clubs assisting. There were exhibits in all the classrooms, displays of books from the public library on various subjects, and talks given on the exhibits.

In fact, the whole city became hobby minded as a result of the promotion of the show and the show itself. The Business Women's Club assisted, ordered a yearly subscription to **HOBBIES** for the school library. Apropos of Spring an exhibit of state flowers and wild flowers with movies attracted a great deal of attention. Gardening methods were shown in an exhibit combined with bird and butterfly collections. Students of West Bend High School published a hobby show number of their school publication, "Dust Pan."

Chattanooga, Tenn. Sponsors of Boys' Week recently held in this city assisted in the formation of a hobby show also, which created additional interest and brought forth hobbies not only of the boys but their elders as well. One of the outstanding exhibits consisted of nature specimens brought down from the Tennessee mountains by the Rev. A. C. Adams. This collection included a collection of snake skins, snake tongues and a variety of harmless live snakes. To catch a snake he says he just puts a stick across its head, steps on its tail, picks it up in the middle and dumps it in a sack. He is not only a modern snake charmer but eats rattlesnake meat and likes it, and he doesn't have to pay \$1.50 per can for it at the delicatessen or grocery store as some do.

Beloit, Wis. A hobby show held in this city recently under the auspices of the Beloit Historical Society brought out many relics and hobby collections from

the city and neighborhood. The collections ranged from buttons to fine china, pewter, glassware and guns. The craftsmen had on display ship models, rugs, and musical instruments. Awards were made for the best entries.

Keokuk, Ia. The Unity Club of this city was recently entertained by an exhibit and talk on a collection of cartoons by Howard Wood of that city. The cartoons represented the hobby of Mr. Wood's late brother, J. Y. B. Wood, who collected the specimens from all over the world, as well as a collection of autographed photographs.

Waterloo, Ia. Two hobbyists, G. R. Holton and Allan Remy tied for awards in a recent show conducted by the Y's Men's Club in this city. U. S. stamps, and botanical specimens comprised Holton's entries, while Remy exhibited scrap books, badges, pins and pennants.

Norristown, Pa. April marked the seventh annual pet and hobby show in this city. In fact, Norristown has a Youth Council, which sponsors a "Youth Week," of which the pet and hobby show is a feature.

St. Louis, Mo. A show of hobby material during the week of April 9 held at the Stix, Baer & Fuller department store here was such a success that it was continued for another week. Of the many unusual and interesting hobbies displayed was a collection of curios found in shipments of spices, exhibited by Herbert H. Droste, and a collection of Marine species by Japanese University students. This is the second hobby show held in St. Louis recently. One conducted by a group there brought to light interests of the boys.

Indianapolis, Ind. This year is hobby year with the Camp Fire Girls. In connection with the national program members of Indianapolis staged a hobby show the first of last month. To house some of the collections a large Indian tepee was constructed by one of the local branches and in this collections of stamps, rocks, birds and others were placed on display.

Newark, N. J. An item from Newark states that four hobby shows with 720 awards were held early in May, in the Oranges and Maplewood under the sponsorship of the Service Clubs' Council. Silver and bronze buttons were awarded in the children's exhibits and certificates for adult winners.

Rochester, N. Y. Brighton School No. 1 held a "Hobby Night" recently in which parents, teachers and pupils showed their hobbies. In addition there were speeches and a dinner for hobby folks and their friends. The Parent-Teacher Association of the Penfield High School is another local organization that has gone on record with a recent exhibition in which collections of various items were displayed.

New York, N. Y. Membership of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church,

this city ride all kinds of steeds judging from the wide variety of material displayed in a recent hobby show held in the church. Among the collecting hobbies were coins, glass, needlework, stamps and photographic specimens.

Albany, N. Y. Two "Youth Weeks" have been held in New York State recently, one in Norristown and the other in Albany. Hobbies have figured prominently in both programs. At the latter place Governor Lehman and Mayor Thatcher were on program to present cups.

Milwaukee, Wis. Thirty-four school newsboys clubs participated in a recent show held in this city.

Boston, Mass. Girls are just as interested in showing their hobbies as are the boys, thus it is proved by a recent show held by the Boston Young Women's Christian Association.

Erie, Pa. The boys' department of the Y. M. C. A. held a five-day show here recently with thirty-five entries on display. Erie apparently has several hobby groups. A meeting of the Young Naturalists' Hobby club is reported. Then there is a Stamp Hobby Club among the younger hobbyists.

Philadelphia, Pa. Forty pupils exhibited in a hobby show of the Meadowbrook School in this city recently, showing that hobbyism is on the up and up in the city of Brotherly Love. Stamp collecting seemed to be the most popular.

Akron, Ohio. J. D. McLane, River Grove, Ill., has relayed an amateur radiogram from H. C. Thomas, Akron, Ohio, which says, "Greetings, Mr. Lightner. Am sending a message from the biggest hobby show that the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company has ever had. Everything on display."

Washington, D. C. More than 1400 Boy Scouts participated in a hobby show in this city recently.

Springfield, Mass. The local Y. M. C. A. was responsible for a successful show being held here. One of the features was a relief map with several new ideas as to improvements in local highways.

Morganton, N. C. The Kiwanis club sponsored an exhibit here recently, primarily with the aim to get young folks interested in hobbies. To this end the older folks set a good example by bringing their cherished belongings and placing them on display, and so did the younger collectors who have already acquired hobby interests. Local merchants encouraged the sponsors by giving prizes for awards.

Janesville, Wis. Even if you had only one article in a new collection you were welcome to bring it to the hobby show recently held in this city. A nominal entry fee was charged to help defray expenses.

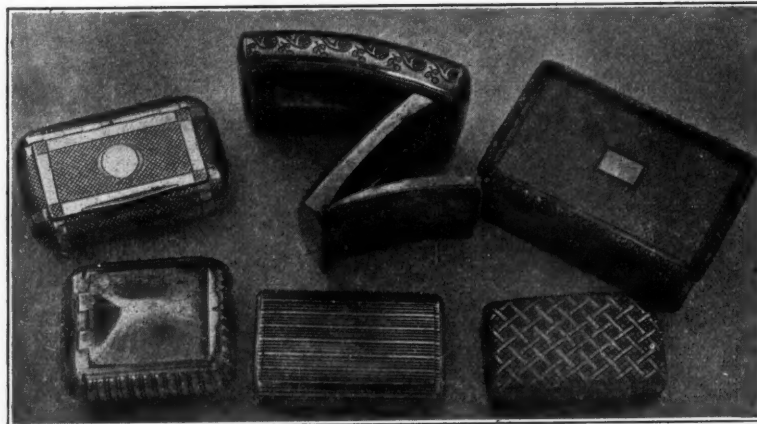
Brooklyn, N. Y. The Junior Woman's Auxiliary of the Flatbush Boys Club of this city sponsored a Hobby Fair for the boys last month.

All for a Pinch of Snuff

SNUFF taking was a very dignified proceeding in those days when dandies exchanged snuff with a bow and click of the heels. The boxes illustrated herewith are from the collection of Frederick T. Widmer, Boston.

Most of the specimens in his collection are from England and France and date from the time of George III or thereabouts.

The large oblong one with the ornamental edge on the right hand side is a music box, wound by means



Snuff boxes from the collection of Frederick T. Widmer.

of a key and plays three tunes. It was made in 1819 in London but in 1881 was presented to one of the Mayors of Dublin by a member of Parliament. Collectors of snuff boxes have told us of seeing specimens that played two tunes, but apparently the three-tuned ones are rare.

Reading from top to bottom and left to right the boxes are described as follows:

George III silver snuff box. Birmingham, 1809. Maker John Shaw.

George III double silver snuff box. Birmingham, 1809. Maker unknown.

George III silver musical box. London, 1810. Maker George Reid. Engraved on inside cover as follows:

To

The Right Hon. George Moyes, L.L.D.
LORD MAYOR OF DUBLIN

From

John Orrell Lever, M.P.
Oct. 8th, 1881

George III silver snuff box. London, 1815. Maker William Wilson.

George III silver snuff box. London, 1810. Maker unknown.

George III silver snuff box. Birmingham, 1804. Maker John Shaw.

KENTUCKIANA

By JOHN H. BOWMAN

THERE has been introduced in both houses by Congressman Virgil Chapman and Senator Alben W. Barkley, both from Kentucky, a bill authorizing the coinage of 600,000 Boone half dollars to effect the purchase of sites to complete the Pioneer National Park Monument and to finance this year a celebration in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the birth of Daniel Boone, an early explorer of Kentucky. The Boone Bicentennial Commission has been formed, with C. Frank Dunn, Lexington, Ky., the secretary, which is planning to hold a Boone celebration in Kentucky the scene of Boone's early activities. The properties which have been included in the proposed Pioneer National Park Monument are the sites of Fort Boonesborough, Boone's Station, Bryan Station and Blue Licks battlefields, all located in or near central Kentucky.

The Honorable Order of Kentucky Colonels met in Louisville on May 4, and went under the N. R. A. code. It provides that no Colonel shall pay more than twenty-five cents for a mint julep, that no one shall be a Colonel hereafter who has not seen a horse race, and that no Colonel shall wear a goatee lest it cause unemployment

among the barbers. Two hundred Kentucky Colonels (from many states) attended the first meeting.

Four museums are on the campus of the University of Kentucky at Lexington, all open to the public. They are: the Museum of Anthropology and Archaeology, Museum of the Bureau of Mineral and Topographical Survey, the Mining Engineering Museum and the Boyce Mineral Library.

J. Winston Coleman, of Lexington, is gathering material for a book on stage coaches in the Blue Grass region. He is covering central Kentucky within a radius of about 50 miles of Lexington, and will embrace the entire stage coach history in that region from its beginning in the early years of the nineteenth century to its close in the late eighties. He will include taverns and their connection with stage travel, also turnpikes and toll-gates on down through the toll-gate raids of the nineties of the last century.

For those collecting names of unusual cafes Lexington, Ky., is a treasure place. Both appetite and imagination have been used in selecting names for cafes and restaurants.

Such names as the Dark Horse or the Black Cat may appeal to any collector particularly when in a famished condition, and for the undecided there is the Question Mark Cafe. Many hues are to be found in the Black Gold, Blue Bird, Blue and White Dinette, Blue Grass, Blue Lantern, Green Tree, Green Tavern, White Spot, White Front. And for the hurried person, why not try the Presto? The traveling man may find service at the Boston Lunch, Coney Island Lunch, Georgetown Quick Lunch, Manhattan Restaurant, New Orleans Restaurant or New York Lunch. For the man with plenty of time on his hands, the Idle Hour Lunch would be an ideal place to dine. The feathered tribe have their inning in the Blue Bird and the Canary Cottage. Other interesting names are the Duck and Dough, Busy Bee, Candle Glow Cottage, Derby Sandwich Shop, Hamburger King, Little Cabin, Prosperity Cafe, Scenic Lunch, Shady Spring, Silver Slipper Tea Cup Inn, Wheel Cafe, Dug-Out, Brown John, Dutch Hut, George's Place.

Mrs. S. K. Clark, of Horse Cave, Ky., has a "jig-saw" quilt which contains a collection of 14,788 pieces. It took her four months to complete it. Mrs. Clark also has two pillow slips made to match the quilt, each containing 1,688 pieces. Mrs. Henry Stephens, of Stanton, Ky., has a quilt containing 16,740 pieces not a one of which is more than one-half inch square.

STAMP COLLECTORS' DEPARTMENT

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE SOCIETY OF PHILATELIC AMERICANS

Jottings of the Month

... The sale of the Hind collection was resumed in London May 28, lasting through the 30th. The Asian and Indian stamps were offered at this sale. About the middle of May the British Guiana and British West Indies collection belonging to the late collector were placed on the block, the highest price, \$7,500, being paid for a vertical pair of "two-cent, rose" British Guiana stamps.

... The Tri-State Coin and Stamp Convention which is a classic in collecting shows is scheduled for June 15 and 16 at Jamestown, N. Y., with T. James Clarke, General Chairman. Members of coin, stamp and curio clubs are entitled to enter twenty-five lots. There will be the usual big banquet and an auction of stamps and coins. This affair attracts a fine crowd of enthusiastic collectors and dealers each year.

... Leave it to the grandfathers to perpetuate the hobby. A press account states that John Puelicher, bank president of Milwaukee, Wis., has three hobbies, one of which is stamps. Mr. Puelicher has succeeded in spreading stamp collecting in his family, two of his grandchildren now being devotees.

... Harry Sinclair, of Conway, Mass., a collector of Christmas seals, has a new idea in interior decoration that is in keeping with his collecting taste. He hopes to paper the room in which he keeps his Seals with Christmas seals. Each year he buys the surplus Christmas Seals of the Holyoke Tuberculosis Association, with a view to putting them to good purpose.

... Receipts at the Philatelic Agency in Washington, for the quarter ended March 31, 1934, were the greatest in the history of the institution. They were \$300,189, according to figures just made public by Robert A. Fellers, superintendent of the agency.

... A report as of March 31, at the stamp division, Internal Revenue Office, was far ahead of January and approached that of December, when repeal came in, according to the report of Harry Lovette, stamp deputy.

March's business totaled \$114,156.97, revenue mostly from beer stamps. In February the figure was \$74,493.99, in January \$82,625.56, in December \$128,720.59.

... Here you feature writers is a tip for a good story. Alvin W. Hall, bureau director, told a Washington printing group that the bureau each year uses 430 tons of ink. 800 tons of paper and 240 tons of gum in making stamps. Enough postage stamps are printed each year to make a one stamp wide ribbon from the earth to the moon.

... Philately is one of the regular studies of the pupils of the secondary schools of Czecho-Slovakia.

We have late reports stating that the Post Office Department plans to issue a set of ten stamps to be known as the National Park series. A tentative schedule shows:

One cent—Yosemite, in middle eastern California, with El Capitan Mountain depicted;

Two cent—Grand Canyon, in north central Arizona;

Three cent—Mount Rainier, in western central Washington;

Four cent—Mesa Verde, in southwestern Colorado;

Five cent—Yellowstone in northwestern Wyoming, southwestern Montana and northeastern Idaho;

Six cent—Zion, in southwestern Utah;

Seven cent—Acadia, on Mount Desert Island off south coast of Maine;

Eight cent—Sequoia, in middle eastern California;

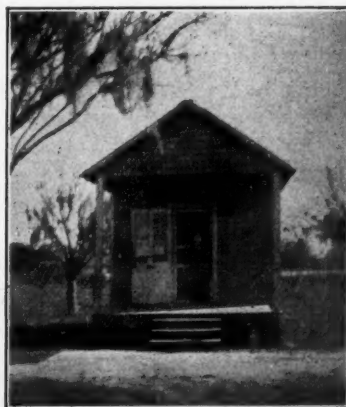
Nine cent—Glacier, in northwestern Montana;

Ten cent—Great Smoky Mountains, in North Carolina and Tennessee.

It is thought that the first of this series will be issued about July 1. The balance will follow during the next seven months of the year.

... Stamp collectors will be glad to learn, no doubt, that their hobby lead in a recent census conducted by the National Recreation Association. The association checked 5,000 questionnaires that were answered relative to hobbies by the residents of about twenty-nine communities. In the list of hobbies stamp collecting was eighty-seventh out of ninety-four hobbies listed.

Friends of I. S. Seidman, New York City, are talking over the unique way that he introduced the arrival of his third daughter. The announcement looks as though it were a theatre handbill. There are pictures of Lil (Mrs. Seidman) and Sy (Mr. Seidman), Helen and Susan, and "Miss New Deal," who being too small to have her picture taken was represented by a composite such as you see in Borden's advertising. These are the characters in the drama. The synopsis told of the place of Miss New Deal's birth, and the attendants. And of course, a listing of what the critics said such as, "A magnificent achievement," etc.



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GRADE C: Lots containing stamps of a grade which we ordinarily sell at 6c to 50c or more per stamp net. In these lots will be found scarce items, short sets, remainders from old and modern collections, etc. Mounted on sheets or in books and sold in quantities to suit, at one-fourth catalog, from \$2.50 upwards (that is, for each \$2.50 you receive \$10.00 in catalog value).

EXCHANGE PRIVILEGE: Any stamps in Grade C lots may be returned, for exchange, only if returned with 3 days after receipt and accompanied by 25c in unused stamps to cover postage and our expense in effecting the exchange. Thus you can return, for exchange, from any Grade C lot you purchase, such stamps that you do not desire to keep and we will send you other stamps equivalent in catalog value to those returned. Stamps in Grade A and Grade B lots are not exchangeable.

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Stamps at the Hobby-Collectors' Show

The grand prize of the show at Rockefeller Center, a silver loving cup, was awarded to Max G. Johl, of Scarsdale, N. Y., for his collection of twentieth century United States stamps. This collection is outstanding because of the number of original sketches and proofs which it contains. Mr. Johl and Beverley S. King are co-authors of "The Twentieth Century Stamps of the United States," the leading work on these issues.

Winners of the second award were: Herman Toasperm for his interesting miscellany, and Burnes & Solomon for their display of religious subjects.

Among others exhibiting some of their choicest material were: Edith Adams Brown, with religious stamps which received third prize at the National Stamp Exhibition and the New Jersey Philatelic Federation Exhibition; The Woman's Philatelic Society of New York; the Subway Stamp Shop; Stamp Investment Co.; Brodie Stamp Company; New York Philatelic Bureau; William Weinstock; the Nicklin Company; Hertelle Stamp Co.; Stampolog, Inc.; Downtown Stamp Co.; Roosevelt Stamp Society; Washington Stamp Exchange; Harvey Dolan & Co.; Arthur O. Litt; National Union Postage Stamp Corp.; Lexington Stamp Co.; A. Klingenstein; E. E. Elkins; Mrs. E. E. Elkins; Frank Bradley; Burger & Co.; Charles Demuth; Victor Buknik; Miss Florence Lamport; J. A. Klemann; Mrs. Henry A. Diamant; J. J. Klemann, Jr.; Erich Lennert; Mortimer DeGroot; J. T. Dye; Frank Zeltman, Webers Stamp Company.

Stamps Magazine; Mekeel's Weekly; W. Edward Dickinson representing Linn's Weekly, J. C. Morgenthau & Co., Ltd., McKearin's Antiques, Keller & Co.; Vahan Mozian, Inc.; Stanley Gibbons; R. J. Blumenthal; American Philatelic Line; Drisco & Hughes; Value Stamp Company and others.

John A. Klemann, secretary of the Association for Stamp Exhibitions; J. Murray Bartels, one of the oldest dealers in the country, and Sigmund I. Rothschild, philatelic writer and radio speaker, were the judges.

In addition to the grand prize winners, there were among outstanding exhibits: a practically complete collection of Graf Zeppelin covers, shown by J. J. Klemann, Jr. An interesting feature of this exhibit is the original Graf Zeppelin flag signed by all the officers and passengers on the first flight from Germany to America. An unusual item that attracted considerable attention was a copy of the five-cent blue 1910 issue perforated 12 x 10, displayed by

Drisco and Hughes. This stamp was not known to exist until very recently, and this particular copy was found by accident in a cheap mixture. It is valued at \$700.

E. E. Elkins of the Chase Stamp Club showed his fine collection of autographed first flights. Mrs. Elkins showed a study in purple, which particularly appealed to the women.

A very interesting cover collection was that of Mrs. Doris Toasperm, showing Spanish War, Boer War, and the Boxer Rebellion patriotic envelopes. These are rather scarce, and are better known as the "Turn of the Century" collection.

The original photograph-postal card notice sent out by the United States Government, to be posted in every Post Office in the United States, in the search for Charley Ross, kidnapped child—was shown by George D. Sloane.

Collection Stolen

Police of Easton, Pa., have been searching for clues in the theft of a stamp collection valued at about \$5,000 from the office of U. S. Commissioner Frank Reeder in that city.

The missing stamps were contained in three books, the cream of a collection which Mr. Reeder started more than forty years ago. Apparently the thief knew the collection because thousands of stamps having little value were left behind.

Correction

Two typographical errors crept into the Christmas Seals article appearing on page 34 in the April issue. In the first column, fifth paragraph the coil pair was issued in 1911 and not in 1910 as stated, and complete booklets of 1908 type 1 should have read type 11, since type 1, although known in the pane is not known in all the booklet forms, although they may exist.

Harris Issues New List

H. E. Harris & Co., 108 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass., has just released a new catalogue, "United States and Better Grade Foreign Stamps." It is a temporary list and bridges the gap between the issuance of the company's big Annual Catalogue. The new list may be had for the asking.

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Stamp Condition

By R. J. HOLDEN

THE following is written with the understanding that it is to no small extent out of accord with current sentiment. A little discord in the philatelic harmony may have at least the merit of attracting attention.

As I look back over philatelic decades I wonder about the present cry about condition,—what is back of it? Is it the spontaneous protest of an outraged philatelic public against the dirty ill kept collections which have been perpetrated by persons of somewhat sloppy habits? Does it represent the ascent of the philatelic world to a permanently higher level? Is it an attempt on the part of the present generation to demonstrate its superiority over the early crude stamp fanciers? Is it an attempt on the part of dealers to make business capital? Is it the result of the activities of philatelic writers to ride what looks like a band wagon? Or what have you?

Be this as it may, there is no question about the universal cry for quality. It is everywhere. Current magazines teem with it from advertisements to editorials and from contributed articles to current comment. An auction catalogue without condition descriptions would be a business faux pas. Retail lists give separate prices for "good" and for "fine". Wholesale lists which did not give condition would be waste paper.

Well what of it? Am I against it? Why no. I am for it. When I buy stamps I want to know what the other fellow claims he is selling. If he sends poor material, I will have

grounds for nominating him for membership in the Bad Actors Club and for my legal claim against him. Well then what is this fuss about?

It is about just this. Make a distinction in matters of condition between those features which are inherent in and characteristic of the stamp and those which are the result of wear and tear or of abuse or accident.

Why do you, reader, collect stamps? If I had all of your perfectly truthful answers given from the bottoms of your hearts, they would make interesting reading. I will not attempt to give hypothetical answers and then discuss them. I will list just one reason which some one might give and then remark on that. If you are interested in stamps because they are the official emblems of a government used in the prosecution of one of its very important functions, then I am talking to you.

If you are a seeker after truth, you want representative emblems. If a particular issue or a particular stamp was typically atrociously centered, then an atrociously centered specimen is what you want. If a certain issue of stamps had a certain percentage of straight edges, then a collection of those stamps which contains no straight edges is not a representative collection.

If this be lese majeste, let the king frown. If this be treason, make the most of it. But first consider whether or not the philatelist of the future is not going to wear a superior smile when he sees your full set of U. S. 1869 issue all with perfectly centered specimens.

Early Mormon History Divulged in Texas Letter

By HARRY M. KONWISER

(As spelled in letter)

MRS. Philo Bowers, West Addison, Vermont, had a nephew at Bandero, Texas, January 13, 1861, to judge from a letter written to Aunt Philo, carried in a U. S. three cent envelope, pen postmarked. Texas was still in the Union at this time, voting to secede on February 23, 1861, to take effect March 2, 1861.

One thing particularly strikes me—in this letter, and that is the generally unrecorded fact that a consequential portion of Mormons really emigrated to Texas. According to the letter before me:

"How we came to Texas. After the death of the Prophet Smith, Lyman Wight one of the leading members of the Mormon Church took a company of 250 persons and came to Texas.

"Previous to this time Matilda married O. L. Wight, a son of L. Wight. Moses and myself came with her. In 1848 O. L. Wight went back to Ill. and Irwin & wife & Rorilla came with him. We live in a Co. of common stock.



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"Some dissatisfaction arose and they kept dropping off a few at a time till L. Wight died in 1858 and then the Co. broke up. Irwan and myself left them (that is the Co.) in 1855. We have been living here since that time.

"Roull was married. Suffice it to say they had two children and separated, she goes by her maiden name—the eldest died while quite young the other is Hilda of whom I spake. She is quite an interesting girl of about eight years old. She is going to school. R. has had a great deal of trouble of which you shall hear all if we should either of us see you. She has been keeping house for me for six years as I have no other housekeeper. Twenty-nine years of age and to young to get married yet.

"It may surprise you to hear of my age and being a schoolboy but we are never to old to learn or to do good when we can. I. L. and family lives in this little town on the same block that we do. They are all well and send their love to you. Mathilda lives about 75 miles north of here, but O. L. is at work in a Steam-mill at Fredericksburg, Gallaspie Co. 50 miles north he has his family with him. They were all well the last I hear (2) weeks ago.

"Moses died eight years ago last Christmas with the winter fever, age 19 years. Philo was living last Summer about 500 miles south of Salt Lake City, Utah with the Mormons."

The letter sheet that follows the above mentioned is missing and it is interesting to note that the Bandero letter doesn't begin its chatty tone with reference to the War-Between-States. As a matter of fact several Southern States had already seceded early in January, 1861.

Note: H. M. Konwiser, Librarian, Collectors Club, 30 East 42nd Street, New York City, is interested in Texas letter (1830-48) showing postal markings.—Editor.

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Packet of Letters 100 Years Old

By EDWIN BROOKS, P. J. A.

A PACKET of letters, some of them more than 100 years old and others dating down to the time of the Civil war, still legible in every detail, though yellowed with age, was recently found by Francis Glanville, Kansas City, Kansas, furniture merchant.

The letters were originally sent from America to England by members of the Glanville family. For the most part they were written by two great uncles, who pioneered in Missouri, to their brother in Cornwall. The brother was Francis Glanville's grandfather.

After being cherished and preserved by the grandfather many years, his son, the father of Francis Glanville, brought the letters to America when he came to live there. Not long ago Francis Glanville happened to visit his fathers' old home—stead near Cottonwood Falls, Kansas, and in a search of an abandoned log cabin rediscovered the old letters.

One of the oldest letters was written by John Glanville, from Franklin County, Missouri, and is dated November 11, 1833. It tells about the fine prospects to be had in land speculation, asserting that land bought for \$1.25 an acre rises within five years time to be worth \$5 to \$10 an acre.

Aside from the personal value of the letters to the Glanville family, the packet of old letters reveals so much of that early pioneer life that they were worth examining for that reason alone, let alone the philatelic interest.

Politics is discussed with uncanny insight, though a smile is brought to the reader at one point where the writer informs of "a Mr. Lincoln of Illinois" being nominated for the Presidency." Farm and market conditions are also discussed in the many letters.

But all was not harmony here in that year of 1848 as Thomas hastened to explain:

"Yet we do not all exactly pull together. There are political parties here who seem to be jealous of each other and party strife runs high at present. The presidential election comes on the first Monday in November next and a more spirited contest has not been for many years. Lewis F. Caps is candidate for the Polk or Democratic party while Gen. Zachary Taylor is the People's or Whig candidate and the Barnburners, a new party of soft Democrats are

running Mr. Van Buren, the ex-President."

This is not the first time that over-production has been mentioned. In 1833 John answered a question on this point for James as follows:

"You asked Tom in your last, 'If so many farmers coming here would not make too many producers for the consumers?' No! There is no parallel between farming here and with you. Here the farmer lives on his own land, cultivates it easily, raises an abundance, has scarcely anything to pay. There is always a demand for enough of that abundance to meet the little demands on the farmer, and more. And as the country improves the demand will be greater.

"For instance, we upper country farmers raise wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, horses and mules. In the country below (south) they raise cotton and sugar and buy from us flour, corn, beef, pork, livestock, particularly horses and mules, as it is not practicable for the lower country planters to produce such things."

"I have been distressed" wrote Thomas, "at reading the accounts in the public papers from Europe, in particular from ill-fated Ireland. Must the brave spirited Irish be again rushed under the despotic tyranny of England? I fear it must, but a world will cry shame on such despotism. On taking a view of the commotions that disturb the world at present I am compelled to believe the United States to be the only country in the wide world where all can enjoy political and religious freedom without any one daring to molest in any shape or manner."

Counterfeits

Counterfeits of this set, Scott's Nos. 2001 to 2005, which, because of their octagonal shape, are particularly popular with younger collectors, are being widely circulated and appearing from many sections of the United States. An effort was made about a year ago to head off these fakes but it seems to have had little effect. The burden of squelching effectively these frauds is squarely up to the dealers engaged in this trade, who should endeavor to ascertain the character of any sets recently purchased, or which may be offered to them. Even a hasty comparison with an original set will immediately expose these counterfeits.—George B. Sloane, Official Expert, A. P. S.

What the Clubs Are Doing

Illinois

The *Chicago Woman's Stamp Club* reports the death of one of its valued members, Mrs. Dorothea Opalla, who held membership card No. 1. She had been very active in the affairs of the club, and in promoting the cause of philately. Her death occurred suddenly after a few days illness. Three days later her husband, Herbert Opalla, who was a stamp dealer in Chicago, and who had been ill for about six weeks passed away following an operation. He was a member of the American Philatelic Society, and also the Chicago Precancel Club.

A meeting of collectors of Highland Park and vicinity was held recently in Highland Park Masonic Hall and the *North Suburban Philatelic Society* formed. Ben Lewis was elected president; E. S. McConnell, vice-president, and Ray Klinger, secretary-treasurer. These and H. G. Pertz comprise the executive committee. The club invites neighboring philatelists to attend the meetings which are held every third Monday in the month.

New York

The first exhibit of the *Bay Ridge Stamp Society*, was held May 8 at the Masonic Club House, 4th Avenue and 76th Street, Brooklyn. Thirty-three frames were listed. First prize in the U. S. Group was given to Howard Geisler. Constant Barney took the British Colony Group award and Louis Sheskin's Polish locals and occupation stamps placed first in the General Group. The Religious display by Burnes Solomon took the first prize in the Special Group. The Grand Award went to Constant Barney for his excellent display of 19th Century Canadian Stamps featuring rare cancellations and shades of the small Queens. The judges were A. W. Deas, prominent member of the Collectors' Club and F. R. Bruns, Stamp Editor of New York Sun.

The *Canandaigua Philatelic Society* held its last regular meeting for the summer in May. The next meeting will be held in September. Reports of all program and Junior Stamp Club committees closed up the spring and summer work, topped off with a live auction.

The *New York Precancel Club* reports some thrilling meetings lately, including a debate "Should Supply or Demand Govern Prices of Precancels?" Messrs. J. R. Baker and N. R.

Hoover were chosen to settle this question.

The *Long Island Stamp Show* will be held in the Jamaica, Long Island, Y. M. C. A. June 8 and 9. President George V. Harry will officially open the show, and J. Richard Chernok will act as master of ceremonies. Judges for the exhibition are H. L. Lindquist, editor of *Stamps*; H. P. Bradley, President of the Brooklyn and Long Island Stamp Association, and E. E. Elkins, President of the International Stamp Club. Door prizes will be given away. A few hours have been set aside for High School Stamp Club Day.

Oklahoma

Round Table Stamp Club — This club organized a year ago by collectors in Grant County, Oklahoma, and southern Harper County, Kansas, holds meetings regularly at the homes of members. One hour of swapping is allowed, then the business and entertainment. Next year the club plans to sponsor a junior organization, and hold a stamp exhibit and sale.

Connecticut

The *Southern New England Federation of Stamp Clubs* was held at the Y. W. C. A., New Haven, Conn., on May 5. Hosts and hostesses were respectively the New Haven Philatelic Society, and the Women's Philatelic Society of New Haven. A presentation of a resolution called for the issuance of a postage stamp in honor of an anniversary of the Founding of Connecticut, 1635-1935. "Unsung Aspects of Philately," by Everett S. Rademacher, M. D., Instructor of Psychiatry and Mental Hygiene, Yale University, was one of the features on the speakers' program. An auction and a banquet topped off the day.

Missouri

The *Mound City Stamp Club's* (St. Louis) one night Stamp Exhibit, held recently brought out 87 exhibits. Judges were Ralph Eilers and Henry O. Nouss. Ribbon awards were to the Hon. W. Rufus Jackson, postmaster of St. Louis; Byron L. Wilcox, of the Webster Groves Stamp Club, T. R. Schwerdtmann, secretary of the Mound City Stamp Club, Philatelic Club Troop 168 of the Boy Scouts, G. E. May, Al. Owen, Harry Bryan, L. B. Tuthill, Al. Gurney, Geo. S. Hamilton, Mrs. A. C. Koch, J. Edw. Vining.

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New Jersey

The second annual exhibition of the *Atlantic City Stamp Club*, A. P. S. Chapter 105, at the Hotel Madison was thronged with visitors. Jacques Kilcher was awarded the Grand Prize and first awards were won by Arthur J. Cubbage, Seward G. Dobbins, Jacques Kilcher, Walter J. Molyneaux and Leo Strass; with several second awards by Charles Buckstein, R. F. Holdzkorn, William Jordan, Jr., Mrs. Ida Kilcher, Jacques Kilcher, Harry Lee and Albert Whittaker, and third awards went to Dr. J. D. Barab, R. F. Holdzkorn, Jacques Kilcher, Louis Klein and F. Leonard Sasher. The first prize for the Juniors went to Jerry Klein and the second to Bela V. Scholtz, Jr. An exhibition of the collections of one of the grammar school clubs under the supervision of Miss Hope Hotchkiss, a member of the Chapter, was held along with the show and a number of prizes were awarded. The Board of Judges consisted of Percival Parrish and Alfred B. Levy of Philadelphia and Richard Peters, Jr., of Chester, Pa. The banquet drew a large attendance.

Eugene Klein was scheduled to exhibit his collection of "Stamps of the Steamship Companies," at a recent meeting.

The Committee on Arrangements of the Atlantic City Stamp Club, has been busy these days also preparing for the forthcoming convention of the A. P. S. The Committee consists of William Jordan, Jr., Chairman, Edmund B. Hannum, Walter J. Molyneaux, Dr. S. T. Percival, Albert Schwarz, and L. M. Seely of the local Club and Alfred B. Levy, Percival Parrish, Richard Peters, Jr., and C. Brinkley Turner of the Philadelphia Club.

A design for the poster stamp has been completed. The stamps will probably be printed in four colors and will be issued shortly.

New York

The *Binghamton Philatelic Society* sponsored an exhibit recently for the Junior collectors of its city. About 100 tables were filled with displays. The young folks seem to favor U. S., as was witnessed in the display. However, there were several collections of foreign stamps. Just as the older folks have their auc-

tions so also did this younger group have one.

The *Utica Stamp Club* fell in line with an exhibit recently. Floyd Harrington of the Littlecote Stamp Shop was chairman.

National Junior Stamp Exhibition

The first National Junior Stamp Exhibition in America, will be held at the Brooklyn Children's Museum, Brooklyn, N. Y., during the last two weeks of June. The exhibition is open to every Junior Stamp Club in the United States and Canada, and is sponsored by Stamps, Jr., an International Junior Stamp Society. The exhibit is under the direction of Frank L. Wilson, of New York and Maurice Sugarman of Brooklyn.

Junior Stamp Clubs held exhibits throughout May and others are scheduled for the first part of June. It is planned to have each club send the two best exhibits from the two classifications—Class 1, Junior 8 to 13; Class 2, Juniors 14 to 18.

A loving cup has been donated by Stamps, Jr., as the grand trophy. Exhibits by the clubs may be forwarded up to June 10 for entry to Frank L. Wilson, c-o Stamps, Jr., 100 Sixth Ave., New York.

Arizona Organizes State Federation

Clubs of Prescott, Phoenix, and Tucson, joined at Phoenix on a recent Sunday and organized the Arizona Federation of Stamp Clubs. John D. McCarty of Whipple was elected president, and Leo Stephens, secretary-treasurer. The first annual meeting is announced for Prescott.

Simultaneous with the organization meeting the clubs held an exhibition.

Mrs. George McCarty of Whipple received an award for a collection of Red Cross Seals and E. A. Norton of Tucson the same for his collection of Hawaii and Confederate States. First prize went to John D. McCarty for his collection of Japan. He showed a set of pages worked in beautiful design to set off his collection.

Edward Gay of Tucson also received first on U. S. Commemoratives. There were two second prizes, one going to Leo Stephens of Prescott for "Old Covers" and the other to Dr. George McCarty of Whipple for "Modern Covers." Two third prizes were awarded, one to Junior Wilson of Phoenix for German States, the other to Frank Reinick on Charities.

Dr. George McCarty, Dr. R. E. Soloth, and Edward Lent were Judges.

Roster of New Clubs

Chicago's newest stamp class has recently been formed in the Northwest section of the city. It is the *Gateway Philatelic Society*, holding meetings the second and fourth Mondays of each month in the Club Rooms of the Jefferson Park Field House, located at Higgins and Long Avenues, Chicago, at 8:00 P. M.

In this section of the city, which has been without a club of this kind for years, and where there are many stamp collectors, the *Gateway Philatelic Society*, has a chance of being one of the fastest growing clubs of the city. At this writing its membership totals more than fifty. The following officers have been elected: Harold E. Nelson, president; Dr. A. B. Dyer, vice-president; Jos. R. Cal-dron, second vice-president; Walter L. Koster, treasurer, and Elbert H. Sourby, secretary.

All collectors residing in this section of Chicago are invited to attend any of the meetings.

The *College Point Annex Stamp Club*, Flushing, N. Y. Officers: Max Knocklein, president, and Eileen Redmond, secretary.

James Madison High School, New York City.

North Bronx Stamp Club, Bronx, N. Y. New officers recently announced are: president, George Sealy, vice-president, Arthur Trexter; secretary, Arthur Cole; treasurer, A. J. Petersen.

Tri-Boro Stamp Club, between Haworth, Dumont and Bergenfield, N. J. The officers are: President, Marten Lenrow; vice-president, Eugene Lanz; secretary, Eugene DuBois; treasurer, Everett Brusseau.

Sussex County (N. Y.) Philatelic Association.

Convention of Texas Philatelic Association

The thirty-eight annual convention of the Texas Philatelic Association opened in Houston on the morning of April 20 with registration of guests. On the following morning the regular meeting of the convention was called to order by Fred Green, president of the association. Roger Guthrie, president of the Houston Philatelic Society, also spoke. The following officers were selected. President, Fred Green of San Antonio, was re-elected for another year. R. E. Cheek, Secretary and Treasurer, re-elected. Mr. Green appointed M. N. Cowan, Houston, as sales manager for another year, and Frank H. Watts of

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Waco, as librarian for another year. The following directors were elected: Roger Guthrie, W. L. Rothermel, T. R. Trigg, all of Houston. Fort Worth was selected as the convention city for 1935. That evening was given over to a banquet, eighty-five participating.

Every section of the state was represented it seemed in the entry of 65 frames. Fort Worth displayed ten

frames of an exhibition recently held in that city.

More than 260 members and guests signed the register, some from as far away as New York City, Oklahoma, and a large delegation was present from the Crescent City Stamp Club of New Orleans. A bourse of eight tables of dealers continued for the full three days of the convention and did a thriving business. At the auction approximately \$500 worth of stamps were sold.

Kansas City's First Annual Stamp Show

By WILSON STRALEY

On April 19-22, Kansas City, Mo., held her first annual stamp show, the exhibition being sponsored by the Midwest Philatelic Society. Results were highly gratifying.

The exhibit of over 150 frames occupied one entire floor room. Besides displays made by members of the Society and citizens of Kansas City, there were several from other states.

"Fine Art in Tiny Frames" was the way the reporter for the *Kansas City Star* designated the show on the opening day, and then his final story at the close of the show bore the caption: "They Walk With Kings." Fact, it was an art gallery in miniature where one could view the numerous works of art from all ends of the earth."

Among the outstanding exhibits were: Carl Burton, Kansas City, United States and possessions. Kimmell Mure, Robinson, Kans., Balbo and fleet visit to Century of Progress fair. This exhibit presented photos of the entire complement of officers and men; full sheets of the various values of stamps issued by the Italian government for the flight, also singles, flown covers, etc. The collection alone costing about \$500 to assemble.

Miss Vivian Green, secretary of the Kansas City chapter, presented a nice arrangement of the Yorktown commemoratives.

W. H. Poole, Los Angeles, Calif., had on display some nineteen or twenty frames, explaining and illustrating with original stamp specimens the various features of stamps and stamp making. This exhibit was valued at \$5,000.

L. C. Evans, Kansas City, presented a most interesting showing of the Confederate States.

Walter Brock, Bayertown, Pa., stamps and covers from Lichtenstein.

Mrs. A. R. Jones, Kansas City, a

frame of the Newburgh commemorative, with historical data.

John W. Cain, Kansas City, presented a collection of air transport crash covers. Each item being backed up by a newspaper clipping presenting the story of the accident.

W. S. McCoy, Independence, Mo., practically complete collection of Civil War revenue stamps, all United States, including air mail stamps of the twentieth century.

Michael Kalinach, Bethlehem, Pa., an attractive arrangement of air mail and Zeppelins.

C. W. Gibbs, Kansas City, a frame of some fifty specimens of the three-cent issue of 1851.

Others, whose name we failed to learn, presented excellent frames of precancels Civil War patriotics, special covers, blocks, plate numbers, arrow lines, errors, religious, ships, animals, birds, etc.

Al Burns editor of *Philatelic Gossip* was present the entire four days of the show, boosting his journal and talking stamps.

The club is elated over the success of the venture and well they might be—and by the way, now would be a good time to start work on that exhibit for the second annual show in 1935.

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STAMP BIOGRAPHIES

By

P. H. JOHNSON

ABYSSINIA

ABYSSINIA being the first country in our catalogs should be, though I am afraid it is not, of greater interest to stamp collectors than it has been up to date. The first issue of 1894 should present no difficulty to collectors to acquire, while since 1909 there have been quite a number of stamps that can easily be acquired by collectors without too much outlay.

It is a country little known in the Western Hemisphere, though I think it is one of the most interesting countries in the world today. Let us glance at it for awhile before we start to discuss its stamps.

Abyssina is a land-locked country in the northeastern part of Africa shut in by Italian Eritrea, the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, British East Africa and the British, Italian and French possessions in Somaliland and on the Red Sea. It is more or less a great tableland with a mean elevation of some 7000 feet above sea level, but owing to the many deep valleys one can pass in a day's march from tropical conditions to almost Alpine.

The soil is extremely fertile, in fact Egypt owes practically all its

fertility to the sediment carried into the Nile by its Abyssinian tributaries. Coffee is one of the most important of its products, the original home of which is believed to be the Kaffa highlands.

The Abyssinians are a federation of mixed races surrounding the head waters of the Nile, and until modern times most of these races were semi-independent, their rulers being called Negus, while the head of the confederation (the Emperor) was termed Negus Negusti or King of Kings. The Emperor claims descent from King Solomon by the Queen of Sheba. Ancient Aethiopia is considered identical with Shaba (Saba, Sheba, Shoa), whose queen visited Solomon at Jerusalem and who, as the Koran says, "made her discover her feet by having the floor of his court made of glass which she mistook for water, thereby proving that her feet were not covered with long hair like a donkey's, as Solomon had wrongly been informed." The present name Abyssinia is derived from the Arabian "Habesh", mixture or confusion, and refers to the mixed character of the inhabitants, of which there are about 5,000,000, including some of the old Aethiopian stock as well as Jews, Arabs, and Gallas (a tribe that intruded from the south). The latter are Mohammedans, while the greater majority of the remaining people, since 330 A. D., have been nominally Christians. As there are several tribes so there are several languages; the oldest is the Aethiopic Geez or Tigre; Amharic is the language of the Court, the army and the merchants; Agow and quite a number of dialects are used among the people. Of a pugnacious and warlike nature the Abyssinians conquered and held the greater part of Arabia in the sixth and seventh centuries, but the rise of Mohammedanism cut Abyssinia off from the rest of the world during the latter century, and, as Gibbons says, "encompassed by the enemies of their religion, the Ethiopians slept for nearly a thousand years, forgetful of the world, by whom they were forgotten." The first Emperor who emerges from this oblivion, as a ruler of the whole territory now known as Abyssinia, in contradistinction to the many Kings of the petty states was Lij Kassa, afterwards known as Emperor Theodore III. He got into trouble with the British, was defeated, and committed suicide, 1868. His successor was Kassi, crowned in 1872. Menelik II was elected King in 1889, and it is his portrait we see on the first issue of stamps of the country, in 1894. It

was Menelik who led the army that destroyed the Italians at Adowa.

The first issue of postage stamps was in 1894, consisting of seven values, the unit of value being the guerche, value at that time about 5c. They were printed in Paris; the four lower values had a portrait of Menelik II, wearing his crown, while the three higher values show what is called the Lion of Judah. Whether the Abyssinians ever had a correct knowledge of the Lion of Judah being the Messiah seems to be doubtful, for that is the name they give to this picture; it is not merely a philatelic description. These three higher values were described at the time in philatelic journals as "a heraldic design, thus described—'A lion passant regardant, holding with his left fore-paw, a cross with a pennant attached, upon which is the motto 'Vivit Leo de Tribu Juda'." For some time after the issue was chronicled in the philatelic journals it was asserted that the stamps had their origin and their circulation in Paris. However, it is now beyond dispute that some did eventually reach Abyssinia, for legitimate use, for letters to the prisoners of war sent to Italy were partly franked with them. Yet the vast majority of those on the market today were sold in Paris, both mint and cancelled to order. It is believed that the application of Abyssinia to enter the Postal Union caused the Italians to feel slighted, and was one of the causes of the war, and it is a significant fact that in 1901 (after the admission into the Postal Union had been effected) we find the whole set surcharged in violet "Ethiopia" in Roman letters, and in 1902 in blue, and again in black. These were not overprinted in strict Roman type, but in somewhat fancy letters while it is also stated that they were overprinted in Script type as well.

Then we come to the curious overprints of 1902. The first Scotts No. 15 to No. 21 means Post, the second, another. Amharic overprint being translated means Kingdom of Abyssinia. All these were hand stamped. The object of applying such overprints seems to be to distinguish them from the unhandstamped which were in private hands. Naturally the prices of these overprinted stamps are much higher than the originals, and if the surcharge be genuine rightly so.

In 1896 some Postage Due stamps appeared, but as these did not prepay postage I don't see that we should consider them.

(to be continued)

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News of Little America

STAMP enthusiasts all over the world will be interested to know that when the Byrd covers are received back from Little America they will bear mute evidence of experiences that endangered the lives of several members of the Expedition in order that collectors might obtain a souvenir of one of the world's most far-flung and dangerous explorations.

When the S. S. Monterey arrives at San Francisco she will carry but one-third of the huge volume of mail that was delivered to Little America for first cancellation.

According to despatches from Admiral Byrd's base camp, grave difficulties were encountered after the mail, supplies, and equipment had been unloaded on the edge of the ice in the Bay of Whales for transportation by dog sled to the United States Post Office at Little America, which threatened the safety of some of the men, equipment, and the sacks of mail.

Counting on previous experiences on the edge of the ice there should have been the necessary time element to unload safely before the ice began to crack up. This season, however, an unexpected and early change took place in the sudden breaking up of the ice barrier and it was touch and go with valuable supplies during the period of unloading which greatly delayed the narrowing margin of time to work on the mail cancellation before the supply ship must work her way out of the ice pack or be frozen in for the year.

The scores of waterproof mail bags were safeguarded, however, and after their journey in to Little America

and the heavy work of cancellation undertaken, the bags were refilled for their return to the Bay of Whales from Little America as rapidly as each bag was ready. About one-third of the full bags had been safely stored away aboard before word was flashed that with the increasing cold the ice fields were solidly reforming and the Bear of Oakland must steam instantly out for New Zealand without further delay.

When the last minute of safety in loading the mail came the balance of the covers were carefully stored away in Little America and will be brought North in 1935 together with the covers bearing the second cancellation which are now being sent in to Washington by those who missed the first cancellation by thousands of collectors all over the world.

Returning through the great ice floes between the Bay of Whales and New Zealand the gallant old "Bear" took a terrific beating from ice, but true to her reputation she weathered the difficulties and arrived safely with her invaluable mail sacks in New Zealand.

Will Arrive About June 1

Donald G. Shook, of the Washington, D. C., Little America cover service bureau, writes HOBBIES as follows:

"I have received a radio message stating that one-third of the mail was returning from Little America on the S. S. Monterey, arriving at San Francisco, May 20. This I believe should reach the senders about the first part of June."

"Do You Know That - - ?"

By EDWIN BROOKS

The 1932 centenary issue of Cayman Island, twelve values, was a small issue and is among the most desirable of recent stamps.

Russia has issued a set of stamps depicting a dirigible in flight over various regions of its territory. One of the stamps of this set portrays a design symbolical of airship communication from the "Tundra" to the "Steppes."

Ukraine issued a set of stamps picturing images of death and famine that were so terrifying that the stamps were ordered withdrawn by the postal authorities.

The Republic of Columbia has issued more different types of postage stamps than any other country in the world? Nicaragua is a close second.

The Republic of Columbia was once named the Republic of New Granada?

Rubens, the artist, was the first person, other than the rulers of Belgium, to be portrayed on that nation's stamps? The Antwerp exhibition issue in 1930 honored him.

Honduras issued a set of three postage stamps that showed the title page of the first issue of the newspaper published as the Government Gazette?

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AIRMAIL NOTES

Trans-Atlantic Flight to Rome Will Carry Collectors' Mail

Roger Q. Williams, veteran trans-Atlantic aviator, has announced he will carry a limited number of covers aboard his Bellanca monoplane when he takes off from Floyd Bennett Field on a non-stop flight to Rome, Italy, early this summer. Williams' plans indicate he will leave New York about July 17.

Through arrangement with Leo August, well known air mail cover collector and Editor of the United States Specialized Catalog of First Day Covers, the famous aviator has established the "Roger Q. Williams Cover Bureau." The bureau will prepare and cachet all mail that will be carried on the flight.

Mr. August stated the bureau is the only one of its kind in the country. It is composed of several aero-philatelists and members of the Newark Aero-Philatelic Society. Tentative plans reveal that the covers will be postmarked in New York and back-stamped at Rome. Also specially designed envelopes will be used on the flight and they will be sealed in waterproof pouches.

This will be Williams' second crossing of the Atlantic in five years. In 1929 he flew from Old Orchard, Maine to Santander, Spain, in his historic monoplane "The Pathfinder." Williams' first ocean flight required 31½ hours of flying time. However, this year about 35 hours will elapse before Rome is reached.

The limited number of covers is being carried for collectors throughout the United States and Canada, expressively to demonstrate the feasibility of carrying mail across the At-

lantic. It has been stated that his flight will in all probability be the forerunner to a regular trans-Atlantic air mail service. As a result the covers carried by Williams on the flight will be classified in the future as "pioneer trans-Atlantic."

The Bellanca monoplane in which Williams will make the flight, is specially constructed to carry 1,500 gallons of gasoline and 80 gallons of oil. The flight will follow a northern route to Ireland and will proceed down the western coast of Europe to Rome.

Readers desiring more information concerning cachets and covers may write to the bureau at 252 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

Special Cachets

Regular air mail service between Alberta, Chipewyan, and Fond du Lac, Saskatchewan, will be inaugurated on or about June 12, according to an announcement from the Canadian Office Department. To commemorate the flights between these two points two separate cachets will be used on letters carried on the initial flights (Fort Chipewyan to Fond du Lac and Fond du Lac to Fort Chipewyan.) If you desire these cachets have them in the hands of the District Superintendent of Postal Service, Edmonton, Alberta, not later than June 9, each cachet bearing Canadian postage at the following rate.

Addressed to Any Place in:

1. Canada Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Newfoundland, or any place in North America not mentioned in Groups 2 and 4—Postage, 6c first ounce; 5c each ounce after.
 2. United States, Bermuda—Postage, 8c first ounce; 13c each ounce after.
 3. Europe (except places mentioned in Group 1)—Postage, 10c each ounce.
 4. West Indies and British Guiana, Mexico, Cuba, Central America, Asia, Africa, Australia—Postage, 15c each ½ ounce.
 5. South America (except British Guiana)—Postage 45c each ½ ounce.
- Seal covers with enclosure to insure clear impressions.

Revue Internationale Aerophilatelique

A copy of the Catalogue International de la Poste Aerienne (Deuxieme Edition 1934-35) has just reached the editor's desk. It is published by the International Airpost

Publishing Express Service, The Hague, Holland, and is printed in French. The person who does not collect airmails perhaps has no idea of the extent of this hobby, but here is a book that will cause him to change his opinion. There are dozens of illustrations showing the various interpretations of airmail stamps by engravers of all countries. There are planes flying over buildings, in the sunset for a background, flying over maps and globes, mountains, seas, deserts, a farmer plowing in the fields. In others the air industry is represented by birds. The publishers have been liberal in illustrating the edition and it should create desire in new collectors, and rekindle interest in the old. There are 176 pages in this edition.

U. S. Flyers Will Compete

The England to Australia Air Race is to be flown beginning October 20, and several noted Americans plan to compete for the prize, for it consists of a large purse. Among those specifying a desire to fly are some of the most noted women flyers. The event is being sponsored by Sir MacPherson Robertson, wealthy Australian.

There are two different races to be staged over the same course, which lies across Europe, Asia and the East Indies by way of Bagdad, Calcutta, Singapore and Port Darwin to Melbourne. The main race is the speed event with a first prize of 10,000 pounds, a second prize of 1,500 pounds and a third prize of 500 pounds.

There are two awards in the handicap event 2,000 pounds for first place and 1,000 for second.

The announcements make no statement as to whether or not the planes will carry mail.

Prices

What they're bringing in London. At Harmer Rooke's recently one of the 3-cent stamps of the "Hawker" first Trans-Atlantic Air Post, 1919 was sold for £230 and one of the "Pinedo" 60-cent 1927 stamps brought £390.

An envelope, bearing the stamp of the first air mail to Australia, flown in 1919 by the late Sir Ross Smith has been sold at Plumridge's for £20.

A Ross Smith stamp of the Australia flight in 1920 brought \$60 and a 50c Newfoundland airmail stamp \$57 11/- at Harmer's, New Bondstreet, W.

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Graf Will Span South Atlantic This Summer

A schedule for the summer trips of the Graf Zeppelin has been announced as follows.

1—Friedrichshafen	May 26
Pernambuco	June 1
2—Friedrichshafen	June 9
Pernambuco	June 15
3—Friedrichshafen	June 23
Buenos Aires.....	June 29
Pernambuco	July 2
4—Friedrichshafen	July 21
Pernambuco	July 27
5—Friedrichshafen	August 4
Pernambuco	August 10
6—Friedrichshafen	August 18
Pernambuco	August 24
7—Friedrichshafen	September 1
Pernambuco.....	September 7
8—Friedrichshafen	September 15
Pernambuco	September 21
9—Friedrichshafen	September 29
Pernambuco	October 5
10—Friedrichshafen	October 13
Pernambuco	October 19
11—Friedrichshafen	October 27
Pernambuco	November 2

South America

Among the latest additions to the air mail groups of South America are a 2-peso and a 5-peso stamp by Chile. The 2-peso deep blue has two planes in flight, while on the 5-peso red orange is a seaplane.

Air Post Exhibition

Inventions were received at HOBBIES office from the International Air Post Exhibition committee. The meeting was held from May 7 to 12 in the Royal Horticultural Hall, London. John Aspinwall of Newburgh, N. Y., was awarded the "Grand Prix." This is said to be one of the greatest airmail events ever held.

Will Command Macon

About July 1st Herbert V. Wiley, will be given command of the U. S. S. Macon relieving Commander A. H. Dresel, who will take charge of Moffett Field Base, and it is also stated that Chas. E. Rosendahl, will be given command of Lakehurst Base.

Notes From Here and There

Gordon Bennett Balloon Race will be held this year under the auspices of the Polish Club of Poland, and are set for Sept. 23.

A stratosphere flight under the auspices of the Army Air Corps and National Geographic Society by Major William Kepner and Capt. A. W. Stevens will possibly be made in June, 1934.

Controller of Civil Aviation J. A. Wilson reports that the landing fields for the Trans-Canada air route should be completed this fall, so we may look for the opening of that route.

Some Rare Stamps

By P. H. JOHNSON (Continued)

(continued)

NOW we must say something about the delightful and ever popular triangular stamps of the Cape of Good Hope, the "three cornered Capes," some of which, though by no means all, are extremely rare. No collection seems to be complete without at least one of the stamps appearing in the album. A collection seems to lack the hall-mark of quality unless at least one specimen be shown on the pages of the album.

The famous "woodblock" is often referred to, in reference to these delectable stamps, but few collectors today know the cause of the incident. Occasioned by the loss of bills of lading, a consignment of stamps was sent to Cape Town in 1860 and could not be claimed till duplicate papers arrived a year later; but, stamps being wanted, a local firm, Messrs. Saul, Solomon & Co., printed a supply from stereotypes cast from steel dies, and it was the crudity of these products that caused them to be termed erroneously "Wood-blocks." To add further to the interest two of the stereotypes became transposed, so that among the 4d blue stamps there appeared a 1d also in blue; and with the 1d red stamps was a 4d also in red. Very few copies are known and they are worth from \$1700 up. (Raymond Raiffe.) These stamps were printed in triangular shape to facilitate ease in sorting, but were somewhat awkward in handling, so that after a run of about 10 years they were superseded by the rectangular.

Then we come to the stamps of Mauritius, an island the stamps of which bear the "Star and Key" device, in reference to its motto "Stella Clavisque Maris Indice" (Star and Key of the Indian Ocean) and which has the distinction of being the first British Colony to issue adhesive postage stamps. A watchmaker, W. Barnard, of Port Louis, the Capital, was commissioned to prepare copper plates and print stamps, taking the splendid British Penny Black as his model. For no explained reason the words "Post Office" was inscribed on the 2d value instead of "Post Paid." Most of these were used for invitation cards to a ball given by Lady Gomm, wife of the Governor of the island, and were lost to philately. Fewer than 30 copies now exist.

The story of the best known one of the lot is worth repeating. Again I quote Raymond Raiffe: "At one time these stamps were so little known that they did not figure in the catalogues, but a school boy had a magnificent copy of the Twopenny, which he had bought in the early sixties for a few pence. Later the owner lost his interest in stamps, but instead of disposing of his collection he stored it away for over forty years. In 1903, when living in London, he was visited by a friend who was a collector, bethought himself of his old album, hunted for it and found it. Turning through the long unopened pages, the friend saw, to his astonishment, what was soon proved to be the finest known unused copy of the Two Pence "Post Office" Mauritius; when sold at auction by Messrs Puttick & Simpson in 1904, this stamp was purchased by the King, then Prince of Wales, for the single stamp record price, at the time, of £1,450. Today it would be well worth twice that amount."

— U. S. COILS —

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News From Abroad

New Russian Issues

The Philatelic Soviet Association announces the issuance of two new stamps, one commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the death of J. M. Sverdloff, first president of the Republic; the other commemorating the tenth anniversary of the death of W. P. Nogin, ex-people's commissar of trading and industry. There were 40,000 of each issue, the former being in ultramarine and the latter described in red-orange.

The association also announces a set of stamps to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the birth of D. J. Mendeleew, author of one of the fundamental laws of chemistry. There will be four stamps, of 5, 10, 15 and 20 kopek, totaling 40,000.

In June a set of airmail stamps in memory of the perished heroes of the Stratosphere, Fedosseenko, Wassenk and Ussyskin, will be issued, totaling 80,000 sets.

A Correspondent in Athens Writes

Fan mail from abroad is always interesting for distance lends enchantment. P. J. Drossos, Athens, writes Harry A. Lee, contributor to the Stamp Department. Drossos says:

"I have read the article on the Ionian Islands, that was published in HOBBIES April issue. I was pleased to see the interest that you have taken as well as your son in this domain, which is a very interesting one.

"There is not much to add to what you have written, except that Ulysses came from Ithaca. During the Middle Ages the Island belonged to the Venetians. During the transition period between the French Occupation of the French Revolution (before Napoleon) and the Second French Occupation by the French Empire, the islands had been occupied by the Russians. The British

Occupation has left no other influence but some good roads and buildings.

"Stamps, and specially stamps on covers, are very scarce and not to be found here in Greece at all. I have a pre-philatelic cover of the year 1850—84 years old—mailed from Odessa (Russia) which bears the Gorfou transit arrival postmark (Italian reading) very attractive on the front. I am sending you one of these covers with my compliments."

Argentine Commemoratives Declared Obsolete

H. G. Spanton of Buenos Aires, sends news from the Argentine reading:

"A large number of commemorative issues of postage stamps were declared obsolete after 90 days have elapsed, in a decree issued through the Ministry of the Interior; during that period the stamps may be exchanged for those at present in circulation.

"The decree covered the following issues: postal centenary, Rivadavia centenary, centenary of the Argentine, 'Dia de la Raza,' September revolution, anniversary of September revolution, International Freezing Congress, and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of La Plata.

The Regent Stamp Catalog

A copy of the 1933-1934 edition of The Regent Stamp Catalogue, pub-



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AARHUS DENMARK

lished by Robson Lowe, 159 Regent Street, W. 1., London, England, has just made its appearance at the editor's desk. A distinguished list of philatelists who have contributed in the compiling of the new edition graces the introductory pages thereby assuring the buyer of stamps of the British Empire of a catalog compiled at considerable thought.

With the exception of one country, Bechuanaland, all countries have been grouped where communal issues have been made at any period. For instance, Northern and Southern Rhodesia are grouped with Rhodesia. All Australians together, all Nigerias together and so on. By way of preface there is an article on "Facts for the Philatelist" by Fred J. Melville, as well as one by Ronald H. Douglas on "Relative Philatelic Importance."

The book is sold at \$1.25. The next edition is scheduled for delivery September 1, 1934, and the compilers state that orders are being received this early for that edition.

Brazil's N. R. A. Stamp

Another new stamp having the same significance as our NRA 3-cent stamp has been issued recently in Brazil. Originally in red by error, it was re-issued in violet of 200 reis value and depicts a man with a mallet in hand gazing at the Cross. The lettering explains its significance: "Fe l Energia!" Faith and Energy.)

British Empire Leads

The British Empire provides more than one-third of all different variety postage stamps in the stamp collectors' albums.

\$12,500 Stamps Sold

A collection of early Trinidad stamps was sold recently in London for \$12,500.

Denmark

A picture of King Christian X now graces a new issue of Denmark. It is similar to that used on the 1930 issue celebrating the 60th birthday of the King, except that the profile faces the left instead of the right. In the new issue the values start at 50 ore, and run to 5 krone.

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Irish Stamps to Museum

A collection of stamps issued by the Irish Republican Army in 1922, and now exceedingly rare, are to be presented to the National Museum in Dublin in the near future, says a recent announcement.

The story behind these stamps is interesting.

For a period after the outbreak of the Civil War in June, 1922, the I. R. A. was the sole governing authority over a large area in the South. Communication with Dublin was virtually non-existent, and among commodities of which there was a shortage were postage-stamps which for a time, were actually rationed.

To remedy this state of affairs an order was given to the Eagle Printing Works, Cork, for a supply of stamps bearing the head of Patrick Pearse. Technical difficulties, however, rendered this impossible, and a supply of stamps was printed and delivered to Union Quay barracks in July bearing the words "An Post, Poblacht na hEireann" within a framed circle. Their issue to the Post Offices was delayed while an agent was sent to London to procure stamps with the Pearse design. He returned unsuccessful, and arrangements were made for the issue of the Eagle Press stamps in August. Free State troops, however, effected a surprise landing at Passage and reached Cork the day before that fixed for the issue. Before evacuating the city the I. R. A. burned their barracks, and the bulk of the stamps perished. There is a certain amount of evidence, however, that a very few actually passed through the post.

In the absence of absolute evidence that any of these stamps were actually issued from a Post Office or passed through from a Post, they cannot be given full status but must rank as "Prepared for use, by a competent authority, but not issued."

Down in Nicaragua in one of the revolutions a public building was wrecked by a careless group of rebels? The Government, which happened to be in power that month overprinted a stamp with an additional charge and forced everyone to use it on their mail so the extra sum could be employed to rebuild the violence of the revolutionists.

Letters Franked Gratis with Rare Swiss "Tete-Beche" Stamps

Offer: One hundred different Swiss stamps, Juventute, Commems, etc., for only 40 cents. Also very interesting sample collection to select from.

A. KOCH, Philatelic
Lucerne, Switzerland myc

Saar Valley

Douglas Armstrong, writing in a recent issue of *The Exchange and Mart*, London, reminds us that we can well keep our eyes on Saar Valley during the next three years, because the philatelic situation will probably go hand in hand with politics. Mr. Armstrong adds that on the Continent the stamps have always had a certain following, and have been extensively studied by both German and French specialists, with the result that on the whole they are more highly valued in foreign than in the English catalogues. There seems little doubt also that the impending plebiscite will be reflected in the postal emissions of what lately has been termed the "tinderbox" of Europe. On account of the political situation there was at one time an idea of abandoning the annual issue of charity-postage stamps in the Saar this year but as the result of an eleventh-hour decision these have now materialized.

The long promised pictorial set from New Zealand is scheduled to make its appearance in July.

Covers from Tin Can Island

The Philatelic Department of the South Seas Exploration Cruise, 215 Market St., San Francisco, Calif. announces that it plans to carry mail to "Tin Can Island" for cancellation sometime in July. To receive this cancellation, covers must reach this concern on or before June 12.

Tin Can Island, technically known as Niua Fo'ou, is a harborless volcanic island lying in the South Seas halfway between Samoa and Fiji. Mail to and from the island is handled in sealed tin cans dropped into the ocean and which for years were towed from ship to shore by native swimmers,—hence the name "Tin Can Mail."

Normally it is practically impossible to secure letters from this place, as mail is dispatched usually in very small amounts at intervals of approximately one year. Arrangements have been made, however, for the Matson Line's South Seas Exploration Cruise liner S. S. City of Los Angeles to stop off at the island during July and handle the transfer of mail for collectors.

Because of the unusual location of the island, certain specific instruction must be followed by philatelists. Letters must be addressed well down in the lower right hand corner, and must carry in addition to the names of addressee, city and state, also U. S. A. or the country in which the city is located. *Letters must not be stamped* but should have enclosed six cents in loose United States stamps or coin for each cover sent. This amount will be "lumped" in San Francisco and transferred into the coin of the Tongan Kingdom, which money will then be used in that nation for the purchase of their native stamps, which the company will affix to philatelists' mail prior to arrival at Niua Fo'ou.

Covers sent in by philatelists, which by the way are limited to three per collector because of the difficulty of transferring the mail at Niua Fo'ou, are to be enclosed in another envelope which should be addressed to "Philatelist Department, South Seas Exploration Cruise, 215 Market St., San Francisco, California," and must reach that address on or before June 12.

The Matson Navigation Company, which is responsible for this offering, advises that every effort will be made to assure the success of the transfer at Niua Fo'ou, but warns collectors that weather conditions may prevent contact with swimmers in which event the mail may drift through the South Seas for weeks or months or forever before it is retrieved, and in the event of a successful transfer, return of the mail from this out-of-the-way place should not be expected for a period of months, perhaps.

Dominican Republic (San Domingo) issued a set of stamps to aid the obtaining of funds to build a mausoleum for the remains of Christopher Columbus. Many arguments have been advanced disputing that the sarcophagus in the tomb of the explorer contains his body.

The lowly grasshopper has inspired a postal issue? Mexico issued a stamp to be placed with the regular postage stamp on every letter. The proceeds from the sale of this additional stamp were to be used to fight a plague of grasshoppers that was swarming over the entire country.

BRITISH COLONIALS

Advertiser is dispersing a choice collection of 19th CENTURY issues, picked copies. First-class selections of superb WEST INDIANS, NORTH AMERICANS, AFRICANS, AUSTRALIANS, CEYLON and other ASIATICS, mint or used, on approval at ONE-THIRD CATALOGUE. Also on hand, some superb mint and used MODERN ISSUES at over 50% catalogue. References, please. np

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NEW
ORLEANS
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SPRINGFIELD
MASS.

United States Precancelled Stamps

By ADOLF GUNESCH

The Lawrence Coil

It is a well-known fact among collectors of Bureau prints that the 2c Lawrence coil (B123) has been hard to get in good condition. Most copies are postcanceled or clipped. It is stated on good authority that this stamp was used by the Lawrence Gas and Electric Company, the only permit-holder in Lawrence. The stamps were used on the monthly bills mailed to customers. Over two years ago the company stopped using precancels for this purpose, and it was rumored that the remainder of the 2c coil would be returned to Washington, as there was no prospect of using them. The current catalog lists a single at one dollar. Pairs are not priced. Clipped and postcanceled copies are listed at 25 cents.

A Chicago dealer, after much trouble and at considerable expense, managed to get hold of a roll of 3,000, the face value alone being \$60.00. Many stamps in the roll probably will never grace a collection, for the reason that the centering of most of the stamps is very poor. Just as soon as it became known that a dealer had a roll of the Lawrence coil, the news was broadcast to collectors through the philatelic press by Dr. Mitchell. It is a safe bet that the price on the single will be dropped in the next catalog and a price for a pair will appear for the first time.

At the meeting of the Chicago Precancel Club held on April 20, a very interesting discussion took place as to what is the right course to pursue in a case of this kind, so as to give everybody a square deal. On one point there was practically a unanimity of opinion, namely, it is unwise to put a high price on any stamp while there is a supply of that stamp in the post office. More dissatisfaction is bound to ensue if the price falls after collectors have bought, than if the price advances. If collectors, in their scramble to secure a certain variety, pay more than the catalog price, then they have nobody to blame but themselves.

In the present case, the dealer holding the Lawrence coil paid a fancy price for it. He will have to sell a lot of the stamps at the full catalog

price before he even gets his investment back. In the meantime, suppose somebody else gets hold of another roll. If one roll got out, others may. As a matter of fact, it is rumored right now that there are two other rolls outside of the post office.

The dealer who is the storm center in this case has announced that he will refund the purchase price of all copies of Lawrence B123 that he has sold to his customers if anybody is dissatisfied with his purchase. Fair enough! However, anybody who tries to purchase the stamp will find that he must pay the catalog price of one dollar per stamp.

After all, the prices quoted in a catalog are intended to serve only as guides for buying, selling or trading stamps. Collectors should not be abject slaves of any catalog. No person has sufficient knowledge of values, of available supplies or marked demands, to be infallible in the pricing of about 2,700 different stamps.

Fluctuations in catalog prices are not a thing unheard of. Detroit B52 started out at two cents, got up to twenty cents, and now is back at a nickel, just about where it belongs. Or, to take a higher priced stamp, look at Fulton B102. It was originally priced at fifty cents. Even at that price the item was on most want lists. The indications were that it was a scarce stamp. Finally, the catalog price reached \$4.00. Then what happened? A supply appeared. The price got back where it started—at fifty cents. Then the poor prunes, who had paid the begged price, privately kicked themselves in the pants for their premature purchase and publicly panned Dr. Mitchell for his pricing.

And so wags the world.—M. P. H.

Watseka, Ill. B-102 Coil

In June 1927 the Watseka P. O. ordered 530 rolls of the 1½c precanceled coils from Washington. Each roll consisted of 1000 each. Of this amount exactly 100 rolls of 1000 each were used up by the only permit-holder The Watseka Shirt Company between June and September 1927 on 3rd class circulars. The Watseka

Shirt Co. used these coils on circulars sent to prospective agents all over the United States, even Alaska. Since a coil machine was used in connection with this mailing practically all coils are clipped. The Shirt Company gave up its business shortly thereafter and since there was no other permit-holder, or even a chance of using these coils, the entire remainder, a total of 430,000, was returned in November 1928 to Washington for destruction. The factory was closed until very recently and is now occupied by a company making asbestos brake linings.

The question is, what are these coils worth today? Another Liberty 1½c? Hardly. I understand while these coils were still in use a traveling salesman, who also dealt in precancels, purchased a part coil, but sold later his entire stock of Bureaus to a well known Eastern firm of precancel dealers. However I am quite sure that their stock of Watsekas has been sold out long ago, since this coil is wanted by most of the new collectors and nobody seems to be able to supply. Those used in the regular course of business were scattered all over the country and it is questionable if even one per cent has been saved by collectors. One thing however is sure—this Watseka coil is worth several times the present catalog price.—Clem J. Boetter.

Chicago Precancel Club News

Chicago Precancel Club is publishing its own official organ, the "Precancel Optimist" which is mailed free to members each month. There are some very interesting articles in the May issue.

A "Precancel Night" will be held on Thursday, June 21, at the Chicago Philatelic Society, Hotel LaSalle. The Chicago Philatelic Society will be our host but we shall furnish the entertainment. A small Precancel Exhibition is planned for this evening, each frame to represent a different branch of our hobby. Each exhibitor will give a short talk of not more than five minutes, describing the precancels exhibited in his frame or calling attention to the merits of certain types of precancels.

Here is our chance to sell precancel collecting in a big way, so make it your duty to attend this meeting. Our regular meeting on Friday, June 15 will be held as usual.

The Chicago Precancel Club is going to make a strong bid for the 1935 convention of the Precancel Stamp Society.

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You will find it interesting!

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Or the 14 packets containing 835 different precancels priced at
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some run better than others. None
returnable, but you will get your
money's worth.

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No. 87—75 all different precancels of perforated 12 and perforated 10 items only. This is a scarce packet containing 1896, 1902, 1908 and issues through the 1914-17 perf. 10	\$1.50
No. 88—100 all different precancels of the Perf. 11 of the 1917-22 issue. Time was when the 1917 issues were common, but they are not so plentiful now. Very pretty packet .....	.90
No. 89—100 all different precancels of the 1922-28 new series, including only local printings. No Bureau Prints. This packet is full of things you do not have .....	.65
SPECIAL OFFER—These three packets, 275 all diff., for	
	2.00

Standard Precancel Stamp Catalog, 1930 Edition, \$1.50 Plus 20 Cents Postage

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"Largest Precancel House in U. S. A."

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CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Member: American Stamp Dealers' Association—Precancel Stamp Society No. 246

At the meeting of April 20, Mr. Wilson suggested that our club should build up a "Precancel Library" by clipping all articles and notes pertaining to precancels from the different weekly and monthly stamp papers. By pasting these clippings in a scrap book and keeping record of everything, we would build up an invaluable precancel library in no time. Mr. Wilson was appointed librarian and Mr. Howe as his assistant. It was also suggested that once a month Mr. Wilson should read the most important or interesting clippings at the meetings in order to keep every member posted. Very few members are subscribers to all weekly and monthly stamp papers, and many important news items can be found which are of interest to all. For instance Dr. Mitchell's item on the Lawrence coil in Gossip—Mor-

gan's news item in Linn's about exchanging your 12th edition Bureau catalog of the 1st printing for a 2nd printing, etc.

□

At our meeting of April 6th, we had with us F. W. Cummings of Colorado Springs, Colo. Mr. Cummings is an old time collector, specializing in precancels from the state of Colorado and Bureau Prints. He gave a very interesting talk which I am sure all of us enjoyed. What surprised us most, that Mr. Cummings is strongly for a catalog listing all states instead of having them put out in sections. He claims that collectors on the Pacific Coast are feeling the same way about it.

□

Adolf Gunesch, 11155 Edbrooke, Chicago, is secretary of the club.

No. 90

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The most unusual packet ever put on the market. One of each Liberty Bell, Ericsson, White Plains, Bennington, Ohio River, Fallen Timbers, Massachusetts Bay, Charleston, Von Steuben, Pulaski, Red Cross, Lake Placid and Arbor Day.
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Price: 75 cents postpaid
Or send \$1.00 and I will include
200 different BUREAU PRINTS
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No. 86

BLACK BEAUTIES

The famous 2c Harding Memorial precancel. This stamp is probably responsible for the growth of the precancel hobby as we know it today. The black beauties are still popular.

Some Rare Ones in This Packet
15 Varieties\$1.00

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Precancel Catalog Contents and Costs

By

STEPHEN G. RICH

ALL of us regret exceedingly that the cost of catalogs of precancelled stamps continues to increase. In 1930 it was possible to purchase a complete catalog of precancels, except for the bureau prints, for \$1.50 in paper cover and \$2.75 in cloth. The Bureau Print Catalog then cost 50c. No complete catalog of precancels has appeared since that year. The Bureau Print Catalog went up to 75 cents in 1931 and has remained at that price ever since, although it has nearly doubled in size in the past three years. The Bureau Print Catalog will probably remain a 75 cent book for at least another two years. In the general precancel field, Part one, covering States, Alabama to Louisiana inclusive, was published at the end of 1931 at \$2.60. From that time until December, 1933, no further sections of the general catalog appeared. The states from Maine onward are now appearing in separate booklets, priced from 50 cents up according to the size of the booklet.

The contrast between this and the complete catalog at \$2.50 in the general postage field is not readily understood by those who do not have knowledge of the business of printing books. This article is an attempt to supply the essential information.

The largest portion of the cost of manufacturing any book is the cost of setting the type and making the cuts from which the illustrations are printed. This work and that of making up material into pages must be done whether 500, 5,000 or 50,000 copies of the book are printed. It costs the same for one copy as for 50,000. The additional cost for printing and binding is very much smaller. As a result, a catalog of which 50,000 copies can be sold, need only bear a very few cents of the cost of setting type and making illustrations, on the price of each copy. A catalog of which 500 copies can be sold must bear a much larger proportion of this cost on each copy.

No precancel catalog has ever been printed in an edition of over 1,750 copies. Only three catalogs in all the time that precancel catalogs have been published, have exceeded 1,000 copies. Although there are positively known to be at least 5,000 active collectors of precancels and at least 20,000 stamp collectors who collect precancels in a small way as a sideline, the great bulk of them manage to get along without a catalog somehow. They usually lose many times the price of the catalog on exchanging blindly—but they either can not or will not lay out the cash to buy a catalog.

As a result of this, each copy of Part One of the catalog has had to bear no less than two dollars' worth of the cost of setting type and making illustrations. W. B. Hoover, of the precancel catalog publishers, states in the Precancel Bee, March, 1934, that on the basis of the number of copies of part one manufactured, the total cost of setting type for the entire catalog has been \$12.56 per copy. The entire catalog is standing in type, ready to print. Since state sections naturally will sell in smaller quantities than a book containing many states, the amount of expense for each copy of each state booklet due to setting type is correspondingly larger.

The only way in which costs of precancel catalogs can be brought down is for the collectors to buy larger quantities of these catalogs. If 50,000 copies can be sold, I have no doubt that the price for a complete catalog could be brought under \$2.00. If even 5,000 copies could be sold, every piece of the catalog could be sold at half its present price or less.

My contact with precancel collectors all over the country shows me that probably four out of every five like to collect hand-stamped precancels as well as printed types. The handstamps do not occupy two-thirds of the catalog, but only slightly over half of it. To leave them it would

mean reducing the sales of the catalog by a considerable number of copies. My guess—which is just as good a guess and based on just as much information as that of anyone else acquainted with precancel collectors—is that the decrease in sales would just about eat up the gain by having so much type to set.

The foreign precancels and the precancelled envelopes together added exactly 35 cents to the cost of each copy of part one of the catalog when it was published at the end of 1931.

I wish I could make it completely clear to every collector that the scheme of issuing the catalog in separate state sections was adopted only when all possible means for bringing out Part Two as a single book had failed. Indeed, if only 40 more collectors had put in advance orders or Part Two at \$4.00 a copy when it was offered, the catalog publishers would have started printing it. The present scheme of separate state booklets was then devised because it was entirely necessary to end in any way that could be done the intolerable situation of having no catalog more recent than 1930 for the states from Maine to Wyoming.

The remedy for high prices of catalogs lies entirely in the hands of the collectors. All they need to do to end the high prices is to buy enough copies so that the publishers can afford to reduce prices. In the general postage field, Scott used to charge 60 cents in 1898 for a catalog which had only one-sixth as much material in it as the one for which they charge \$2.50 at present. They give better paper and binding now, and yet charge somewhat less than the bulk of the book would appear to make a proper price. This is because the sales have increased. Increasing sales have enabled the publisher of the Bureau Print Catalog to keep the price at 75 cents, although the amount of material in the catalog has increased more than one-third since that price was first set.

IT SEEMS TO ME

By

FRANK L. COES, *Sec. S. P. A.*

What About It, Doctor?

In the last eight months (from September 1 to May 1), I have received nearly forty letters bearing more or less on the curative value of a treasured stamp collection.

It is impossible to quote them all

here, but taking one, the last as an example, I am tempted to ask member physicians whether there is something here that should be given to the public, the press, and studied further.

Of course we will admit that enthusiasm from a dyed in the wool col-

lector, might be discounted somewhat but this seems an unusually interesting bit of self analysis and information. The letter reads:

"Two years ago I had a bad accident, and during my confinement to the house I salvaged (mother did) my boyhood stamp collection from the

store room. I was somewhat interested, but I gained so rapidly that the time given to it was short. Almost a year after I caught typhoid.

"Two months siege in bed and I began to come back, and I again took up the stamps. This time it was real interest. I could lie in bed and the loose sheet gave me something to think of, and study. Soon I was building new items onto new pages. Then a bad set back put me down. But all the time I was thinking of my stamps, and after a few weeks again able to sit up, I really began to enjoy them.

"Someone brought me a tiny catalog and the Robson Lowe list of British Colonials. These (the Specialized and the Lowe) I could handle. Perhaps I was fortunate that my people could afford to humor me, but it did not cost much.

"My doctor said I was so interested that I forgot to worry, and I slept ate and 'stamped' to the total exclusion of self pity, or introspective fears. I did improve more rapidly than was expected, and while my accident leaves me chair bound, I am still wholly happy with my stamps, and I know they will eventually pull my mind through the dark days that are bound to come to a cripple.

"I wonder if my experience, which I guess is like many others, would help convalescents? If it will, please tell them, tell their doctors and nurses. I cannot give my stamps too much credit for saving my mind and aiding my body."

There is a testimonial that has been checked up, and I believe that it is not unusual. In fact, my own collection has pulled me through similar mind and health upsets, though likely not as serious as this one.

Are the doctors missing something? Of course you cannot make a collector out of every ill person. They have to have the urge, the interest and the mental background that allows the mind to travel to foreign lands, to study the little pictures, and the little portraits, to enjoy the mass of color and the historic stories connected to the pictures. Likely this is going to make some nurses read aloud, a lot of abstruse data in the encyclopedia.

What harm? It is good curative mind work, if the patient has the original interest. What about it doctor??

"Far, Far Into the Night - -"

Some of our collectors should stop to think about how far into the night their enthusiasm would carry them. Night as we in the States know it, is a mere moment of darkness.

Sometime our editor will "take a day off" and see some things in Alaska. He has an itching foot. But

the S. P. A. will welcome him there. More, it has a good foothold and some rare "firsts" in Alaska. We have just made a new member in College, Alaska. Not only is College, Alaska, pretty well north, but in it is the College of Agriculture and Mines. And in the Library, our member holds forth as Librarian of the "farthest North Librarian" attached to a College. And the long days there do strange things. Twenty-four hour sun raises garden truck in amazingly short time and in unusual size. But the night—

How many enthusiastic stamp men have glanced at the clock to find it is two thirty A. M. and the interest still unsatisfied. How many have said "The evenings are not long enough," and how many have fallen asleep over their treasured and storied pages? Yes, you have too. So have I.

Just think of an evening in Alaska. Not that business, work, sleep and play do not go on, but that it would give the dyed-in-the-wool collector tempting hours, extra interest, for his work

And Alaska. While we are to be congratulated on our Branch, our members, our "furthest north Librarian" and our educational possibilities in their hands, we might think of our new game.

"Are there any places owned by the U. S. or other countries that should have (are entitled to) an issue of stamps?"

That takes some thought, but let's start with Alaska as a sample. Alaska has a Governor appointed by the United States. It is detached. It has major wealth, area, and interest. It is far more valuable than Guam, perhaps more so than the Canal Zone. Chance for argument.

But it would seem that our biggest territory should not only have a stamp issue but a good one.

And what a chance for the Bureau Artists and Engravers to show their ability.

No need to fight about Presidents faces. Natural scenery. Natural, unusual and wonderful. Volcanos, glaciers, mountains, passes and canyons, Islands, animals, fish, (go Newfoundland one better) game birds.

What a chance. The Postmaster General might well have a look at the territorial resources.

There is a lot of thought piled up in a few lines. Tell us the other places where a stamp issue would be a good thing. There are some.

Justification for many is needless. Some might cause argument. Let's see what you think.

Start with the Virgin Islands.

I suggested a new game. "Places that should have stamps." Think this list over.

Aden. (now under the Residency of Bombay, many miles away in India).

The Channel Islands. (Jersey, Alderny, Guernsey & Sark) The Orkneys and Hebrides (north of Scotland).

The Isle of Man. (has its own legislature, an appointed Governor, its own coat of arms, etc.

Using the little West Indian island issues as a parallel, Tristant da Cunha, and the South Georgian group.

Greenland, which makes a chance to say who would print them?

Several Southern Pacific Islands, and the famous Pitcairn with which Britain builds its historic tale of Bligh's open boat voyage and the mutiny of the "Bounty."

There are plenty more, and for your interest, many are much more entitled to stamp issues in their own name than many now having them.

No, I am not touting the "Republic of Tavolara." No one seems to be able to document the rumor, or the idle geographic chatter that pushed that quarter section into the limelight. And while we have not asked "Il Duce" it is an even bet he would deny it.

Instead of a flood of Commemoratives, why not print issues in quantity enough to warrant listing. And too, such stimulus might well aid geographical knowledge.

The old statement about "enough to go round" seems to be ever present. Small localities issue small quantities, and the trade gets the profit; not the issuing Country, or parent and controlling Country. We issue large quantities of a single pictorial, the Post Office Department sells at face as long as they have any, but does Uncle Sam make the profit? Not much, if any. Who does? The trade about ten years later.

So what? Let's have some new countries, new divisions, new issues for places now not only unheard of but almost unlisted. As for some of the known items above. What a chance for the Crown to make friends and money. And the dealers later? Well, why not?

UNITED STATES STAMPS

Prices very reasonable. Send 10c for packet of 100 different Foreign stamps and 80 page Catalogue of Coins and Stamps. Want to buy fine U. S. Stamps.

NORMAN SHULTZ

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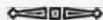
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UNITED STATES PRICE LIST

Includes also some interesting special offers of mint British Colonies and foreign airmails and commemoratives. 44 pages, choice material, bargain prices. Write today. A postcard will bring you a copy.

H. E. HARRIS & CO., Transit Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.

Naval Department



Conducted by RICHARD A. HARDIE

13 Roseville, St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SO many requests came in from HOBBIES readers for blanks of the Universal Ship Cancellation Society that I had to stand up several for a while, but a new supply has come in, and all requests have been taken care of. According to the last listing there were 485 members of the society.

* * *

From my good friend Everett Wallster comes word that Mr. Hale's new book of Naval Postmarks is now under way, and is expected off the press soon. It is a handbook of naval cancels, illustrating over 200 of them. The pre-publication price of the book is 50 cents and may be ordered from Mr. Wallster, Box 234, Station A, Boston, Mass.

* * *

Incidentally speaking of naval publications, all other branches of the tree of philately have a complete reference book of one or two kinds, but did you know that Navals has none of this nature. I mean by that one that covers the hobby from top to bottom—one for the beginner and the advanced collector. It seems to me that such a book should be welcome by the devotees of the hobby. For years I have been collecting references and valuable material for just such a publication, which I hope to have issued some time in the near future. I should like the opinion of HOBBIES readers on such a book. What do you think of it? Let me hear from you.

* * *

The U. S. S. Patoka, contrary to previous reports, will not be re-commissioned, last minute reports from Lt. A. D. Hunter state, but the hundreds of covers sent for this event will be handled by Mr. Hunter for some other future worthy naval

event. Our thanks to Mr. Hunter for his fine co-operation in this matter.

* * *

The following ships still are stationed in Cuban waters and possibly odd cancels still can be obtained: United States Steamships Mississippi, Wyoming, New Mexico, Goff, McFarland, Kaimia, Jacob Jones, Richmond, Reuben Jones, Bainbridge, and Badger.

* * *

The U. S. S. Arizona will proceed with the U. S. S. Oklahoma to the West Coast about the last of July.

* * *

Robert R. Lawler is mail clerk aboard the new U. S. S. New Orleans and also a collector of naval covers. Mr. Hicks is now mail clerk aboard the U. S. S. Wyoming. Just tips.

* * *

Did you know that today after sixty years since the rule of clipper ships there are 40 yet in operation?

* * *

That there are today 1,227 vessels flying the American flag of our Mercant Marine that use only sails as the sole means of operation? 'Tis true though.

* * *

While the frigate Old Ironsides was at St. Petersburg, Fla., the general Commander, Louis J. Gulliver, never refused to autograph a cover, which may be some sort of a record in the autograph hobby.

* * *

Also did you know that the world's most famous Mail Clerk, Harry Moore of the Constitution, was married just before he left the West Coast. I know that all readers join with me in wishing him and his wife all the happiness and success possible.

It is a fact that Mr. Moore has personally cancelled and cacheted over 2,000,000 collectors' covers since the old vessel left her mooring post in the Boston harbor in 1931. This is some record not easily equalled. All it takes is a strong right arm and infinite patience to handle such a job, so I am told, but I still prefer to do the collecting and let some one else take care of the cancelling. The post office on the vessel was formerly a warrant officer's pantry, used in preparing meals for officers, and is no more than a cubby-hole on the lower deck of Old Ironsides when it comes right down to it. No matter how little or inconvenient it may be, there

are I am sure few postoffices that have proven as popular as this one. Mr. Moore states that one day over 12,000 covers, a record, of all times, were brought aboard for him to cancel, and he did it with no assistance whatever. HOBBIES readers, collecting Constitution covers, I feel sure, are indebted to Mr. Moore for all his kindness, favors, patience and willingness to be of service.

* * *

Collectors and persons living on the West and East Coasts were afforded a chance to see and visit the famous old fighting vessel, but those of us who live inland are out of luck as far as visiting her goes. I think that a fine plan for this summer would be to have Old Ironsides brought up the Great Lakes, at least, as far as the Chicago World's Fair. This would give thousands of persons along the Lakes a chance to visit and see this historic marine vessel. The ship is small enough, to be sure, to get through easily the Great Lakes at all parts and a visit to the World's Fair I am sure would prove satisfactory and profitable to all. It can be done, that is, if enough pressure is placed on official spots to accomplish this. I hope readers of HOBBIES get behind this and help to make this project a reality.

* * *

The U. S. S. Cattlefish, Uncle Sam's newest submarine, will cruise the Caribbean and South American waters on her shake down cruise this late spring and summer. A good chance for some fine cancels. Address covers care of the New York City, Postmaster.

* * *

Several collectors have written me asking if the U. S. F. Constitution moves from port to port under her own power. No, she is always moved in tow, usually by the U. S. S. Grebe, mine-sweeper, and the ocean-tug Umpqua.

* * *

The U. S. S. Brazos will undergo a five months overhaul at the Brooklyn Navy Yards, official reports state, which means that it is not very likely that she will be decommissioned as reported last month.

* * *

Good cancels from the following: U. S. S. Arctic, Address care of New York City; U. S. S. Buchanan, U. S. S. Crowninshield, address at Bremerston, Wash. U. S. S. Ashville, San Francisco, Chaumont, Gannet and New Orleans. Address all, care of New York City.

* * *

Covers to Cachet Director, Union City, N. J., for a series of three naval cachets to be sponsored by the Teddy Roosevelt Chapter of the U. S. C. S. of New York City.

U. S. U. S. U. S.
487 type II cat., 60c at only 20c, pairs at same rate.

ARCADE STAMP & COIN COMPANY
53 Euclid Arcade Cleveland, Ohio



COLLECTORS! DEALERS!
WE COLLECT PAST
DUE ACCOUNTS, give
protection, information,
and co-operation to
stamp collectors and
dealers. JOIN NOW!
Established 1918.
Benefits for all.
STAMP TRADE PROTECTIVE
ASSOCIATION, Inc.
Kalamazoo, Michigan, U. S. A.

President Roosevelt will again this year voyage on the U. S. S. Indianapolis, as he did last. The stops will include St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; San Juan, Porto Rico; then through the Panama Canal on to Honolulu. A chance for some fine location cancels and I am sure a few cachets from the vessel. Send your covers to Lawrence Iverson, Navy Mail Clerk, aboard the U. S. S. Indianapolis, care of New York City, as soon as possible and instruct to hold for this event.

* * *

The U. S. S. Hull will be commissioned soon in New York harbor, so send covers for this event marked "Hold for U. S. S. Hull commissioning" to John A. Hamm, 1229 College Ave., Bronx, N. Y.

* * *

A fine co-operator, William H. Bamforth, 3441 Clay St., San Francisco, Calif., will hold and handle covers for HOBBIES readers for West Coast and Pearl Harbor naval events. And don't forget a big vote of thanks.

* * *

The U. S. S. Houston, former flagship is rumored as an alternate ship for the President's cruise this summer, so it would be a good plan to get a few covers on this vessel.

* * *

The U. S. S. Case, a new destroyer under construction at the Boston Navy Yard, and the U. S. S. MacDonough, same yard are scheduled to be launched soon. I might suggest also that you send a few covers to the receiving ship there to hold for these events. Let's hear from Boston collectors who will cover this event.

* * *

A novel cachet by the Constellation Chapter of the U. S. C. S. will be applied to all covers sent to C. C. Northrup, Box 3, Edgewood Station, Providence, R. I., when the fleet visits there, and covers will no doubt be cancelled on naval vessels.

* * *

The U. S. S. Transfer, freighter, is to be re-commissioned soon at New York to serve the fleet this summer. Nothing definite as to postal service, but you might try a cover to the Navy Mail Orderly, U. S. S. Transfer, care of the New York City, Postmaster.

* * *

The U. S. S. Kalmia, ocean tug, used an octagon-shaped cancel during late March, and it may be possible that she still uses it. Worth a try any way.

WHOLESALE

Our 208-page "Stamp Dealer's Annual Catalog for 1934" and 48-page booklet of "Articles on Stamp Dealing" will be sent—to dealers only—on receipt of 50c, which may be deducted from your first order amounting to \$5 or more.

H. E. HARRIS & CO., 108 Mass. Ave., BOSTON

It is definite that the USS Sirius will be decommissioned very soon, so rush covers care of the New York Postmaster with instructions to the mail clerk to hold for decommissioning.

* * *

The USS Northampton's Mail Clerk, Leo Miller, will handle readers' covers for some fine foreign location cancels and swell cachets, so take advantage of this fine offer by sending covers care of the New York Postmaster.

* * *

When Admiral David F. Sellers, high commander of the fleet, turns over the post soon to Admiral Joseph Mason Reeves it will be an occasion for some odd cancels and possibly cachets from several vessels. Might try your favorites for this occasion with a note to the mail clerk to the effect of the reason for submitting the covers.

* * *

Mail Clerk J. V. Terrio of the USS Richmond has for the past year been giving collectors some of the finest cancels and cachets possible, also odd and colored cancels and informs me that he will always be glad to assist HOBBIES readers with good cancels and will also be glad to hold your covers. Here is a true friend of the collector, so address him care of the New York Postmaster, with a big vote of thanks.

* * *

Until next voyage of the Naval Department of HOBBIES, So Long Mates, and thanks to all for co-operation this month.



Mission Mixtures



Drisco & Hughes, dealers of Brooklyn, N. Y., write:

"Contrary to the opinion of many, 'Mission Mixtures' are not just junk. These mixtures which are accumulated by religious and charitable organizations are the source of much enjoyment and many finds are made.

"Recently in looking over a pre-cancel mixture four one cent Bureau Print Experimentals were found, one

from Springfield, Mass., and the other three from Augusta, Maine. In a general mixture the two cent experimental due of New Orleans was found among other desirable items.

"What was perhaps the greatest find was made in March this year, when the 5c blue type of 1908-09 was found with a compound perforation, 12 x 10; on single line watermarked paper. This variety is unlisted by Scott, although several other varieties showing compound perforations are known and listed.

"While all 'Mission Mixtures' will not produce such finds as mentioned above still the fascination of hunting for such elusive items as United States numbers 519, 541, 545, 546, 578, 579, 595 and other varieties makes their purchase worth while."



Hermes or Mercury the god of speed, has been portrayed more times on postage stamps than any other character of the age of mythology.

THIS OFFER GOOD FOR ONE MONTH ONLY

Collectors—Send us the names and addresses of 5 school stores in your community which sell goods to school children and we will send you a packet of 100 different U. S. or foreign stamps.

HOBBIES

2810 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

The Rosemont Stamp Exchange

4991 5th AVE., ROSEMOUNT MONTREAL, CAN.

A Real Exchange Club. Run by Collectors for Collectors
Not run for profit

NO DUES

Can handle a few more exchangers. Full information for 2c stamp.

The Only Club of Its Kind in the World

IDENTIFY YOURSELF

Mention HOBBIES when replying to advertisements.

CACHET-ING

AROUND THE GLOBE

PAST PRESENT FUTURE

-FIRST DAY COVER-

Conducted by EDWIN BROOKS

Cachets sold and properly sponsored, the service being given without profit, will be listed free in this department. Profit is considered when the design, envelope, stamp and addressing is furnished above five cents (8 cents for airmail), or any charge made to the collector who furnishes his own envelope, stamp, etc.

Cachets mailed above face, properly sponsored, as by a stamp club or association for benefit of the club, or by a historical association for the same purpose, will be listed here at regular classified rates (5 cents per word for one time, or three times at 4 cents per word per issue).



June 8.—Perth Amboy, N. J.—A cachet to celebrate the 250th anniversary of the City Perth Amboy, N. J. Covers to Murray Rart, 305 Market St., Perth Amboy, N. J. Also:

June 8.—Perth Amboy, N. J. The Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a cachet celebrating the 250th anniversary of the settlement of the city. There will be covers for three different days, limited to nine for each collector (three sets of three colors). Mail envelopes ready to go. Commemoratives on envelope appreciated. The eighth is the closing date for all covers.

June—There will be an official

CACHET JUNE 28
Commemorating the 15th Anniversary of the Signing of
THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES
Printed in color and mailed from FRANCE with French postage, 20c; 3 for 50c. (Closing date for France, June 10.) U. S. Battleship or Versailles, Ky., with Byrd or Red Cross stamps, 10c; 3 for 25c. Everything furnished. jec

W. E. WALTERS
Dept. H 4438 McPherson Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.

FREE BARGAIN LIST.—Walter F. Allgayer, Box 192, Newark, N. J. n12213

WANTED—Fine illustrated advertising covers prior 1910.—Alfred Horn, West Haven, Conn. s12242

COVERS! Information and Catalogue, etc.—The Fairway, F. St., Washington, D. C. aul2231

NIRA, IOWA, N.R.A. 1st day cachet cover, 20c.—Hawkeye Stamp Co., Cedar Rapids, 49, Iowa. ttc

IDENTIFY YOURSELF

Mention HOBBIES when replying to advertisements.

dedication of the new Phillips-Municipal Airport at Bartlesville, Okla., early part of June and a cachet will be applied to all airmail covers sent unsealed and unstuffed to Clarence Bickner, 211 S. Santa Fe, Bartlesville, Okla. Commemorative stamps on wrappers will be appreciated.

June—Harrisburg, Pa. — Bicentennial of founding of historic Silver Springs Church near Mechanicsburg, Pa. Send 6½ envelopes unsealed and unstuffed for printed cachet by June 15 to John A. Fritchey, M. D., 2016 N. Third St., Harrisburg, Penna.

June 1—A printed cachet commemorating the thirty-fifth anniversary of the City of Englewood, N. J., and the sixtieth anniversary of The Englewood Press. 6½-inch envelopes. Covers to Box 436, Englewood, N. J.

June 3-19-27, July—Downers Grove, Ill.—June 3—Last of the Battle of Cold Harbor.

June 19—Naval battle between the Kearsage and the Alabama (will mail from ships if requested and forwarding postage sent.)

June 27—Battle of Kenesaw.

July—Battle at Peach Tree Creek.

All covers will be mailed from or near the scene of battle. Covers should be received about 10 days before date for cachet. Covers received too late will be mailed out for the next event. Commemorative appreciated, no dues accepted. Send covers to E. D. Herrick, Downers Grove, Ill.

June 6, 7 and 8—Confederate Veterans' reunion will be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., on June 6, 7 and 8, simultaneously with a convention of the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

The reunion is being sponsored by the American Legion, which is also sponsoring a cachet that will be applied on each of the three days, in different color.

Send covers unsealed, already addressed and stamped, in a large envelope to W. Ralph Wharton, Box 724, Chattanooga, Tenn.

June 7—A cachet honoring fifty years service by Dr. J. B. McMichael and Dr. T. H. McMichael, father and son, as presidents of Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois. This is the date also of the 78th graduation. The

ROMANTIC STAMP COVERS

During the Confederate Reunion in Richmond June 21-24—which incidentally was the last Reunion in the erstwhile Capitol of the Confederacy—a limited number of "turned" wall-paper covers were mailed by official permission. On the inside of each is a genuine Confederate stamp, postmarked "Richmond, Va., June 21, 1862" by the Postmaster in the old Postoffice building. On the outside is the Bicentennial 5c stamp postmarked "High Noon, Richmond, Va., June 21, 1932"—70 years later. PRICE PER COVER POSTPAID \$3.00 and worth every cent.

On July 26, 1932 at the celebration of the 176th Anniversary of the U. S. Postal System, a Post Rider, garbed in the costume of the Colonial Period, left The Virginia Gazette office in Williamsburg, Va., and rode to the William and Mary Airport with two genuine old sacks of valuable mail. The sacks were then transported by plane to Fort Lee, Va., and received by the Richmond Postmaster; thence by mail truck to the Postoffice where they were personally accepted by the Governor of Virginia. These covers are very limited and each bears the four genuine cachets, postmarked and official back-stamps. Few in existence and a wonderful investment. Price to be advanced. PRESENT PRICE \$1.00 PER COVER. Order all from—

Stamp and Cover Collecting

109 East Cary Street

Richmond, Virginia

Unique Historical Cover FROM ARKANSAS POST

Beautiful last day cover, from oldest postoffice in Lower Mississippi Valley, discontinued April 30. Two-color printed cachet franked with Byrds, contains picture of original Post and brief historical sketch.

Supply limited, while they last. 25 cents each, mailed postpaid with Mothers' stamps. (No stamps accepted as payment.) Red cancellation.

Cheerful refund if dissatisfied.
VETERAN STAMP COMPANY
P. O. Box 231-B, Little Rock, Ark.

cachet will contain an impression of the college seal among other things. Send 6½-inch covers stamped unsealed, and unstuffed to S. E. Kyle, 733 E. Broadway, Monmouth, Illinois, to reach destination not later than June 5. (If you do not wish to send covers send 5 cents.)

June 14—Washington D. C.—A cachet for Flag Day. These cachets may be postmarked from Washington, D. C. or Flag, Arkansas. Those postmarked from Flag, Arkansas, will require forwarding postage. The dead line for accepting mail will be June 6, 1934. To Louis G. Nix, 1312 Maryland Ave., N. E. Washington, D. C.

June 11-14 — Portland, Ore. — A special cachet for 26th annual Portland Rose Festival. Collectors desiring this special cachet should send in stamped and self-addressed envelopes for the four days, June 11 to 14 inclusive. A different color will be used each day of the festival. Do not send post cards, postage dues and late covers. All mail in June 14 will be posted on board the U. S. S. San Francisco which will be in port at that time. June 14th being Flag Day, this will no doubt be incorporated in the ship's postmark cancellation.

Mail should be sent direct to the Associate Cachet Director, Mr. Louis

R. Diesing, 3627 N. E. 73rd Avenue, Portland, Oregon, who will personally apply cachet and mail all covers on days desired by collectors. Due to the large size of the cachet this year (2 by 4 inches) collectors are asked to keep their address over to right hand side of envelopes. The regular 6½ size envelopes should be used.

June 17—Bronx, N. Y.—June 17—Official leaving day cachet by Nat. Arnold, 747 South Oak Drive, Bronx, New York. Because cachet will be printed covers must be standard size unsealed, unstuffed. Cancel aboard ship. No more than three to a collector. Closing date June 10.

June 22—The 100th anniversary of the first Norwegian settlement in America will be commemorated with a pictorial cachet sponsored by the Daily Republican-Times, Ottawa, Ill. This settlement was at the present site of the village of Norway, a short distance north of Ottawa, Ill. Covers, 6½ size unstuffed, should be sent to Arnold C. Peterson, care of postoffice, Ottawa, Ill. Commemoratives appreciated.

July 2.—Printed cachet for dedication of new postoffice at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., sponsored by Wyoming Valley Philatelic Society and craftsmen Engravers. Five cents per cover includes everything. Covers by June 30 to E. Sweetser Tillotson, 19 West Jackson St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

July 4—Independence Day cachet. Send self-addressed and unsealed before the first to Charles B. McManus, Jr., 282 Weyman Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

July 4—A cachet to commemorate the 158th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in Independence Hall. Only first class unsealed, unstuffed 6½ covers, including three cent stamp will be mailed. Send to Robert S. Kelly, General Delivery, Philadelphia, Pa.

July 4—Father James R. Cox of Old St. Patrick's Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., who specializes in foreign cachets and has some exceptionally fine ones to his credit, is sponsoring two interesting covers for this summer. One will commemorate the 50th anniversary of the presentation of the Statue of Liberty by France to the United States and will be mailed from Paris, July 4th—the anniversary date. The other will commemorate the 300th anniversary of the Passion Play and will be mailed from Oberammergau. Father Cox is making his annual pilgrimage to Europe, leaving Pittsburgh, June 20 and will take the cacheted covers with him for mailing. A postal card to Father Cox at the above address will bring complete information to collectors

and others on how to get these notable foreign cachets. They will be specially designed in colors and gold.

August 18—To commemorate the 400th anniversary of the publication of the Martin Luther Bible, the American Lutheran Publicity Bureau, publishers of the American Lutheran Magazine, 1819 Broadway, New York, N. Y., will issue a cachet in colors. The design will picture the four great translators, Melancthon, Luther, Pomeranus and Cruciger, placing the Holy Scriptures into the languages of the common people. Copies may be obtained by sending name and address with a service charge remittance of five cents.

Lou W. Kreicker, cachet director of the 1933 Century of Progress announces a new series, comprising seventy-five different covers, for the 1934 season.

The Calxico (Calif.) Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring a cachet that will be imprinted upon stamped covers mailed to the Chamber of Commerce, and mailed out on the day of the beginning of the work on the All-American Canal. The exact date has not been set, but this is something to look forward to.



An entry by R. H. Valin in the recent exhibition of the Fond du Lac, Wis., Philatelic Society, Roosevelt branch of the S.P.A. The background was made from 2-cent red stamps; the bird proper of 3-cent purples; the egret, 10-cent oranges; beak and feet, 17-cent black; tail has inset of green, blue and red stamps; and the branch 1½-cent brown. This was given honorable mention among the non-competing entries.

66 Different Mixtures

from Foreign Governments, Banks and Missions described in detail in my big new list, sent you free. Europe, French and British Colonies, South America, etc. Assorted sample lb. (ab. 1400) of Europe Government Mixtures, \$3.50. ½ lb., \$2.00.

A. E. PADE 1324 SO. RACE (S) DENVER, COLO. (S)

STAHL'S LOOSE-LEAF BLANK ALBUMS

Designed for the collector who desires quality and at the same time a low price. Album complete with 100 fine quality leaves 8½x10½. Price, \$1.50. 8½x11. Price, \$2.00. Illustrated circular and sample sheets on request.

H. A. STAHL

51 Union St. Lynn, Mass.

President—Dr. F. M. Coppock, Jr., Suite 614 Union Central Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Vice-President—R. J. Broderick, 294 East Johnson St., Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Secretary—Frank L. Coes, Coes Square, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Treasurer—Claude D. Millar, 2041 Calvin Cliff, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Board of Appeals—H. H. Marsh, Chairman, H. G. Webb, R.V.P., James F. Casey, Jr.



Exchange Department—D. W. Martin, Manager, 310 Citizens Building, 850 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.

Precancel and Bure Print Dept.—Philo A. Foote, Manager, 79 South Street, Fond du Lac, Wisconsin.

Auction Manager—Georges Creed, 5827 Hoffman Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Counterfeit Detector and Examiner—Georges Creed, 5827 Hoffman Avenue, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

May 10, 1934

(Items for this report must be in the Secretary's hands on the 10th day of the month preceding publication. Members who fail to receive the magazine should notify the publisher, but changes of address, to be effective, must be sent to the Secretary; and to insure delivery of the magazine must be received by the Secretary, before the 10th day of the month preceding publication.)

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

Chester O. Bedell, Box 62, Brightwaters, N. Y., age 28, dealer. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (0200.)
 Philip F. Clark, 50 Peterborough Street, Boston, Mass., age 29, government employee. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (0200.)
 Herbert Coons, c/o Standard Oil Co., Savannah, Georgia, age 47, branch manager. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1000.)
 Otto E. Draudt, 124 North Hill St., Marion, Ind., age 47, manager. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1230.)
 Cecil A. Dukelow, Box 225, Winchester, Ontario, Canada, age 30, insurance. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (0200.)
 Ralph F. Holdzkorn, 313 Schweahn Building, Atlantic City, N. J., age 36, insurance. By C. J. Buckstein, R.V.P. (1030.)
 William H. Lingenfelter, 1 Pennsylvania Ave., Upper Darby, Pa., age 42, Int. Decorator. By A. H. Gynge, R.V.P. (1230.)
 Henry H. Peterson, Box 92, Council Bluffs, Iowa, age 51, engineer. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1230.)
 (Mrs.) Jessy B. Rieder, Box 482, Ashland, Ohio, age 45, typist and secretary. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1004.)
 Edward M. Starkey, c/o Rex Theatre, Hudson St., Berlin, Wis., age 36, theatre owner. By H. J. Burbach. (1234.)
 Spinar Vlastimil, Caslau, Czecho-Slovak, Rep., age 58, director of finance. By F. L. Coes, Sec.
 #William A. Wagner, 3814 Faversham Road, University Hts., South Euclid, Ohio, age 14, student. By R. L. Fisher. (0200.)
 Henry C. Wing, Box 4, Cumberland Mills, Maine, age 34, radio station, WSCH. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1200.)
 Frank Winters, Box 304, Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, T. H., age 49, M. Sergt. 3rd Engrs. By F. L. Coes, Sec. (1030.)

(If no objections are entered and references are O.K. the above applicants will be enrolled July 1, 1934, of which fact they will please take notice. Courtesy cards will be issued as provided by the By-Laws as soon as allowable, to facilitate departmental contact. Please report to the Secretary unsolicited sendings or unethical use of this application list.)

APPLICATIONS PENDING

Justin L. Bacharach	Samuel E. Lieberman
George H. Bathey	Joseph M. McAuliffe
Robert L. S. Bickford	Mrs. Margaret Wouffe
Henry P. Briggs	McDonald
Saul Brown	Kenneth McMath
John A. Burke	Heriberto Luiz Meyer
Fernand Creed	Okey L. Payne
Dudley G. Colby	Walter T. Rice
Adam J. Damm	Floyd W. Roll
Carl Dietz	Fred C. Schworer
John T. Fits	Arell Scott
Leon McA. Gordon	Harold W. Shoults
John A. Gustafson	Charles W. Spahr
Milton E. Harris	H. Westerly Stokes
Henry P. Hoffmeister	Hunter McG. Thomas, Jr.
P. B. Jordan	Sydney G. E. Townsin
Matt J. Kralovec	William W. Weber, M.D.
	Albert F. Witmer

(If no objections are entered, and references are O.K., these applicants will be enrolled June 1, 1934.)

CHANGES OF ADDRESS

6241 William L. Allen, from 719 East Madison St., Philadelphia, Pa., to 305 Ellis Road, Willow Grove, Pa.
 4105 Charles A. Barbier, from 279 Fourth Avenue, East Orange, N. J., to 548 Court St., Reading, Pa. (Box 772.)
 7113 H. P. Baecker, from 12030 Parnell Avenue, Chicago, Ill., to 3938 Grove Ave., Norwood, Ohio.
 6827 E. C. Boyer, from 203 9th Ave., to 38 11th Ave., Haddon Hts., N. J.
 7147 Keith K. LeRoy, from Route 2, Boring, Oregon, to Route 1, Box 50, Sandy, Oregon.
 5876 W. W. MacLaren, from St. Petersburg, Florida, to 2979 Hampshire Road, Cleveland Hts., Ohio.
 5113 H. C. Meulman, from Haarimeer St., 66 to Eeghenlaam 4, Amsterdam Z, Holland.
 6443 Lt. E. D. Regad, from Dover, N. J., to Nansemond Ord. Depot, Portsmouth, Va.
 874 H. E. Shore, from 422 Richardson St., Sausalito, to 778 48th St., San Francisco, Calif.
 6226 Eric Smith, from Via Greina 2, to Box 661, Lugano, Switzerland.
 6930 Alden H. Whitney, from 800 Silver Spring Avenue, Silver Springs, Maryland, to 1415 "H" St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
 6660 Leslie Wilby, from Rottingdean, Sussex, to Marine Drive, Saltdean, Sussex, England.
 5116 Thomas E. Wilsom, from 88 North 15th St., to 50 Lincoln St., East Orange, N. J.

CORRECTION OF ADDRESS

6672 A. Haase, change from last month, Pittsburgh, Pa., should be Petersburg, Va.

RESIGNATION WITHDRAWN, RETURN TO ROLL

#6875 A. J. Suchy, 817 Hallet St., Bridgeport, Conn.

RETURN TO ROLL

5504 Vernon N. Conzemius, 2615 Avenue "A," Council Bluffs, Iowa.

APPLICATION REFUSED, FEE RETURNED

Rocco L. Ferraro, 4312 Pilling St., Philadelphia, Pa.

RESIGNATION PENDING

Estelle Burgh	John C. Kringel
I. S. Davis	Remsen Schenck
F. M. Getchell	

RESIGNATIONS ACCEPTED

Melbert G. Corner	Spencer G. Hoag
C. J. Crockett	F. R. Melville
J. I. Culver	Carl Schmidt
C. H. Grosscup	

NEW MEMBERS ADMITTED MAY 1, 1934

7176 Neal D. Brigham, 711 Woodward Ave., Beloit, Wis. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.; B. N. A.) (1000.)
 7177 Alexander Brodie, 22 Hellaby Building, Auckland, New Zealand. (D.)
 7178 Lester G. Brookman, 719 18th St., S. E., Cedar Rapids, Iowa. (C.-D.; S.; U. S.; B. N. A.; Sarawak.) (1200.)

- 7179 N. B. Cohen, 506 Lackawanna Ave., Scranton, Pa. (D.) (1234.)
- 7180 Dero A. Darwin, Cookeville, Tenn. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.) (1000.)
- 7181 Alton R. Hansen, 610 Shearer St., Waupaca, Wis. (C.-D.; S.; U. S.) (0200.)
- 7182 Charles L. Hitchcock, Box 123, Lamar, Colorado. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.) (1200.)
- 7183 George H. Hubert, 318 14th Place, N. E., Washington, D. C. (C.-D.; G.-C.) (1234.)
- 7184 R. W. Jenkyns, 58 South Marr St., Fond du Lac, Wis. (G.-C.; U. S. and New Zealand.)
- 7185 Albert J. Kirchgessner, 2215 Eoff St., Wheeling, W. Va. (G.-C.; U. S.; Liberia.) (1000.)
- 7186 Edward D. Kremers, 2315 Mar Vista Avenue, Altadena, Calif. (G.-C.; U. S.; Pacific Ocean Countries.) (1230.)
- 7187 Edward J. Kuhn, Box 56, Auburn, N. Y. (C.-D.; S.; mint U. S.) (1204.)
- 7188 William McC. Childs, 805 Locust St., Vicksburg, Miss. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.)
- 7189 John C. McQuillen, 306 Turnpike Ave., Clearfield, Pa. (G.-C.; S.; early 19th cent.) (1230.)
- 7190 Ross D. Misner, 1549 North Gardener St., Los Angeles, Calif. (G.-C.; German Colonies and Europe.) (1200.)
- 7191 Harry M. Mitchell, 3816 Dover Place, St. Louis, Mo. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.) (1200.)
- 7192 Clifford E. Neale, 3559 Villa Terrace, San Diego, Calif. (G.-C.; S.; U. S. mint Blox.) (1004.)
- 7193 Pending.
- 7194 Irice B. Ryan, College, Alaska. (G.-C.; S.; major countries.) (1000.)
- 7195 Lorenz G. Schumm, 302 6th St., LaPorte, Ind. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.) (1200.)
- 7196 Richard S. Snider, Route No. 1, Bloomfield, Ky. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.; precans.) (1234.)
- 7197 Clyde Suttle, Box 4, Arena, N. Y. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.; mint, singles and pl. blox.) (1200.)
- 7198 Charles W. Tacke, Jr., 1227 First North Street, Vicksburg, Miss. (D.; C.-D.; G.-C.; U. S.; Br. Cols.) (1000.)
- 7199 Walter E. Thew, 426 South Pearl St., (Box 1085) Green Bay, Wis. (C.-D.; S.; U. S.; Den.; Bel.) (1000.)
- 7200 James M. Thomas, Box 32, Hancock, Md. (G.-C.; S.; U. S.) (0230.)
- 7201 F. E. Tinkham, 231 Blossom St., Ripon, Wis. (G.-C.; precans.; B. P.) (1004.)
- 7202 Bradley D. Walls, 21 Wabash Ave., Kenmore, N. Y. (S.; U. S.; B. N. A.) (1200.)

PENDING AT LAST REPORT

- 7155 Frank B. Foster, M.D., 40 Concord St., Peterborough, N. H. (G.-C.; S.; B. N. A.) (1230.)
- 7171 Nathan K. Thon, Box 50, Austin, Minn. (G.-C.; S.; 20th Cent.) (1200.)

RE-INSTATED

- 3601 Major C. C. Fisher, Box 806, Washington Ave., Cookeville, Tenn.
- 5595 John Klein, 1551 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio.
- 4493 Sidney Nathanson, 109 College Avenue, Ithaca, N. Y.
- 4089 Robert F. Oswald, 1225 Park Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- 4822 G. E. Rasdale, Box 422, Elsie, Michigan.
- 6062 Roger W. Felton, Box 453, Meriden, Conn.

MEMBERSHIP SUMMARY

Total Membership April 10, 1934.....	1578	
New Members Admitted	26	
Pending March report	2	
Re-instated	6	
Resignation withdrawn	1	
Return to roll	1	36
Resignations accepted	7	
Dropped	231	238
Total Membership May 10, 1934	1376	

(Applications received, 14: Applications pending, 34.)

BOOSTER LIST

The following have proposed applicants since the beginning

of the term July 15, 1932: F. L. Coes, Sec., 176; H. Hussey, R.V.P. 40; Pres. F. M. Coppock, 23; A. H. Gyngell, R.V.P., V. P. Kaub, 17 each; R. J. Broderick 16; A. S. Riches, R.V.P., 15; Georges Creed, 13; H. R. Grogg, R.V.P., 9; Philo Foote, A. E. Hussey, M.D., 7 each; C. J. Gifford, R.V.P., A. E. Gorman, William Lycett, 5 each; W. L. Babcock, M.D., 4; C. J. Pierce, F. H. Rice, C. J. Buckstein, F. C. Schiller, R.V.P., D. W. Martin, J. B. Merritt, H. O. Webb, R.V.P., 3 each; A. Cernigliaro, A. Creed, R.V.P., Dr. N. P. McGay, A. Owen, B. M. Robbins, T. H. Schwerdtmann, R. A. Wirt, C. R. Wright, 2 each; A. Barger, M. Bazire, A. Bazaraki, G. H. Borschel, F. J. Boyer, H. C. Carpenter, H. T. Conover, Dr. W. L. Collins, F. J. Cowing, Jacques Creed, D. A. Cohen, E. Curhan, R.V.P., C. J. Dietle, A. J. Dube, J. F. Duhamel, G. A. Flachesser, R.V.P., Buel A. Fuller, H. Haase, C. H. Harvey, G. A. Henhoffer, C. L. Hofmann, R.V.P., H. M. Jones, G. P. Kunz, Col. W. N. McKelvy, H. H. Marsh, R. Marti, R.V.P., M. C. Nickols, Henry Perlish, R.V.P., F. C. Rufa, R.V.P., E. M. Oleson, E. T. Schumm, H. T. Sinclair, J. M. Westphal, R.V.P., F. J. Weiller, F. G. Wilson, J. L. Woolsey, 1 each.

(The Booster and the R.V.P. contest will close July 31, 1934.)

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Fear of repetition should not deter us from making effort to consolidate our membership. This letter has repeatedly asked in various ways for your help in the matter of prospects, the sending of literature and the backing up of these motions to your friends by personal converse.

An example this last month. In addition to our usual grist of inquiries, there have been sent in from several cities of the South and West, lists of prospects.

While these have been acknowledged, please again accept the thanks of the Recruiting Committee and the Secretary for the motion. These lists have totalled in number of names more than our direct replies. The result is at least three of the listed names in the current applicant list, and several letters of further inquiry.

Most of these hinge on two things: "What can you do for me?" and "What will these aids cost?"

Never before have inquiries been so predicated on costs.

In offering our Departmental aids to prospects it is often found that the friend who sent the name is not a user of the Departments. This makes for delay, long explanation and often reference to the Departmental Managers. Also it points a moral. Use your Society Departments.

The Secretary believes that the obvious result of this much talked of and not as yet clearly defined increase in the catalogue prices is bound to result in increased Departmental use. To profit, either by buying or selling, this would seem to indicate your own personal interest, and a chance to add your word to the prospects whose names you send.

But—don't stop the sendings. We have three months of the year left, and every effort will be made to aid you in immediate sending of material. But here you will aid by making the motion that of fellowship and doing some explanation.

Send the lists anyhow. Post card, letter, phone. Please print names likely to be mistaken. We promise 12 hour service.

The Call is printed elsewhere. Make your arrangements to allow your presence. The Committee of the Philadelphia Branch have arranged for the Roof Garden of the Bellevue-Stratford, and promise an Exhibition worth seeing, an Auction worth attending and a Banquet worth eating. That ought to interest every visitor.

You will note that the Department Reports indicate motion. We again ask that you give the new Department a chance to show its ability, as well as take further interest in the other Departmental managers statements.

Members wishing data on the convention, rates, routes, or other detailed knowledge may write the Secretary if they have a preference. There is daily mailing from this office to the Committee heads, and it is no trouble to aid. Ladies alone can be taken care of at various well organized hotels if they do not wish to use the Convention Hotel. All such inquiry is given personal attention, and direct and definite reply, by a special Committee.

Don't forget these things, and be present.

Yours,

F. L. COES, Secretary.

SALES MANAGERS REPORT FOR APRIL, 1934

	May 1, 1934.	
Books in Department April 1, 1934.....	1726	Value \$54,874.37
Books received in April, 1934.....	146	" 4,028.68
	1872	" \$58,903.05
Books retired in April, 1934.....	110	" 3,427.60
Books in Department May 1, 1934	1762	" \$55,475.45

Respectfully submitted,

A. E. HUSSEY, M.D.

NEW BOOKS are what we need. If you have any fine duplicates why not submit them for sale through your Sales Department. The demand for fine material has increased two fold during the past month, and if we do not receive some good books the sales will drop. We are in need of many fine U. S. books both 19th and 20th century. Fine blocks pairs and singles are needed. Confederates are in great demand so mount up some of these that are being held and let us have them at once. Br. Cols., Fr. Cols., South and Central Americans and fine old Europe are always wanted. Air Mails are needed badly. There must be some member who has a lot of air mail stamps both used and unused for sale, so why not submit at once. As soon as the books have sold enough to warrant a check on account we will send it to you. NOW IS THE TIME TO SELL YOUR STAMPS. Many books have been retired which leaves the Department without the so-called cheap material, and please do not submit such books as they will not sell.

The sales the past month have almost doubled, so the times are getting better, and it will not be long until we have more calls for U. S. than we can supply.

JUMBO CIRCUITS are still in great demand and if you have not had one to look over, just drop me a line and one will be on its way. PLEASE REMEMBER we can not send U. S. in JUMBO'S. We are still making up special lots so do not be afraid to ask for something needed and give us a chance.

When you want Precancels please do not write me, but take the matter up with the Manager of that Department, as he will be more than pleased to submit what he has.

Remember that we have the goods and we are certain that you will be more than pleased to receive a circuit, so send us your name at once and look over what we have before the prices take a jump. All prices are at the old values. Now is the time to drop a postal asking for a circuit of any kind of stamps needed.

A. E. HUSSEY, M.D.

3457 Dury Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

EXCHANGE MANAGER'S REPORT

Signs of Spring show up in a slight falling off of new books being entered. However, it is gratifying to note that our efforts to build up a bigger and better exchange of U. S. is being rewarded by a great number of participants. One old member not active for many years, came back and in response to his request for U. S. because he also entered U. S., he remarked, "The quality of stamps in the Exchange Department is sure far ahead of what it used to be, and I'll now have no fear of putting in GOOD items any more. Had I had a larger credit, I could have used three times what I have been al-

lowed to remove. My fault. Won't let it happen again because I sure want to get at those nice items." That tells the story shortly and sweetly. We can send as fine a grade as you may enter. We are controlling this Department so that no one may say that he was unable to get an equal grade in return.

Similar remarks are written respecting our other classes, such as general foreign, French Colonies, British Colonies, So. and Central America, and precancels. The latter seems to show a big gain in activity. We sure have a bundle of nice precancels and I know that collectors of such can find many items of interest.

Why not order as many books as you can fill—get them in and entered so that you will have built up a good sized credit balance to draw against for this Fall, if not before. The summer months are the time to catch up on your manager.

Yours for service,

DONALD W. MARTIN.

PRECANCEL AND BUREAU PRINT DEPARTMENT

Books on hand April 1, 1934.....	107	Value \$1,215.77
Books received to May 1, 1934.....	28	" 340.23

Total Books on hand May 1, 1934.... 135 " \$1,556.00

No books retired.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILO A. FOOTE.

79 South St., Fond du Lac, Wis.

We are still in need of good precancels and Bureau Prints. Material is coming in regularly but not enough to meet the demand.

Have many calls for good Bureau Prints both old and new, particularly for high denomination material and B 11 and B 13 from the smaller cities. The call for the old type singles is steady but want material in fine condition.

Give us a few books of good Bicentennials and price them right and see what we can do for you. Do you happen to have a hand full of Old Precancels stored away in some envelope that you just didn't like the looks of in your U. S. collection? If so let us turn them into cash for you. How about some Parcel Post Precans, and a few commems? Sure you have some, why not let us dispose of them for you.

Come on you Bureau Print collectors give us a trial and see what we can do about those blank spaces. If you have any duplicates put them in one of our sales books and send them along to us. Sure, we will still have plenty of sales books at a nickel a piece.

This department will grow only as you use it. So let's see what a good healthy youngster we can make out of it.

How about getting a precancel and bureau collector to sign an application for the S. P. A. The more members who use this department means the better the material will be and the quicker the turn over. It's up to you as well as me.

We do cataloging and mounting. Send stamped envelope for particulars.

Wake up and let's get going.

Yours sincerely,

PHILO A. FOOTE.

Society Philatelic Americans Convention Notes

Plans are now nearing completion for the S. P. A. convention in Philadelphia on August 23, 24, 25. The hotel has been definitely decided upon. It is to be the Bellevue-Stratford. Minimum rates have been arranged as to rooms for convention visitors. The railroads are allowing a reduced convention fare. Be sure to get a convention receipt when buying your ticket.

The most important of all convention committees, that of Credentials has been approved. The members of the Committee are as follows: Georges Creed, Vincent Domanski, Jr., and Donald E. Lindsay.

The *Evening Ledger*, one of Philadelphia's leading newspapers, has consented to run its Second Annual Exhibition of Postage Stamps concurrently with the convention and invites the S. P. A. membership to en-

ter exhibits. (This is endorsed as the official S. P. A. show.)

Spacious quarters have been provided by the *Evening Ledger*. Members who enter displays will be assured of the protection of a 24-hour guard and the usual blanket insurance.

Members desiring to exhibit notify G. A. Henhoeffter, Stamp Editor, *Evening Ledger*, Philadelphia, Pa. Information on insurance fees, entry

blanks, etc., will be furnished as soon as possible.

Convention programs will be mailed to members about June 15. Write F. Creed, 5827 Hoffman Avenue, Philadelphia, for additional details on the convention; write J. L. Bacharach, 1809 West Erie Avenue, for answers to your transportation problems.

Complete convention notes will be run again next month in this column. Keep well posted if you expect to enter the exhibition or attend the convention.

Justin L. Bacharach.

CALL FOR CONVENTION

April 14, 1934.

To the members of the S. P. A.

The Fortieth Convention of the Society will be called to order at 10:00 A. M., August 23, 1934, in the Convention Hall reserved for this session, in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to consider and transact such business as may legally come before it.

I hereby appoint the following Committee on Credentials: Georges Creed, Chairman, (3077); D. E. Lindsay, (7046); Vincent Domanski, Jr., (7091.) The Convention will continue in session, on succeeding days or until adjourned.

DR. FRANK M. COPPOCK, JR., President.

A true copy, Attest:

F. L. COES, Secretary.

Hair Dressing and Stamps

By HARRY A. LEE

HAVE you ever thought when viewing some of the stamps, in your albums what a difference there is in the arrangement of the hair, both male and female characters, portraited on the stamps? What a difference between the ancient and the so-called modern way of making the hair attractive. What prompted them, in ancient times, to arrange the hair as they did? As a matter of interest and good reading we will take up this subject of Hair Dressing.

The first idea in arranging the hair was convenience. Second, taste, and the third, Fashion. The dressing of the hair has received much attention in all civilized nations, ancient and modern. Among the savages the most extraordinary diversity as to the dressing of the hair obtains, some fixing it to the utmost extent, some fixing it in all sorts of perverse arrangements by means of frames and some partially shaving the head. Savage races have always given a great deal of attention and care to their hair. The Fijians, arranged their hair in a huge knot or mop, sometimes three feet in circumference, and dyed it black, white or red. The natives of the Belgian Congo in Africa use the oil from the castor bean for dressing the hair. Many African tribes have the custom of plastering the hair with mud. Originally the Chinese permitted the hair to grow and wore it in a knot at the top of the head. When Manchu ruled they were compelled to adopt the queue or pigtail. This was intended as a mark of bondage, but became a popular fashion. The ancient Greek women used long hairpins ornamented with sculpture. On special occasions they fixed their hair with garland and wreaths of flowers. They also used ribbon decorations which later developed into the net

and the kerchief. Poppea Sabina, Empress of Rome (A. D. 65) Queen of half of the world, at that time, is pictured sometimes with her hair hanging straight, sometimes with her head a mass of tiny flat ringlets. Pomades and unguents were used to keep the curls in place. The American Indian with a scalp-lock and The Moslem shaven head with a small tuft left by which to be ultimately lifted into Paradise. All of these arrangements of the hair are well known. The New Hebrides people have hair crisp and woolly, full of feathers and shells, others have hair long and wavy, twisted into as many as 700 separate whip-cords on a single head, requiring the labor of five years to complete. Methods of arranging the hair in primitive times were so varied, and changed so constantly, that it would be tiresome to discuss them all. Apparently curled hair was considered more attractive than straight, even in ancient times, for in archaic figures we frequently see the hair arranged over the brow and temples in parallel rows of small curls which must have been made and kept in place by artificial means. Men and women alike curled their hair and men also curled their beards. With coming of civilization methods of arranging and dressing the hair varied more than ever. No two people had the same type of headdress. In some places we find the hair brushed straight back from the forehead and allowed to hang loosely in back. Elsewhere at the same period we find the hair brushed high on the head and falling loosely around the temples. Sometimes the hair is straight; sometimes curled. Sometimes it is decorated with ribbons, pins, and ornaments, sometimes it is devoid of all ornaments save a band or cap to keep the hair in place.

It was, however, in the management of ladies' hair that the art of

the professional hairdresser was in those times mainly exercised. In the 18th Century, through the influence of French fashions, the dressing of the hair, male and females, rose to a great pitch of extravagance and folly. The hair of a lady of fashion was frizzed up in convolutions and curls, decorated with ribbons, jewels and feathers and filled with pomatum and powder to a degree perfectly monstrous. As a women of less exalted rank slavishly attempted to follow these absurdities, the business of dressing hair was extensively followed. The cost of a full dressing being, however, too high to be lightly incurred. often one dressing was made to suffice for a week or two weeks, during which period such care was taken to preserve the greasy fabric undisturbed, that it became the frequent resort of troublesome insects. From pressure of business it frequently happened that previous to balls ladies' hair had to be dressed one or two days in advance; and to keep the head-dress uninjured the lady sat in a chair perhaps two nights instead of going to bed. A tax on Hair Powder along with the simplification of fashions consequent on the French Revolution, not only expelled hair powder and perruques, but brought the profession of hairdresser within reasonable bounds. As regards ladies' hair the fashion and style is constantly altering. Our custom of short hair for men, long hair for women, is comparatively modern. Until mediaevalism had been left well behind, men wore their hair long and flowing and devoted to it as much care and attention as did the ladies. One will find in the 12th Century where the men of noble rank curled their hair with crisping irons, hung, bound with ribbons, yet they wore beards and moustaches. During the 13th and 14 Centuries men wore their hair long and were proud of their decorated beards. It was during the 14th century that false hair was used—now known as wigs—by men who were bald or could not get a curl in their hair. Wigs were used because men could not keep the curl

in their hair for any long period at a time and it was the fashion to appear always with the hair curled if one wished to be considered well dressed. Wigs were made in various ways, curled, plaited, dressed like a crescent moon with its horns turned up or twisted into the form of a pyramid. In the middle of the 16th Century a towering toupe came into vogue. Great care was taken to achieve the blonde type and all sorts of hair bleaches were invented for that purpose. It was thought at one time in Italy if one would bask their hair in the noon light it would make the hair beautiful. Henry VIII of England condemned all men to wear short hair but gave them permission to make their beards as fierce as they chose, and to curl their moustaches. It was James I of England who asked the men to let their hair grow long, this marked their distinction as a Roundhead. It was Charles I who started the Vandyke beard. Louis XIV of France kept 40 wigmakers permanently busy. It was thought, in those days "a man without a beard is hardly worthy of the name of man, his beard being the greatest proof of his manhood."

In 1657 Foscari started the fad of cutting the hair short and having a clean-shaven face, but this did not become permanent. The Eighteenth Century brought the tendency among men to wear short hair, but to use the wig on top. Not until the Nineteenth Century did the custom of

short hair for men become definitely established. And even now, England, faithful to the old custom, insists upon wigs being worn in the law courts.

Through the centuries women wore their hair long because they were taught to believe that the hair is the "crowning glory" to their appearance. Bobbing of the hair was a fad at the court of Louis XIV and the "Dutch Cut" a form of bob, was popular at the court of James I. The bob of today, which originated during the World War, is by no means a fad. It may be a fashion but women find a bob comfortable and convenient, even if it is declared in the Bible, written more than 2000 years, "If a woman have long hair—it is a glory to her."

The shaved head of the convict is the symbol of penal captivity and the tonsure of the priest is the symbol of his special subjection to the Church. With respect to men's hair of our age, short cutting is now universal as is the clean-shaven face. Pursued as an ordinary business in England and continental countries, and the United States, hairdressing and barbering is now a large industry.

One can, now, look at portraits upon his stamps, and by the way the hair is dressed almost tell the period in which the portrait was taken. This has, in some cases, in relation to paintings, helped to determine the time the painting was made and so why not apply it to our hobby?

A Pharmaceutical Hobby

A SHORT time ago Herbert C. Raubenheimer published a story in *The Practical Druggist*, pertaining to stamps as a pharmaceutical hobby. He says the "fan mail" that he received regarding this paper proved to him that quite a few of the pharmacists have developed a hobby of some sort as a diversion and relaxation from their exacting duties.

How do stamps tie up with your vocation? Here are a few of the reasons why Mr. Raubenheimer recommends this hobby to the pharmacist fraternity, of which he is a member:

"I have made a further study of the so-called 'stamps of pharmaceutical interest.'"

"In this article I will enumerate the 'pharmaceutical stamps' not mentioned previously. I shall list the various types in alphabetical order, dealing first with the stamps of *Materia Medica* and then taking first the other groups.

"Bananas—This fruit is shown on the stamps of the Colombian Republic, Costa Rica, Guadeloupe and Tri-

politania. The Colombian Republic, a republic on the northwest coast of South America, in 1932, issued a twenty centavos carmine and olive black stamp which shows a bunch of bananas hanging from a banana tree. Costa Rica, a republic in Central America, in 1923, issued a four centavos deep green stamp which shows natives in a banana grove. The 1-15 centimes stamps of the 1905-07 issue of the French Colony of Guadeloupe, which is located in the West Indies, show a harbor view with a bunch of bananas on the left and a cacao bean on the right side. Some of these stamps were reissued in 1922 and in 1925. Tripolitania, an Italian Colony in Northern Africa, in 1930 issued a series of semi-postal stamps in connection with the Fourth Agricultural Fair held at Tripoli during that year. The thirty centesimis, dark brown stamp of that series, shows a native gathering bananas.

"Breadfruit—Tonga, located in the South Pacific Ocean, in 1897 issued two attractive stamps showing the

breadfruit tree. The stamps are the one pence deep red and black, and the four pence dull violet and green.

"Cacao—In addition to the countries mentioned in a previous article, Togo, a French Colony in Africa, issued a set of stamps showing cacao trees. The stamps were issued in 1924 and are of various colors and range in value from twenty to eighty-five centimes. The stamps show a group of cacao trees and have inscribed on the bottom, 'Le Cacaoyer.' Some of the stamps were reissued in different color in 1926-1928. The cacao tree is also shown on the 1928 stamps of the Gold Coast, a British Colony and Protectorate on the west coast of Africa.

"Coffee—In addition to the countries previously enumerated, 'Coffea Tosta' is shown on the stamps of the Colombian Republic, Costa Rica, Honduras and Liberia. The Colombian Republic in 1932 issued a brown five centavos stamp which shows a field of coffee plants. This is one of the stamps of 'The Wealth of Colombia' issue which show the various resources of that country. The five centavos, orange and black; the thirty centavos, dark blue and black brown, and the eighty centavos, green and black brown, air mail stamps of the same country, show a coffee plant and have inscribed on them the word 'Cafe.' Costa Rica, in 1921, issued a five centavos, blue and black stamp, to commemorate the First Centenary of the Introduction of Coffee Raising in Costa Rica. The two centavos, yellow stamp, issued by the same country in 1923, shows a woman harvesting coffee. Honduras, a republic of Central America in 1929, issued a purple, five centavos official stamp showing a coffee bush. Liberia, a republic on the West Coast of Africa, issued in 1909, a five cent ultramarine and black stamp, showing a coffee plantation. In 1916 this stamp was reissued as a one cent, yellow green and black stamp with a surcharge. Liberia also, in 1921, issued a twenty cent rose red and green stamp, showing a twig of Liberian coffee. This stamp was also reissued with a surcharge.

"Cotton—Peru and Togo, in addition to the two countries mentioned in the first paper, honored the cotton plant by showing it on their stamps. Peru, a republic in South America, in 1931, issued a turquoise blue, fifteen centavos stamp showing natives in a field picking cotton. The two centimes to one franc, postage due stamps of 1925, issued by Togo, show a cotton field. The stamps come in various colors and have printed on them, 'Le Contonnier.'

Date—This fruit is shown on the stamps of Tripolitania and Tunis. The fifty centesimis plus twenty cen-

tesimis, green and black stamp, of the 1928 Exposition Issue of Tripolitania, pictures a date tree. This issue was in connection with the Second Agricultural Fair held at Tripoli in 1928 and the surtax charged was for the aid of the fair. Tunis, a French protectorate in northern Africa, in 1926, issued a series of Parcel Post stamps which show the natives gathering dates. These stamps range from five centimes to twenty francs and are printed in various colors.

"Euphorbia—Tripolitania, in 1932, issued another Exposition issue in connection with the Sixth Agricultural Fair. The twenty centesimis brown red stamp and the thirty centesimis olive black stamp of this issue show a 'Euphorbia Abyssinica' tree.

"Everlasting Flower—Bolivia, an island republic in the central part of South America, in 1925, issued a set of stamps commemorating the Centenary of the Republic. The ten centavos, carmine on yellow stamp, pictures the Everlasting Flower and has inscribed on it, 'Es Inmortal.'

"Fig—Tripolitania, in the Sixth Agricultural Fair series issued in 1932, has a twenty-five centesimis green stamp showing a fig cactus tree.

"Grape—Liechtenstein, a sovereign principality in Central Europe, issued a three rappen brown stamp in 1930 showing a girl gathering grapes in a grape vineyard.

"Indigo—An indigo plant, from which a blue dye was formerly made, is shown on the right side of the 1930 2 cent red Carolina-Charleston commemorative stamp of the United States.

Kola—Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West Coast of Africa, in 1932, issued a series of stamps showing a kola tree with some palms. The stamps are in various colors and range from two shillings to one pound in denomination.

"Maize—Maize (corn) is found on the two cent carmine stamp of the Jamestown Exposition Issue of 1907. While it is not the central design on the stamp, a picture of a stalk of maize (corn) is on the right side of the stamp and a tobacco plant is on the left side. Maize and wheat designs fill the lower corners and upper interstices of the stamps of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition Issue of 1898, issued by the United States. The Mozambique Company stamp showing maize was described in a previous paper.

"Mangoes—Cuba, a republic in the West Indies, in 1933, issued a set of stamps in commemoration of the War of Independence and the dedication of the "Solado Invasor" Monu-

ment. The three centavos dark brown stamp of this series shows the mangoes of Baragua, where the first stroke for independence was made.

"Maple—The leaf of the maple tree from which we obtain maple sugar, is shown on many of the stamps of Canada from 1897 to the present day.

"Mate—Paraguay, an inland republic of South America, in 1931, issued a ten centavos deep violet air mail stamp which shows a yerba mate plant on the left side of the stamp and an orange tree on the right side. The center of the stamp has an airplane flying over the denomination.

"Olive—In addition to the stamps mentioned previously, the countries of France, Turkey and the United States have issued stamps showing some form of the olive tree. France, a republic in western Europe, in 1932, issued a series of stamps showing the Goddess of Peace holding an olive branch in her left hand. The stamps range from thirty centimes to one and three-quarter francs in denomination and are printed in various colors. Turkey, a country in southeastern Europe, issued in 1931, a series of stamps in commemoration of the Second Balkan Conference. The two and one-half to one hundred kurus stamps show an olive tree with its roots extending to all the Balkan capitals. These stamps are printed in various colors. The United States ten cents, green special delivery stamp of the issue of 1908 has an olive branch entwining the winged hat of Mercury running diagonally from the lower left corner.

"Orange—This fruit is shown on the stamps of the Orange River Colony and Paraguay in addition to the countries mentioned in a previous paper. Orange River Colony, a former self-governing British colony in South Africa, issued stamps from 1868 until 1900, which picture an

orange tree. These stamps are varied in color and range from one pence to five shillings. The Paraguay stamp, showing an orange tree, is the ten centavos deep violet air mail stamp mentioned under Mate.

"Sugar Cane—Besides the two countries mentioned in a previous paper, sugar cane is shown on the stamps of Cuba, Ecuador, Martinique, Mozambique Company and Peru. The Republic of Cuba, in 1899 and in 1902, issued a ten centavos brown stamp which shows a native plowing with a team of oxen in a sugar cane field. The Ecuador issue of 1930, commemorating the First Centenary of the Founding of the Republic, has a twenty centavos ultramarine and yellow stamp which shows the loading of sugar cane. The stamp has the words 'El Ecuador Produce Azucar'—Ecuador produces sugar—inscribed upon it. The one to five franc stamp of 1908-17 of Martinique a French colony in the West Indies, show a native in a sugar cane field carrying sugar cane and a pineapple. The Mozambique Company, two centavos, carmine and black stamp, of the 1918-21 issue, pictures a sugar refinery. The stamp has the word 'Azucar'—sugar—printed on it. This stamp was reissued in a different color in 1925. The ten centavos stamp of the 1931-32 issue of the Republic of Peru pictures a native in a sugar cane field.

"Tea—The ten escudos rose and black stamp of the 1925 issue of the Mozambique Company shows a group of natives picking tea.

"Tobacco—Cuba, Paraguay, Tripolitania and the United States, in addition to the countries mentioned in a previous article, show this product which is found in some form in most all pharmacies. The thirteen centavos orange stamp of the 1928 'Pan-American Conference' issue of the Republic of Cuba pictures a tobacco plan-

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tation in the center of the stamp with a map of North America on the left and a map of South America on the right. The Republic of Paraguay in 1931 issued a twenty centavos red air mail stamp showing an airplane flying over some tobacco plants. The 1930 'Exposition Issue' of Tripolitania contains a fifty centesimis violet stamp which shows a tobacco plant. This issue was released in connection with the Fourth Agricultural Fair held at Tripoli in 1930. The United States stamp showing a tobacco plant is described under maize.

"Saltpeter—The Republic of Chile in 1930 issued a series of stamps in commemoration of the centenary of the first shipment of saltpeter from Chile on July 21, 1930. The designs on the stamps of this issue are significant of the prosperity engendered by the saltpeter trade.

"Whale—The whale, from which we obtain spermaceti is shown on the six pence gray and black stamp of the 1930 issue of the Falkland Islands, a colony of Great Britain.

"This, to the best of my knowledge, concludes the *Materia Medica* stamps issued to date. The stamps showing the following items: (1) Balsam of Peru, (2) Cedar, (3) Pineapple, (4) Rubber, (5) Silk were listed in another article and since then I have found no additional stamps which illustrate them. If I have missed any, I would appreciate hearing from the readers. If desired, one could add the United States stamps which show hawthorn blossoms, laurel, oak leaves and trailing arbutus though these products are not used in pharmacy of today. I shall now deal with the various miscellaneous groups that come under the heading of 'Pharmacy Stamps.'

Advertising

"As I mentioned in the previous paper, some of the most interesting of the so-called 'Pharmacy Stamps' are the New Zealand advertising stamps. New Zealand from 1882-1893 utilized the space on the back of the stamps for advertising purposes to increase their revenue. These stamps, although low in price, are almost impossible to obtain, as anyone attempting to obtain a collection of these stamps will find out. In that article I told of the advertisements of pharmaceutical interest that appeared on the back of some of the stamps in my collection. Since that time I have obtained a few more of these desirable stamps and below are listed the advertisements for items sold in the pharmacies at that time which were not listed previously:

"Use Bonnington's Irish Moss for Coughs and Colds.

"Bonnington's Irish Moss increases the flexibility of the voice.

"Stop that cough; use Bonnington's Irish Moss.

"Universal Specific for colds—Bonnington's Irish Moss.

"For complaints of Throat and Lungs, use Bonnington's Irish Moss.

"For Asthma, use Bonnington's Irish Moss.

"Bonnington's Irish Moss will cure your cough as it has cured others.

"Bonnington's Irish Moss, a prompt and effective remedy for all Lung Disorders.

"Beecham's Pills for Nervous Ills.

"Beecham's Pills, worth a Guinea a Box.

"Beecham's Pills for Sick Headache.

"Beecham's Pills for Constipation.

"Macbean Stewart's new cure for Asthma, Diphtheria, Croup.

"Fry's Pure Concentrated Cocoa.

"Crease's Essence of Coffee.

"No Chapped Hands with Sunlight Soap.

"North, East, South, West—Sunlight Soap is the Best.

"A Good Value—Sunlight Soap.

"Don't Worry—Use Sunlight Soap.

"Sunlight Soap for Dogs and Poultry.

"Lace of all kinds is washed by Sunlight Soap.

"Don't let another washday go by without trying Sunlight Soap.

"Sunlight Soap Brightens Everywhere.

"Sunlight Soap is unequalled for Hounds.

"The Best Soap—Sunlight.

"A Good Wife value—Sunlight Soap.

"Some of these advertisements are quite artistic and make a fine addition to a stamp album.

Proprietary Stamps

"Of interest to pharmacists are the proprietary stamps of the United States, which include the private proprietary stamps and the government issues. The private proprietary stamps are the so-called 'Medicine Stamps.' From 1862 to 1883 the manufacturers of proprietary medicines printed their own tax stamps and paid the government directly.

"Covers—I have left to the last the only official cover, which to my knowledge, has been dedicated to a pharmaceutical event. September 19, 1933, was known as National Retail Druggists' Day at the Chicago Century of Progress Fair. For that day the authorities issued an officially cacheted cover. I also have a set of six covers showing some event of medical importance. They are as follows:

"1. Commemorating the birth of Robert Koch, discoverer of the tubercle bacillus, at Hanover in 1843.

"2. Commemorating the birth of Aureolus Paracelsus, leader of the revolt against Galenic dogma in 1493.

"3. Commemorating the birth of Ambroise Pare, founder of scientific surgery in 1510.

"4. Commemorating the birth of John Benjamin Murphy, famous Chicago surgeon, in 1851.

"5. Commemorating the birth of Benjamin Rush, physician and patriot, in 1745.

"6. Commemorating the birth of Louis Pasteur, great French scientist, in 1822.

Conclusion

"In conclusion may I say that the majority of the stamps mentioned in this paper and in the one previous are low in price. That they are low in price does not mean that they are easy to obtain as one can find out by attempting to collect the stamps I have mentioned. The hunt for these stamps, however, is interesting and if one knows the story behind the stamp the thrill is greater still.

"A collection of the so-called pharmacy stamps must 'tell the story' in order to bring out its best points. So in mounting your collection, have an 'eye to the dramatic' and consider the following features as important. First: Have an attractive arrangement of your stamps under each sub-heading; second, be neat, and last, have an intelligent and accurate write-up concerning each stamp. In other words, give your album a character of its own air of distinction."

Jottings

Do you know, writes Miss Bertha M. Clark of California:

There are now 40,225 rural deliveries in the U. S. Postal Service.

Village free delivery was put into operation in 1912.

The salary paid to all the postmasters in the year 1789 was the sum of \$1,657.

The postal system has the backing of 24 languages.

Between 1867 and 1894 the post-office department was so nearly self sustaining that there was no deficit until 1882 when \$6,592,012 was furnished by the treasury.

The first parcel post convention was in 1899.

President Jackson was the first president to employ special agents or postal inspectors.

The most northerly post office on the continent is at Barrow, Alaska.

Abraham Lincoln is depicted on sixteen postage stamps that have been issued by the United States? The first stamp portraying Lincoln was issued soon after his assassination. It was printed in black, as a mourning stamp, with a face value of fifteen cents.

The stamped envelopes of the United States are not printed or engraved by the American Government. Contracts are sold to private concerns to print stamped envelopes.

Birds Cancellations in U. S. Are Listed

Birds (Ill.)	Heron (Mont.)
Blue Jay (Cal., W. Va.)	Jay (Fla., Maine, N. Y.)
Black Bird (Del., Neb.)	Killdeer (N. D.)
Black Duck (Minn.)	King Fisher (Okla.)
Black Eagle (Mont.)	Martin (Col., Pa.)
Bob White (Va.)	Nighthawk (Wash.)
Brant (N. Y., Mich.)	Nightingale (Ala.)
Canary (Ore.)	Oriole (Ind., Md.)
Cardinal (Ky., Va.)	Osprey (Fla.)
Chicken (Alaska.)	Parrot (Ky.)
Cormorant (Minn.)	Pelican (La.)
Crane (Mo., Mont., Ore., Tex.)	Pigeon (Ky., Mich., Pa.)
Crow (Ore., Tex., W. Va.)	Plover (Iowa, Wis.)
Cuckoo (Va.)	Quail (Ky., Texas.)
Curlew (Iowa, Ky., Neb., Wash.)	Raven (Col., Ky., W. Va.)
Dove (Ky., Mo., Ohio, Tenn.)	Red Bird (Ky.)
Duck (N. C., W. Va.)	Robin (Idaho.)
Eagle (N. Y., Maine.)	Snake (Tex.)
Finch (Mont.)	Sparrow (Ky.)
Goldfinch (Tex.)	Swan (Iowa, Md., Tex.)
Golden Eagle (Ill.)	Swallows (Col.)
Grouse (Idaho.)	Swift (Minn., Mo., Tex.)
Hawk (N. C., Idaho.)	Turkey (Ark., Ky., N. C.)
	Vulture (N. C.)
	Warbler (N. C.)
	Wren (Ohio, Ore., Va.)

—Sigmund Rothschild in the
New York Sun

CLASSIFIED ADS

Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

UNITED STATES STAMPS, Covers.—Loos, 323 Kenmont Ave., Pittsburgh (16), Penna. je344

WANTED—Stamps from banks and office mail.—Luther Kline, Kent, Ohio. ap53p

SELL ME YOUR UNITED STATES collection, Airmails, covers and accumulations. Highest prices paid.—Deak, (A. P. S.), Fresno, Ohio. n12612

CASH FOR AIRMAILS.—Rosenberg, 3544 West 12th Place, Chicago. je102

WANTED—All countries, including recent accumulations. Send sample lot with price or write.—Ralph Porter (Member S.P.A.), 3811 West 60th, Los Angeles, Calif. je184

WANTED—Boys to sell stamps. Send references to — Loring's, 319 Belmont, Brockton, Mass. je162

CASH FOR USED U. S. and foreign commemoratives, pictorials, airmails, etc., in quantity.—A. Rabinowitz, 1894 Arthur Avenue, New York City. au386

WANTED—The complete issue of C. H. Mekeels Daily Stamp Item, bound or unbound. State price.—John N. Degman, Lock Box 1017, Marquette, Mich. au369

WANTED—Foreign collections and fine grade accumulations or mixtures. Make your offer.—Auer, 47-17 39th St., Long Island City, N. Y. au3p

EXCHANGE your duplicate first day covers. We can use Red Cross, Oglethorpe, Wm. Penn. Webster and many others.—Potomac Stamp Co., 2798 13th St., N. W., Washington, D. C. s12273

WANTED FOR CASH—United States stamps, any issue, any kind, any quantity.—Henry Lacks, 1939 Franklin St., St. Louis, Mo. A.P.S. 9996. je4001

SCADTA - COLOMBIA, old issues and surcharged and lettered stamps only. Submit with best price.—Captain W. H. Peters, Woodside, L. I., New York City. jly34p

WANTED—Old United States letters, 1756-1800, showing postal markings.—H. M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., New York City. p1234

CASH FOR PRECANCELS, Bicentennials and Commemoratives.—E. Judd, 661 Platt St., Toledo, O. jly306

WANTED TO EXCHANGE U. S. exclusively. No dues. Prompt, courteous, individual service.—224-H Erie, Elyria, Ohio. my12861

WANTED UNITED STATES—Precancels, including Commemoratives and Bureau Prints; also regular Postage, including Commemoratives and Revenues. Please state price and quantity.—Lee W. Drisco, 883 57th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. s34p

COLLECTIONS, MIXTURES, MINT sheets, covers, precancels. Or will give good exchange. Best references.—Wilfred Betts, Elsie, Mich. je386

WORLD WAR collector wants U. S. Soldiers and Sailors envelopes, cards, tags, etc. Also postmarks and stationery of camps, forts, stations, hospitals, etc., for cash.—Harvey V. R. Crowell, 41 Delaware Ave., Waterbury, Conn. au12463

WANTED—Good unpicked Bank Mixtures. Give particulars and price per pound postpaid.—W. H. Upham, Box 687, Meriden, Conn. s12061

WANTED—Stamp and Coin collections. Will pay cash.—Zim Stamp & Coin Co., Box 1484, Salt Lake, Utah. my53

GET WISE—Don't trade your valuable U. S. for junk. The only Original U. S. Exchange. Gives value for value received. Prompt, courteous, individual service. Write first.—224 Erie St., Elyria, Ohio. je3271

WANTED—Old United States letters, 1756-1800, showing postal markings, especially such as having franking signatures on the address front. Have some to exchange.—Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Ave., New York City. d343p

WANTED—CASH PAID for old issues of all philatelic publications before 1931. Prefer them in complete volumes if possible. Must be in fair condition. Send list of what you have for sale with your lowest price. All letters and offers will be considered and attended to. These are for my private philatelic library.—R. A. Hardie, 13 Roseville St., Buffalo, N. Y. jep

PURCHASE, EXCHANGE, U. S. Canada, Newfoundland, Brazil, Mexico. I give Europeans. All answered.—Spinar, Director of Finance, Caslau, C.S.R. au328

UNITED STATES AND CANADA Wanted. Collections, singles, wholesale. Quote lowest cash price.—Staub, 4217 16th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. je4001

STAMPS WANTED—Single sets, mixtures, U. S. only—send with best cash offer.—Chicago Stamp Co., care of Hobbies. n12672

WANTED—Canadian Revenue Stamps, offer Canadian Coins from 1837, or Canadian Airmail covers.—Stamperies, First

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Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

COMMEMORATIVES

STAMPS—Washington Bicentennials, complete sets, used picked copies, 20c; Mint sets, \$1.20.—A. D. DuPlessis, 36 South Brunswick, Old Town, Maine. s12004

U. S. COMMEMORATIVES, high values, Airmails, British, French Colonies, plenty other worthwhile stamps from many lands in our big collection of 200 different. 14c to approval applicants. Include 5c extra and receive complete Spain Madrid issue. All above and Scott Album only 35c.—Eureka Philatelic Service, Box 23, Woodhaven, N. Y. o331e

25 DIFFERENT used U. S. Commemoratives, 35c; mint Philippine Game Set, 18c.—G. Kinsman, 4626 N. Hermitage Ave., Chicago. je109

FOREIGN

25 DIFFERENT AFRICA, ten cents.—Harold Bowen, Portal, N. D. my12893

CANADA, NEWFOUNDLAND mixture, 500-60c.—Lowe, 30 Page Street, Toronto, Canada. ap12452

AUSTRALASIA—300 different, \$3.50; 200 different, \$2; 100 different, 60c. 50 Pacific Islands, \$1.25; 25 for 40c. 40 Australian Commonwealth, 40c; excellent value. Remit by money order and not stamps.—Orlo-Smith & Co., Box 1026H, Melbourne, Australia. au3041

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Antiques

PROGRAM FOR ANTIQUES DISPLAYS

SOME NOVEL, SOME NEW

The W. C. T. U., of Bluefield, W. Va., combined a display of antiques recently with a fitting musical program. There was the solo, "The Old Spinning Wheel," and other musical numbers in which "Drink to me Only with Thine Eyes," "Sweet and Low," "Long, Long Ago," "Down by the Old Mill Stream," were rendered. Some of those present dressed in old time costumes lending additional atmosphere.

A lecture on "Collecting Antiques in Ohio," was recently given at the Cincinnati (Ohio) Art Museum by A. F. Zimmerman and illustrated with lantern slides.

A grandmothers' heirloom exhibit was featured by the Port Hope, Michigan, Methodist Church recently. One of the features was a table of old photographs of residents of Port Hope and vicinity. Many visitors saw pictures of people whom they had known for many years. Another feature was a playlet, "Aunt Jerusha's Family Album."

The Dallas County, Iowa, Woman's Club held an "Antique Display" recently in which many people brought their antique oddities. These contributions, though often only one or two from a family, created considerable interest, and made a display that ranged from old autograph albums to shawls.

Now that America and Russia are on amiable terms, the Arts and Crafts Committee of Quincy, Mass., held a display of rare Russian antiques recently. Prince Yousoupoff, the most advertised member of the Romanoff family, and famed about the world as the one who killed the imposter priest, Rasputin, was represented by a genuine silver spoon and fork. There was also a pair of old candlesticks containing three candles each, about two hundred years old.

They are of Danish origin and were a present from King Christian IX of Denmark to his daughter, Princess Dagmar (a sister of Queen Alexandra of England) when she married Czar Alexander III of Russia. These candlesticks came from the imperial palace of Catchino.

From the Imperial Palace there was a truly regal rug—Tekke Bokhara, worth a young fortune. It is ruddy in coloring bearing beautiful designs worked with infinite pains.

With the rug and weighing several hundred pounds was a remarkable pirate's chest made about 1600, and which is said to have come from one of the largest and most important of the Russian monasteries.

Not only were boots in the collection but there was an insignia bestowed upon a bootmaker by imperial order. It is engraved with the Russian double-headed eagle.

As religious relics are not prized by the people of Russia today many of the icons and crosses are being disposed of to antique merchants. In the collection at Quincy was a silver-gilt cross, made about 1740. It weighs 86 grams and is so made as to contain bones of a saint or saints. This came from Trinity Monastery of St. Sergius, one of the most important architectural and historical monuments of medieval Russia founded in 1430.

A group of lovers of things of yesteryear got together recently and arranged a Folk Festival, which was held in the Municipal Auditorium, St. Louis, Mo. Press accounts indicate that most of the material was from nearby regions, but that a creditable amount of pioneer material was displayed.

More than 1000 relics, ranging from the first piano west of the Mississippi to pails several centuries old but still usable as dippers, were brought from the Ozarks for the festival.

The exhibit was obtained by the

Arts and Crafts Committee of the festival organization, headed by Meyric R. Rogers of the Art Museum, through the co-operation of Allan Hinchey of the Southeast Missouri State Teachers' College at Cape Girardeau and Sam A. Leath of Eureka Springs, Ark., historian of the Ozarkian Hillcrafters.

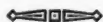
Rare specimens used by the early French settlers, such as salt kettles, crude firearms and tools, as well as pieces of pottery, dug out of the mounds of Southeast Missouri after being buried for centuries were among the items. There was also the first piano brought west of the Mississippi and iron bells used by village watchmen in announcing special matters to the public and a branding iron used during the Spanish regime.

Spinning wheels more than 200 years old, were in full operation by hill women at the festival; furniture of the same vintage; an organ made in 1790; and hundreds of Osage Indian relics. There was also a scrap book of the Ozarks, said to be the largest in the world.

The Clara Barton Guild of the First Universalist Church, Providence, R. I., held an Antiques Tea recently. Tea was poured from an old mahogany tea table, brightened by a bowl of yellow and orchid spring flowers and tall yellow tapers. An antique silver tea set was used in serving, of course. There were counterpanes, quilts, lace and hand embroidered shawls, daguerreotypes, samplers, jewelry, candle molds, and in fact, practically every type of heirloom that you could recall displayed.

The Supreme Council of the Associated Watch Makers of America showed 500 historic time pieces in St. Louis recently as a part of that city's celebration, "St. Louis on Parade."

Clocks Through the Ages



By C. R. RICHARDS, *New York*
Museum of Science and Industry

TIME-KEEPING devices are eloquent historians of the growth of civilization. The New York Museum of Science and Industry has gathered and is exhibiting from May 8 to June 18, a collection of clocks and their ancestors that take the visitor from the most primitive attempts to count the hours to modern second-splitting time recorders.

From watching the variable shadows cast by rock crags and later by man-made structures like obelisks, man came to devise the sun-dial to mark the passing day. In the exhibition a miniature obelisk stands in the glare of an artificial sun. There follow illustrations and examples of various forms of sun-dials.

The first device to measure time independent of sun, moon, or stars was probably the Greek water clock, the clepsydra. Drops of water falling at regular intervals from one tank to another kept track of passing time. Such clocks as these timed debates in the Athenian Senate and possibly performed the functions of the stop-watch in Greek athletics. In dry or cold climates the water clocks are impractical. Here the familiar hour-glass was used. King Alfred of England in 872 invented a portable time marking implement in the form of a candle marked in sections. Oil lamps were later used in this way.

Turning from these primitive contraptions the visitor next sees the beginnings of mechanical time measuring. There are two inventions that have made possible modern accuracy in clocks. The first is the foliot balance arm operating a verge escapement; the second, the pendulum. The foliot balance arm, with an adjustable weight at each extremity, moved horizontally and controlled the rotation of a vertical escapement wheel known as the verge escapement. This device was first used in the de Vick clock in Paris in 1370. It was the basis of all clock structure until the introduction of the pendulum.

Galileo's studies of the laws governing the action of the pendulum, which started with his boyhood observation of the swinging lamps in the cathedral of Pisa, led to the replacing of the foliot balance by the pendulum because of the latter's greater accuracy.

The first clocks were placed in towers where they served the entire community. Later wealthy families wished to have clocks in their homes. Many examples of these fascinating old clocks—the lantern clock, table clocks with horizontal faces, statue clocks with stationary hands and rotating faces, and clocks from far countries—are to be seen in the Museum's collection.

The pendulum reached the height of accuracy with the invention by Graham in 1715 of the dead-beat escapement, in which the escapement wheel does not recoil, but comes to a dead stop at the end of its forward movement. This escapement is still used in most accurate pendulum clocks.

Space limitations prevent description of the early American clocks, quartz crystal clocks, and electric clocks, early and modern. A large electrically operated map shows the sending out of time signals by Western Union's net work of wires over the whole United States. Small models illustrate the automatic correction and the self-winding action of Western Union clocks.



Rushlight Club Meeting



Blessed with an ideal summer day, on May 5, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Fiske welcomed at their home, "Billingsgate," Sharon, Mass., a host of Rushlighters for the much anticipated barter and sale in the open air cabin with its huge fireplace. Such bargains and such a wonderful assortment of every conceivable lighting device, dating B. C. and down through the ages to the burning fluid, lard oil, whale oil and kerosene lamps, and the earliest electric light bulbs. Mr. Fiske's Hitchcock kerosene, chimneyless lamp which developed a centre draught, had a spring driven fan and with one winding would create draught for 24 hours light created a great deal of attention, and so did his French bicycle pistol-shaped flash light which with a tiny concealed dynamo produced electricity receiving its power by pressing the trigger.

From Elks Park, Penn., came an interesting collection of lamps which were quickly disposed of to eager purchasers. Another one of the interesting highlights was a footed flaring glass dish with vase-like centre and iridescent glass balls around the outer edge, which reflected all the rays of the spectrum when the wick was lighted. The wick being encased in a ball of beeswax which floated in water in the vase-like portion.

Following the sale which was quite gratifying the members with their arms full of lamps of all vintages, tramped across the lawn to enjoy glimpses of more treasures gathered by Mr. and Mrs. Fiske in their travels, and most artistically arranged in their home. After refreshments the Rushlighters departed, grateful to their host and hostess for the profitable hours.

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Antiques ala Museums *By*

C. E. MATTHEWS

THE summer affords the lover of antiques an ideal time to add to his or her fund of knowledge, enjoying at the same time new finds on the highways and byways. The museums throughout the country are one of the best sources of knowledge perhaps that the student or connoisseur of antiques could choose. We have in Grand Rapids, Michigan, for instance, the Kent Scientific Museum, which has instituted a Holland Dutch Exhibition of articles used and made by the Hollanders, and brought to Grand Rapids by the thousands between 1847 and 1880. Grand Rapids is not alone in a wealth of old Holland, for many settlers, bringing with them their treasures settled in western Michigan between those dates.

The exhibit in the Kent Scientific Museum has brought out of hiding hundreds of articles of general interest, and made a display that is attracting the attention of many collectors. To add further interest certain groups arranged programs depicting various parts of old Holland.

Let us have a look at the Zeeland room, which contains among other things a quaint and elaborate mahogany sofa, handmade and brought from the Netherlands more than 100 years ago. At one side of the fireplace stands a copper doof-pot which was used by members of the Dekker family in that country 150 years ago. It still looks like new. In Holland, peat was burned in the fireplace and at night some of the live coals were placed in the tightly covered doof-pot and used next morning to kindle the fire. The room is strictly a repository of antiques from old Netherlands.

On the hearth also stands a very old and large copper teakettle on an old Dutch oil stove, while on a table covered with a red velvet spread is a tray and an old silver teapot and burner. A child's folding chair and other objects of interest are shown, including an old wooden rack used for winding yarn and a spinning wheel more than 100 years old.

Many objects of interest are exhibited outside the Zeeland room, most of which are displayed in glass cases or in groups on the floor. An old coffee pot made in Goes, The Netherlands, used in the family of the pioneer, Jannes Van DerLuyster, was brought to this country in 1847.

To the writer, one of the most interesting, as well as probably the oldest item in the entire exhibition, is a small covered pewter butter dish, much more than 200 years old. There

are dainty fans, silver shawlpins, snuff boxes, silver and brass tobacco boxes, in fact many varieties of old tobacco boxes and containers.

Heirlooms of old Dutch silver, pewter and copper and china are much in evidence.

In one of the glass display cases are many old Dutch documents, among them, a hand-written account of the arrival of the first Dutch pioneers at Holland, Michigan, which then was a wild and unsettled country, and their struggles in conquering the wilderness, clearing farms and planting seed which they brought from their old homes.

In the Frisian room, in the Museum is a sliding table covered with a richly decorated red chenille woven cloth. On a red lacquered tray is a silver teapot with its own heating device and also a quaint hammered brass oil lamp. A Delft china tea service is included on the tray. Near the table on the floor is a red lacquered coal scuttle in which a pot of burning peat is placed and on this a kettle sings merrily so the housewife can replenish her tea pot at will.

On the floor near the table is a wooden footwarmer, carved and with a brass chain handle. A small container for a portion of burning peat is inside the ovalshaped wooden receptacle. The top is cut out in a pleasing design, making it artistic as well as useful. These footwarmers were carried back and forth to church and one of the tasks of the church janitor was to place burning peat in the warmers.

Above the mantel with its brick red valance are several pieces of china and to the right on the wall is an old Frisian clock. A pot suspended by heavy chain is supposed to be over a burning peat fire which is placed on the tiles in front of the iron background. Near the pot on the floor is a brass bell-shaped receptacle used for covering the burning peat coals at night or when it is desired to extinguish the fire.

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Rush bottom chairs and a table occupy the right wall space and on the table is a coffee pot made of "real tin," which is quite heavy. Beneath the pot is a container for a bit of peat for heating.

We learn much about the furniture and life in old Netherland through this museum exhibit, which contributes a great deal incidentally to our knowledge of the Holland antiques.

Dealers Doings

Charles M. Schuell, well known dealer of South Bend, Ind., announces the removal of his store to new and larger quarters in the Christman Building, that city.

Mrs. Percy White, of Mentor, Ohio, calls her shop the "Western Reserve Antique Shop," for it is located in the heart of the old Connecticut Western Reserve settled in 1796 by the Connecticut Land Company. The rolling hills, and the architecture of Northeastern, Ohio, and the several Amish Settlements, make this an interesting setting for an antique shop.

On June 6, Ira S. Reed, of Sellersville, Pa., will conduct an auction sale for Wilmer Moore, at Grange Hall, Hopewell, N. J. It will be recalled that Hopewell was the home of John Hart, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Grange Hall is near a pre-Revolutionary church built in 1747. A varied stock, including glass, furniture, firearms, books, documents, and maps is being offered.

The Ann Arbor, Michigan, Antique Dealers Association, scheduled its first antique show and sale for last month, to be held in Harris Hall, Ann Arbor. Those exhibiting were:

Mrs. Mary Adams, Mrs. Rosa B. Burnett, Mrs. Frank Cornwell, Mrs. J. V. Fradenburgh, Mrs. Gertrude Kromer, Miss Melinda Luick, Waldo Luick, Mrs. E. D. Moulton, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Root, Mrs. Inez Walker, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Wickliffe, Henry Winchester, Mrs. H. Thumm.

Central New York Antique Show and Loan Exhibition

A group of thirty dealers in Central New York have organized for an Antique Show and Loan Exhibition which will be held July 10, 11, 12 and 13 at the Y. W. C. A. Building, Cortland, N. Y. Management of the show has been entrusted to H. L. Smith, manager of The Sampler Antiques Shop, Cortland, N. Y. An admission fee of 25 cents will be charged. The dealers are planning to offer some very fine material along collecting lines, according to Mr. Smith. It is expected that the show will attract a great many collectors and dealers from neighboring places such as Syracuse, Binghamton, Ithaca, and others.

Freehold Antiques Show

Classy looking announcements arrived at HOBBIES office as we started for press, announcing the first Freehold, N. J. Antiques Show. It is to be held in the gymnasium of the Freehold Military School, Freehold, Monmouth County, New Jersey, from June 28 to July 2 inclusive. Exhibitors will include dealers and collectors of New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Delaware. Lillian Wilkinson Boschen, 81 South Street, Freehold, New Jersey, is in charge.

Delves Into Early Settlers History

John F. Gall and David K. Webb, Chillicothe, Ohio, have brought their research into compiled form and are issuing **EARLY SETTLERS OF BUTLER COUNTY, PA.**, in book form. The price is \$1.25. The book contains approximately 650 names of settlers living in Butler County in the years 1800 to 1806, with their occupations listed. It also contains a list of Revolutionary Soldiers living in the county prior to 1804. Butler County was the cross roads of the three main trails in the great migration to the west. Many families all over the United States can trace their ancestry at one time to Butler County, the great stopping off place on the journey to the West.

Fruit Dish Brings \$2,900

A fruit dish weighing exactly one pound was sold at auction in London recently for \$2,900. It belonged to Charles I in 1633, and bidding was based on the price per ounce. The buyer got it for \$150 an ounce. It had been owned by Earl Howe, the racing autoist.

Ford to Obtain Old Edison Relic

An old frame school house in which the mother of the late Thomas A. Edison taught school at Vienna, Ontario, will, it is rumored, soon be moved to the Ford Museum at Dearborn, Mich.

The building, which now is being used as a general store, is the last relic of the Edison family in Canada.

An old frame dwelling, in which the grandfather of the late inventor used to live, already has been moved to Dearborn.

TOURING FOR ANTIQUES?

Stop off and see our Glass, China, Furniture, Paperweights, Novelties, etc.

Jeannette Marsh
LAKE MARIE, ANTIOCH, ILL.

Follow Route 21

Jep

Buffalo Dealer Reports Theft

The Jean Bruce Antique Shop, Buffalo, N. Y., was robbed of jewelry and trinkets to the amount of \$400 recently when thieves threw a brick through her window display and scooped up articles on display.

CLASSIFIED ANTIQUE ADS

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

I WANT TO BUY FOR CASH—Large folio Currier & Ives prints, postage stamps, old bottles, blown colored glass of all kinds.—Harry B. Garber, Quaker City, Ohio. j12633

CASH PAID for old gold and silver jewelry, watches, rings, bracelets, etc., regardless of condition. Send parcel post today. We remit by return mail and hold your goods ten days, if our check is not satisfactory your goods will be returned to you.—Central Exchange, 98 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y. jly12006

WE BUY old jewelry, antique silver, gold and ivory pieces. Highest prices. U. S. Licensed.—Betz Jewelry Co., 1523 E. 53rd St. and 6724 Stony Island, Chicago. mh12423

SPOONS, SOUVENIR—Bought. Write brief description of what you have.—W. C. Reikosky, 2 East State St., Trenton, N. J. s3001

WANTED—Rare Currier Prints, Early colored flasks and blown glass, Early marked American silver and pewter, Historical china, Historical china, Cup Plates, Paperweights, Early lighting devices, carved powder horns, Guns, Indian relics, Early railroad posters, Handbills, Autographed letters and documents.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my12046

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN items wanted, anything pertaining to, or about Franklin.—Franklin Inn, North Asbury Park, N. J. myp

CANES—Must be unusual in design or history. Send photo or sketch, state lowest price.—B. W. Cooke, 35 Lakewood Drive, Glencoe, Ill. jai2672

WE BUY old jewelry, antique silver, gold, ivory pieces, false teeth, bridges, crowns, old watches and broken jewelry. Highest prices.—Lawton's Antique Shop, 2004 Washington Blvd., Maywood, Ill. f12572

CASH FOR OLD GOLD. Turn your useless gold into cash. Start searching for discarded or broken jewelry, watches, chains, trinkets, dental work, etc. Send parcel post today, remittance by returned mail. Satisfaction guaranteed or goods returned to you. By authority United States Treasury.—Central Exchange, 98 Central Ave., Albany, N. Y. jly12006

WANTED—Americana: books, prints, Western histories, pamphlets, maps, views, newspapers, diaries, old magazines, Currier & Ives prints; or any pictures of early statesmen, villages, steamboats, horses, or scenery; also oil paintings, old glass or historical china, or anything pertaining to Chicago before 1873.—Mary Ann Dicke, 808 Washington St., Evanston, Ill. Phone: University 4611. je3612

WANTED—MINIATURES on ivory, porcelain. Describe full. State whether signed and dated.—Buxbaum, 1811 East Wood, Milwaukee, Wis. je327

WANTED—Minerva 10" plates, wines, cordials. Must be reasonable.—Paul Joseph, 5786 Ridge Ave., Chicago. jep

WHAT HAVE YOU in old drug store globes and pharmaceutical jars; also mortars and pestles; old English and American theatre program?—E. A. Gardner, 400 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. au3421

CASH PAID for Dresden, Chelsea, Derby and Sevres, figures, vases, dishes, etc., overlay, cameo and pattern glass.—G. W. Whiclow, 179 Newbury St., Boston, Mass. my12213

WANTED—An old time tooth puller, usually called a turnkey. If you have one be sure and write.—J. P. Tonsfeldt, White Salmon, Wash. au369

FOR SALE

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

FOR SALE—Antique Furniture and smaller objects. Write your wants.—W. Smith, 8 Dearborn Ave., Rye, N. Y. jly3081

WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS in Chicago. See the Ridge Antique Shop, 5786 Ridge Ave., for bargains. Furniture, glass, silver, etc. jep

FOR SALE—Antique Furniture; China and glassware of every kind; Silhouettes; Miniatures; Primitives; Whaling log books; Scrimshaw; Whaling pictures and implements; Valentines; Children's books.—W. W. Bennett, The Colonial Shop, New Bedford, Mass., and Twin Gateway, Buzzards Bay, Mass. jly12639

I HAVE an art and antique gallery on the ground floor in the Auditorium Building. Wanted art work, antiques, jewelry, curios, ivories, weapons, Indian relics, minerals and ceramics on consignment. Articles paid for on same day of sale.—Edward Goldblatt, 433 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. s12273

FOR SALE—Currier & Ives prints, paperweights, historical flasks, pressed glass and early American furniture.—W. D. Love, Hanley Arms, Clayton, Mo. s12094

BOTTLES AND HEN dishes my hobby. What have you? I have some desert purple bottles to sell or exchange.—Helen McCabe, Rt. 3, San Diego, Calif. ap12213

JOHN ROGERS, "Neighboring Pews," excellent condition, priced low. Twelve Farley's, magazine, bound, excellent condition. Published 1834.—Box E.M.H., Hobbies. je1001

THOUSANDS of pieces old glass. General line Antiques. Write wants. Glass list for stamp.—Mrs. Don Hoover, 505 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. jai2633

CHILDS, Curly Maple and Walnut Bureau, \$30. Melodeon Desk, \$55. Carved Rosewood Sofa, \$100. Photos, 10 cents.—Ritter's Antique Shop, Erie, Pa. o6873

ANTIQUE FURNITURE, brass, china, pictures, bric-a-brac, glass, unusual articles. When visiting the World's Fair come in and get acquainted.—Adam's Shoppe, 3543 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago. je1001

ANTIQUES FROM THE NORTHWEST—Furniture, glass, curios.—Lute McKittrick, 3525 N. E. Sandy Boulevard, Portland, Oregon. je109

IRVIN'S ANTIQUE SHOP, at 820 Dempster St., Evanston, Ill. We have fine collection—drop leaf tables, arm chairs, sofas and mirrors, poster beds, fine old glass, old silver and brass. Make us a visit and get acquainted with one of the nicest collections in the Middle West. au3465

AUCTION JUNE 7th—Antique furniture, glass, china, bottles, Indian relics, coverlets, etc. Send for circular.—Roy Watson, Old Washington, Ohio. je1001

LARGEST CURRIER & IVES PRINT Niagara Falls from the Canadian side, framed, \$20.00. Largest line of antiques in Central Pennsylvania. Lists.—Irene A. Greenawalt, McLanahan's Mansion, Wm. Penn Highway, Route 22, Hollidaysburg, Penna. mh12696

COLLECTORS AND DEALERS—Write me. I may have what you want.—W. A. H. Hobbies. je106

A FINE STOCK of early American blown glass, blown and historical flasks, cup plates, pressed glass, Bennington pottery and other antiques.—McKearns Antiques, Inc., Hoosick Falls, N. Y. ttc65

FURNITURE, quilts, Colt pistols, rifles, glass, relics.—Chas. Smith, Georgetown, Ohio. je155

TWENTY YEARS of honest business in antique china, glass, furniture, paintings, prints, bronzes, objects of art, Indian relics, curios, books and hobbies of all kinds.—James Ianni, 216 S. 11th St., Philadelphia, Pa. ap12405

CHOICE PRESSED PATTERN GLASS, red Bohemian; homemade wool coverlets, blue and white; small spinning wheel; rare flasks. Write your wants to—Crystal Antique Shop, Jasper, Ind. je1531

EARLY AMERICAN GLASS and early American furniture. Inquiries given immediate reply.—M. D. Poole and R. T. Ferguson, R.D. 1, Scotch Plains, N. J. je104

OLD SHIP QUADRANT and compass; eight old hooked rugs; two old muskets; one old cradle; one lot of foreign stamps; all kinds of repair parts. Write me your wants.—A. H. Simonton, Sheepscot, Maine. je1051

FOR SALE—Rosewood Dulcimer, dated 1847; large Howard banjo clock. Cuts sent if wanted.—Home Antique Shop, 620 Wab., Mattoon, Ill. je1001

FOR SALE—Five curly maple, rush seat Hitchcock chairs. Perfect condition. Price \$75.00.—Mrs. G. W. Davis, 510 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. jep

ANTIQUES—Selling out. Pair of dogs, white, spots black; Staffordshire figures, height from 4 to 20 inches; tea sets; lustre; Spode; Lowestoft; pewter; silhouettes; needlework; pictures; tables.—Reynolds, Ancaster, Ontario. no6045

AURORA, ILL., 429 Downer Place. Antique furniture, Currier & Ives prints, early American glass, fine books, one pair maple gate leg tables. au3002

STEIGEL DIAMOND PATTERN blue creamer (small skillful repair), \$75; Bristol glass mug, \$4; Barnes pewter plate, \$20; antique baskets, tidies, bandanas, boxes, \$1 each; peacock blue Daisy and Button fruit dish, \$4; Goupe's Photographs (250), 5c each; Book of Programmes, Edwin Booth, Mary Anderson, etc., \$25; 7" Lambeth Doulton pitcher, \$8.—Emerson, 4254 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa. jep

OLD MIRROR and picture frames. All sizes and styles. 25c to \$3.00. Old dresses, bonnets, everything for costume parties, including jewelry.—Emma Bradford, Orange, Mass. je1

OLD GLASS, metals and oddments. Coverlets, beautifully repaired.—736 North Ridgeland Ave., Oak Park, Ill. je157



PRIZE BOOTH AT THE NEW YORK HOBBY-COLLECTORS' SHOW
The collection of rare Oriental rugs in the booth of M. J. Tashjian added glamour and enchantment to the Hobby-Collectors' display.

Gold Medal Winning Rugs Displayed at Hobby-Collectors' Show

A CORNER of The East, atop a New York skyscraper proved a special attraction to the "Hobby Show" visitor at Rockefeller Center. The M. J. Tashjian exhibit of Eastern rugs was more than an exhibit for the layman. It attracted the connoisseurs of Oriental rugs as well. The rugs shown in this booth lacked neither variety nor interest, and included among others a rare old Ispahan, with its traditional field of rose red, with the gracefully etched lotus flower in midnight blue covering the open field. In the silk group, one in particular stood out, a gold and silver metal thread rug of the Polonaise type, its deep gold field richly traced in a vine and floral design, silver cartouches in the border standing out in relief. The group which enthralled and held special attention however, proved to be a set of seven "Royal

Audition" rugs. These were made in Senna, by order of the Royal family. The set consists of one large centre rug, oblong in shape, flanked on either side by two long strips corresponding in character and design with the large rug; then two smaller rugs, one at either end and the two mats. These represent a mosaic pattern of rich beauty and splendor which only the artistry of the East can provide. There were many others, ranging from the profusely floral patterned rugs of Persia to the old Prayer rugs of Ghiordez and the Caucasus.

None of these rugs were for sale. One hardly needs to be told that this collection represents a quest of many years, gathered in various corners of the world. They are the special pets of Mr. Tashjian, who calls them his "babies" and prizes them as highly. Nothing pleases him so

much as having them recognized for the rare beauty and consummate art they represent. He has traveled far and wide in the East to collect them, and from Coast to Coast in this country to exhibit them. His rugs have been shown in museums, and they have received highest awards, as far back as the Panama Pacific International Exposition.

Aside from the "pets" or his personal collection he has a complete stock of authentic rugs of all sizes and varying prices at the M. J. Tashjian Gallery in The Barclay, his headquarters in New York City. His line is designed to satisfy the connoisseur as well as the beginning collector, and having dispensed rugs for thirty-nine years he is quite adept in satisfying many tastes. One of the rarest rugs in the world may be seen at the Tashjian Gallery, but only by

special invitation. It is known as the Ardabil Mosque rug of renowned fame and beauty. It spells a symphony in color and pattern which beggars description. One moment you are impressed with its ice-blue shimmer, which gradually metamorphoses into a warm ivory, interspersed with colors, delicate and alive ranging from a gem-like ruby to sky blue. It's a rug of breath-taking beauty of a short close-cut pile and down-like texture. A rug worth seeing and easily the "Queen" of them all.

Fortnightly Notes

Preservation of Antiques—Dedham Pilgrimage

The first of the Fortnightly Pilgrimages for the year under the direction of the Committee for the Preservation of Antiques was scheduled for May 18 under the management of Mrs. Anna Gleason who was chairman of the Worcester Day last year. Mrs. Roger Burgoyne and Mrs. Earle Andrews had charge of transportation which was by means of auto.

The first stop on the pilgrimage was scheduled for East Dedham. Here is located the Dedham Pottery. Mr. Robertson, the Superintendent, had arranged for a tour through the plant augmented with explanations about the manufacture of this beautiful, blue and gray crackled ware. After the first stop the pilgrimage proceeded as scheduled.

Mother Brook, connecting the Charles and Neponset Rivers is in Dedham. It was the first canal in America dug by vote of the town in 1639. The second place on schedule was "Community House" in Dedham Center. This house built in 1795 by Samuel Haven, is a fine example of 18th century architecture. It was taken over by the Dedham Community Association in 1922 and is open to the people of Dedham and others for all kinds of activities, both social and educational. It is in constant use. At Fullers Tavern luncheon was served. This old "Half-Way House" was built to accommodate the stage coach travel between Boston and Providence. It is located in South Walpole. The old house with its quaint furnishings and wide fireplaces, and located in a typical New England village is little changed by passing time, and retains much of the charm of Colonial days.

Returning to Dedham, Miss Humphreys at the Historical Society Building greeted the group and showed the treasured antiques.

The last visit of the pilgrimage was at the well known Fairbanks House reputed to be one of the oldest structures in the United States. It was built by Jonathan Fairbanks in 1636, occupied and owned by his descendants ever since. Henry Fairbanks was host and told the club about this interesting homestead and its furnishings.

The "Antiques Committee" is one of the few of this club that is active through the summer months and the new chairman, Mrs. Earle Andrews of Winchester, Mass., has made plans for several interesting pilgrimages.

Pewter Industry Being Revived

The collector of antique pewter is in good stead for there is apparently a greater and greater appreciation and demand for this ware. The Worshipful Company of Pewterers in London is looking for a new home. This is an old company, having been established in 1473. However, for some years, the company has been inactive because pewter ware fell out of popularity for a period of time, and the company's place of business turned over to other uses. The present demand for pewter has set them seeking new quarters.

White House Lamp, Antique, Broken

The 400-pound Colonial lantern which has swung from the front portico of the White House for twenty-two years crashed to the floor in a storm a few weeks ago. It was valued at \$1,000.

"The New Crop Loves Them"

If you are skeptical as to the future of antiques, or think that antiques are not going to be so much in demand with the passing years, here's some encouragement from an editorial by Charles Messer Stow, Antiques Editor of the *New York Sun*. It reads in part:

A word of encouragement can be given to those troubled souls who inquire dolefully if the antiques business is finished. It is strange to hear a man, in these days of returning prosperity, ask in good faith if people ever will buy antiques again. There is only one reply: The antique business is on a sounder basis than ever before.

These have been lean years through

which we have passed. Dealers gave up the idea of making a profit and congratulated themselves if they could sell at cost or even lower. Collectors who, before 1929, were generous buyers stopped visiting the shops and many of them had to sacrifice their treasures for what they would bring at auction.

As the antiques situation stands today, many collectors who bid against each other in the auction room or in the dealers' shops are definitely out of the picture. Though they were good customers, their interest in antiques was not that of true antiquarians. Antiques were a fad with them and most of them in their purchases were merely keeping up with the Joneses. It is safe to say that antiques are no longer a fad.

There were many real collectors who stopped buying because dividends shrank and they did not have the ready money. When dividends resume and incomes rise these will begin buying again. They will be the backbone of the business in the days to come.

Next to them will be the new crop of buyers which is bound to spring up. At present these folk are manifesting interest here and there, going the rounds of the shops, buying little but asking many questions.

This new class of buyers will be made of potential collectors in part but mostly of those who like to live with antiques because they appreciate the quality of this type of furniture.

The decorators will have a share in fostering the new market which will be upon us soon. Their clients will demand either modern or traditional style. When they want their rooms furnished in accord with a given period, the antiques dealer will be called on to supply the furniture.

Since antiques are no longer a fad and since the large purchasers are no longer in the market, the dealer is in practically the same position in which he stood a dozen years ago. There is a potential buying public which needs educating. This public can be educated to buy antiques. It will require patience in meeting callers, in explaining, in describing—in a word, salesmanship. It will require consistent and liberal advertising.

The Dealers' Directory

14 words (3 lines), \$3 per year.

Is an unparalleled bargain.

Is your name listed there?

Antique Dealers' Directory

12 Months \$3.00
(14 words)

CALIFORNIA

Brackett's, 38-44 E. Calif. Street, Pasadena. Fine Antiques always wanted for cash. ap35

CONNECTICUT

Antiques, 237 1/2 Summit St., Willimantic, Conn. Glass, China, Doll Accessories, General Line. Wants solicited. au34
Old Glass Shop, Wapping, Conn. (Mrs. Hevenor.) Antiques, glass, china, pewter, etc. Write wants. d12

ILLINOIS

Antique Gift Shoppe, 116 S. Campbell St., Macomb, Ill. Pattern Glass, Carriage Lamps, Bric-a-brac. au34
Bliss, Cleo, Chenoa, Illinois, on Route 4 and S. Genuine Antiques, Priced to Sell. o84
Brophy, Mrs. Howard, 401 S. Spencer St., Aurora, Ill. Antique Furniture, Glass, etc. Wants solicited. au12
Brown, Arthur, Macomb, Ill. Antique Glass, Furniture, Prints, etc. Rates to dealer. Inquiries invited. my63
Cameron's Relic Castle, 431-39 N. State, Chicago. A show place. Indian Relics, Weapons, Antiques. Enclose stamp. my35

Conger, Mrs. J. L., 428 So. Cedar St., Galesburg, Ill. Glass, China, Furniture, Bric-a-brac, Oriental Rugs. Wants solicited. jly43
Corner Cupboard, The, 4529 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago, Ill. Furniture, Prints, Silver, Glass, China, Pewter, etc.. Bought and Sold. f35

Jown the Lane Antique Shop, Marshall, Ill. Antique Pattern Glass, China, Furniture. Wants solicited. jly34
Coover, Mrs. Don, 505 North 8th St., Quincy, Ill. Full line Antique Glass, China, Luster Furniture, Prints. je34
Lee's, 92 N. Batavia Ave., Batavia, Ill. Antiques all kinds, prints, coins, stamps, Indian relics. jly34
Marsh, Jeannette, Lake Marie, Antioch, Illinois. Follow Rt. 21. Glass, China, Furniture, Paperweights, etc. Lists. my35

Mason, Betty, 5137 Harper Avenue, Chicago, Ill. Tel. Midway 8959. Antiques—Interiors. my35
Ries, John O., 537 Spring St., Aurora, Ill. Antique Furniture, Glassware and Prints. Lists. au12

Rogers, Nelle C., 614 North Forest, Oak Park. Specializing in Glass, China, rarities. Your Wants solicited. my63
South Shore Antique Shop, 1618 E. 79th, near Stony Island, Chicago, Ill. Stop coming or going south. Antiques, Furniture, Glass, Prints, China. je43

Spahr's Antique Shop, 402 E. 69th Street, Chicago. (Formerly 6850 South Park). Complete Line. my35
Tucker and Tucker, 5626 State, Chicago. Antiques for sale. China, glass and bric-a-brac mending. n34

Whatnot Antique Shop, Paxton, Ill. Pattern Glass, Furniture, Prints, Coverlets, Lustre, Lamps. Write us. s84

INDIANA

Cable's Antique Shop, Converse, Ind. Furniture, pattern glass, prints, lustre, bottles. Your wants solicited. je35
Goodrich, Clementine, 218 W. Washington, Ft. Wayne, Ind. General line of antiques. Glass a specialty. Send for list. n35

Kessler, T. H., Winslow, Indiana. Wood Clocks. New designs or Old ones reproduced. ja12

KENTUCKY

Walker's Antique Shop, 603 Main St., Covington, Kentucky. American furniture, glass, pewter, prints, Kentucky rifles. ap35

MARYLAND

Mount Vernon, The, Dr. J. Henry Hoffman, Proprietor, 1225 North Charles St., Baltimore, Md. je34

MASSACHUSETTS

Blanchard, Edith, West Bridgewater, Mass. Buys and Sells American Antiques. Substantial discount to dealers. au34

Bradford Arms, Plymouth, Mass. General line of genuine Antiques. Correspondence solicited. jly43

Hammell, Alice, 290 Parker Street, off the new Worcester Turnpike, Newton Center, Mass. General Line. o84

Old Furniture Shop, The, 1030 Main St., Worcester, Mass., and Provincetown, Cape Cod. Authentic American Antiques. d34

Treasure Chest, Brown St., Salem, Mass. Colored Cambridge and Sandwich Glass. Unusual pieces. Reasonable. Write. n34
Van Dyke's Antiques, Worcester, Mass., and Orange City, Fla. Largest Stock Antiques in the country. au34

Weathercock House, Middleboro, Mass. Crude American Furniture, Early Iron, Brass, Pewter, Tin, Glass, Books. n34

MICHIGAN

Antique Auctioneer—Art Salon, 2141 E. Jefferson, Detroit. Auctions, Paintings, Oriental Rugs, Glass, China, Furniture. n34

Bradshaw, Cora, 1925 Tenth Ave., Port Huron, Mich. Antique Furniture and Glassware. Your wants solicited. f63

Bratfish, Helen, 13387 Freeland Ave., Detroit, Mich. Antique Furniture and Glassware. Your wants solicited. n34

Flowers, Baye, 14 Lemont St., Battle Creek, Mich. Antiques, Glass, China, Jewelry, Lamps, Prints. f63

Hunn, Mrs. Maybelle C., Parma, Mich. Antiques, Pattern Glass, Milk White. Write your wants. n34

Jones, Wilson, 720 N. Woodward Ave., Birmingham, Michigan. Early American Glass, Furn., Jewelry, Implements. f63

Kirkpatrick, Stewart, 3741 Woodward, Detroit. Antique China, Glass, Furniture, Rare Books from Michigan Mansions. s34

Manting, Ruth F., 180 Winona Ave., Detroit, Mich. Early American Glassware and Ant. Furniture. Wants solicited. je43

Ness, Mrs. Andrew, 921 Douglas, Kalamazoo, Mich. Have Antiques, Glass, Stamps, Books for sale. au34

MISSOURI

Cellar, The, 1043 Hampton, St. Louis, Mo. Antiques, Glass, China, Bric-a-brac. Wants solicited. s43

The Spinning Wheel, 2552 North Union, St. Louis, Mo. Glass, China, Prints and Curios. ja35

"Welcome Antique Shop," 213 W. 75th, Kansas City, Mo. Thousand pieces glassware, silver, furniture. jly43

NEBRASKA

McMillan's Antiques, The Glass House, 1014 Park, Omaha, Nebr., 1029 W. Broadway, Council Bluffs, Ia. je43

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Hill Acres, Suncook, N. H. (Between Manchester and Concord on old road.) General Line. my63

NEW JERSEY

Bird & Elliott, Morris Turnpike, Summit, N. J. Pine, Maple Furniture, Lanterns, Glass, Primitives. s34

Bonner, Arthur, Florham Park, New Jersey. Furniture, Glassware, Prints, Victorian Accessories. Dealers Supplied. n34

Dunham, Marcelline, 49 Manchester Place, Newark, New Jersey. Glass, china, etc.. Lists. Write wants. o34

Gates, Roy W., New Market, N. J. Old Furniture, Glass, China, Pictures, Prints, Books. jly43

Moore, Wilmer, Hopewell, New Jersey. Glass, China, Furniture, Prints, Pewter, Brasses, Books, Fabrics, Silver. n34

NEW YORK

Bill's Antique Shop, 179 West Ave., Canandaigua, N. Y. Send for dealers wholesale monthly lists. Furniture, Glass, etc. f35

Carter, Jessie Zane, Yesterday Shop, 528 Elmwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. Things of Yesterday. mh53

Davison, Mary E., 605 University Ave., Syracuse, N. Y. Early American pewter, glass, furniture. ap63

Farrington, Elisabeth, Greenlawn Antiques, Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y. Junction State routes 10 and 28. ap12

Howard, Vandevere, C., 847 Lexington Ave., New York City. Glass, China, Furniture. Write Wants. n34

Jane's, Martha, Marcellus, N. Y. Victorian furniture, glass, general line. Send lists. Prices moderate. je34

Mariemead Antiques (Marie R. Tanner), 435 Park Ave., New York City. Desirable Collection of old Glass. n34

Newman, Henriette, 863 Third Ave., New York, N. Y. Parian, Pressed Glass, Large Antique Assortment. Write Wants. au34

Palmer, F. M. and H. L., 9 Mile Point Rd., Route 250, Fairport, N. Y. Antiques, Glass, Furniture, etc. Your wants solicited. au43

Robbins, Mrs. Ralph, Robbinstone House, Route 1, Macedon, N. Y. Antiques, Pressed Glass, etc. Your wants solicited. ap35

Schottler, F. Henry & Son, 665 Lexington Ave., New York City. Collector, Repairer and Dealer. o34

Stewart, Norval, Binghamton, N. Y. Sells mahogany veneers, old magazines—10c. antiques, glassware, prints, stamps. f34

The Old Stone House, 463 First Ave., Pelham, Silver, Sheffield, Glass, Lustre, Furniture, Samplers. my35

Turner, S. O., Upper Glen St., Glens Falls, N. Y. Wholesale. China, glass and bric-a-brac mending. n34

OHIO

Ochenreider, Ray R., 1355 Bellows, St., Akron, Ohio. Repairing, Refinishing, Metal Antiques. "Pewter Specialist." f63

Strom, Mrs. William, 631 Harmon Avenue, Dayton, Ohio. Early American Glass. List for stamp. jly34

White, Florence Gage, Mentor, Ohio, on U. S. Route 20. General Line of Antiques. my63

PENNSYLVANIA

Berkstresser, Estelle, 333 East Princess St., York, Pa. Glass, China, Miniatures, Pottery, Hardware, Miscellaneous. my63

Blacksmith, Anna, (Hogestown), Mechanicsburg, Pa. Furniture, Glass, China, Lamps, Luster, Books, Prints, Write wants. my35

Churchman, Norah, 7350 Rural Lane, Mt. Airy, Philadelphia, Pa. Mirror Old Glass and Picture, Oil Portrait of Quaker Lady, Small Tables, Water Benches. my35

Hardt, Blanche M., 2245 North Second St., Harrisburg, Pa. Early American Glass, China, Furniture. o43

Kegerris, Ella F., 140 W. Main, Annville, Pa. General line. Glass and China, special features. Write wants. jly43

Lalacker, Edith, Shickshinny, Penna. Furniture, Glass, China, Bottles, Prints, Firearms. Write wants. Lists free. au12

Logan, Dillsburg, between Harrisburg and Gettysburg. Colonial Home filled with Antiques. Welcome. Please call. ap35

Mann, Samuel, 1310 West Russell St., Philadelphia, Pa. Free Lists. Antique Glassware. Low Prices. s34

Miller's Antiques—Glass, China, Furniture, Guns, Prints, etc. 126 High, Carlisle, Pa. Write wants. d34p

Missmer, David B., Market Square and West High St., Manheim, Pa. All sorts of Antiques. au34

Musselman C., one mile East of Ephrata, Pa. General Line. Write your wants. my35

Old Stone Jail, Mercer, Pa. Large stock, clear, colored Glass, good Furniture. Prices reasonable. s12

Pass, Mrs. Lulu, 12 E. Portland Street, Mechanicsburg, Pa. Glass and Furniture a Specialty. f63

Reeves, Martha de Haas, 1624 Pine St., Philadelphia. Glass, China, Furniture, Silver, Miniature, Silhouettes, Prints. f63

Ritter's Antique Shop, 356 East 9th, Erie, Pa. 15,000 Miscellaneous Antiques, Relics, Curios, etc. ap35

Rudisill, D. C., Route 1, Baltimore Pike, Gettysburg, Pa. General line. Monthly lists. je34

Tahudy, John, Palmyra, Pa. Pennsylvania Furniture and Glass. Victorian and Empire Furniture. Lists Free. my63

Wierman, Mrs. W. H., 314 W. Market St., York, Penna. Lincolnway. Early American Antiques. my63

Woods, Annie, Blain, Pa. Antique furniture, glass, prints, dolls, lamps, private hunting. Priced reasonable. ja35

TENNESSEE

Pickel, Charles, Jr., Kingston, Tenn. Antique Guns, Furniture, Swords, Violins, Books, Clocks. Write wants. f34

VERMONT

Bigelow, Mrs. Hayes, Brattleboro, Vermont. Barber Bottles, Silver, Jewelry, Glass, Linen. Pewter repairing. Write wants. my35

Old Chelsea Shop, Chelsea, Vermont. If you have a hobby write us. Personal attention. mh53

Stevens Antique Shop, 90 Portland St., St. Johnsbury, Vt. General line guaranteed Vermont antiques. o34

WEST VIRGINIA

Harlow, Lyndall Silman, 1751 Fifth Avenue, Huntington, W. Va. I pay postage on Glassware. s34

McAdams, Florence M., 602 Randolph St., Charleston, W. Va. Glassware, Postage Prepaid. Lists Mailed. f35

CANADA

Pine Cove Art and Curio Shop, Port Nelson, Ontario. We cater to all hobbies. Write wants. d12

SCHOOL SHOWS CIVIL WAR



Courtesy Cincinnati Enquirer

Clifton, Ohio, School Children Display Relics with Studies

Attics of Clifton, Ohio, yielded many interesting relics of the Civil War for an exhibit which the boys and girls of that city held recently in connection with their school work.

The class in studying the Civil War brought in so many interesting pictures that they decided to gather other objects and arrange them in an exhibition. In their English classes the boys and girls prepared short talks to explain the Civil War period to the children of other classes.

Among the interesting relics displayed were costumes and uniforms, a Vicksburg newspaper printed on wall paper, money, books, a Union soldier's kit, a black lace shawl, a knife, fork and spoon in one piece, weapons and pictures.



Chicagiana

Here's an interesting bit of "Chicagiana" from C. E. Matthews, antiques dealer of Grand Rapids, Michigan. It seems that one David A. Southworth, pioneer of Niles, Michigan, in whom runs the blood of the Aldens and Mullins of Pilgrim fame, missed by inches the ownership of the present site of the Chicago City Hall.

More than eighty-one years ago, his father, Gustavus Adolphus Southworth, then living in Chicago, was approached by a real estate agent, who offered to sell the block, bounded by Clark street on the east, LaSalle on the west, Randolph on the north and Washington on the south. The price was \$100 and to catch the fancy of Mr. Southworth, the agent was to throw in four acres of marsh land.

Mr. Southworth debated the offer for several days, consulted with friends and then his answer was an inexorable "No." He would not see "valueless" property loaded onto him by a sleek real estate man, he declared. The spirit of adventure that had pushed him from his snug home in New England through new country, forcing him to undergo many privations, failed him this time.

Today the property is valued in the millions. It is in the very heart of the "loop," Chicago's downtown district. Today around this piece of land flow the currents and cross currents of Chicago.

Another Rolling Pin

Mrs. Daisy Thomas of Manchester, Okla., writes:

"I'll match Mrs. Allmond's story of an old rolling pin. My father and mother were wed in 1865, and one of their wedding presents was a set of wooden kitchen aids, consisting of a wood chopping bowl, a moulding board, a butter paddle or ladle, and a rolling pin. In 1878 my parents moved in an emigrant train as far as Kansas City, Mo., where they unloaded and with forty head of horses, several yoke of oxen and cows, and twenty-two grown people drove from Kansas City to Winfield, Kansas. Mother used these things on the train, and the trail. In 1879 when my brother was born my mother had a hired girl who broke one handle of the rolling pin over my elder brother's head. My mother then began using the rolling pin as a potato masher and it did double service in our home for many years. I still use it with the one handle and expect other generations to do so. I have two board planes my grandfather made from native wood in Massachusetts before 1812 when he moved from Massachusetts to Pennsylvania. They have been in use all these years.

"Other wooden articles made by him

and still used by me are, knitting needles for making coarse knitting, tatting shuttles, folding pocket rule and butter ladle. My sister has my aunt's "hope chest" made in 1832."

Perhaps wooden antiques are not so elegant as some but there's a romantic story behind them.

Collecting Old Deeds

Collecting old deeds is a hobby that is gaining favor with those who like old things. H. P. Letcher, L. L. D., a London collector, had a few things to say about such a hobby recently which we quote from his own collectors' medium, *The Bazaar*. Says he:

"Quite an interesting and somewhat out-of-the-way collection can be made of old deeds. Dry and dusty as they may often appear to be, they are at time a source of profit as well as pleasure.

"Some years ago I picked up a small bit of parchment a few inches square for the proverbial song. It was clearly a very old one, though in an excellent state of preservation. As it was written in a Norman-French text I was unable to decipher it, but I had it translated by a friend more erudite than myself.

"It transpired that it was a 12th century conveyance of a Norman manor in Anjou, together with all the cattle and other livestock on the manor, and even with the men and women serfs on it. To my agreeable surprise I discovered that the document was worth several pounds.

"Deeds may have a topographical interest on account of the references in them to particular localities in which the collector may be interested. They may have also a definite historical interest and value. I once handled professionally, though unfortunately I was not able to secure it for myself, a settlement to which Sir Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake were both parties.

"Any deed which bears the signature of a well-known historical or public man or woman is bound to be of value for the signature alone, quite apart from the intrinsic value of the document itself.

"Seals formerly issued out of the Law Courts are also well worth collecting. These, too, are usually appended to deeds, and not affixed to them, and they are often preserved in circular tins.

"Older deeds are nearly always indented, or wavy, at the top. The explanation of this lies in the fact that formerly deeds to which more than one person was a party were made on one skin of parchment, which was then cut across in such a manner that one part had to fit into the other.

"It is for this reason that docu-

ments were known as indentures. The name has remained to this day, though the indentation has long since ceased, and they all nowadays have a straight edge."

Collecting deeds in America of course will be on a different plane and of a newer era, but much still awaits the deed collector here so some of those engaged in this hobby say.

Old Samplers and the Letter "J"

Concerning old samplers, and the omission of the letter "J," raised in a recent issue of *HOBBIES* by Miss Marie A. Hartzler, York, Pa., we have a communication from A. Monroe Aurand, Jr., well-known bookseller and collector, of Harrisburg, Pa., who furnishes us with further illuminations on the subject.

Mr. Aurand says that he has a sampler, most of which is still in very legible condition, and otherwise desirable as a bit of antiquity, for the date on it is 1750. The verse which the designer worked in is in light colors, and further faded but the alphabet and date are quite complete and in full tone. That is the alphabet is complete as required about the middle of the 18th century.

"Mr. Aurand, who is an authority on Pennsylvania bibliography and a number of social customs, quotes from the "American Encyclopedia of Printing," edited by J. Luther Ringwalt (published Philadelphia 1871): "There is little that is original or comparatively modern in our own alphabet. Still, like everything else connected with our language, it has undergone some modifications. The letter 'w' is of comparatively modern origin, and it was formed by a union of two u's or v's, the early English v being identical with u in the Latin. In the last century, the English alphabet proper contained but twenty-four letters, for j and v consonant, although sometimes used, were not supposed to be entitled to the honors of full admission."

"Those old-time printers, and we suppose many working on the 'case' today, know that the 'upper case' skips the letter j in the consecutive arrangement of the letters, and places it after z, followed by the letter u, which was displaced with v in the sequence. It has been a source of wonder to many as to how the j has been neglected, but Mr. Aurand's letter and explanation clears this matter up nicely.

"Mr. Aurand's sampler, with the date 1750, is one of the oldest to be called to our attention thus far. It is reported that none in the collection at the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia in 1926, dated back that far."

Glassware And China

China Students Club

The subject of the study for the June meeting of the China Students Club, Boston, is to be "Ceramics of the Renaissance Period," according to announcements. The potteries of this period will be divided into six groups, each being assigned to a different speaker, who will give a resume of the work of that period in a fifteen minute talk.

The May meeting dealt chiefly with ancient pottery making.

The First Thousand

Collecting pitchers is probably like saving money. The first thousand is the hardest, at least that is the opinion of Mrs. George Bigelow, of Marlboro, Mass., who writes:

"I am a collector of pitchers and now have nearly 1,000 but you how hard it is to get the last few hundred. Recently, I heard of the champion pitcher collector of the world who has 5,000. It is my ambition to beat that."

Glass Panel Brings \$600

A French 13th Century Romanesque stained and painted glass panel was sold to a private buyer for \$600 at a recent sale at the American Anderson Galleries, New York City.

Historical Pieces

Alfred John Clark, Glendale, Calif., gives here the story of a rare old tea set, that belongs to a friend of his, Mrs. S. L. Dewey. *Goodhousekeeping* featured a story about this china in one of its 1914 issues. Perhaps, readers of *HOBBIES* can augment this description with additional information.

"At the time of the French Revolution, there resided in Paris an American dentist, a Dr. Evans, whose services were in great demand, and who in the course of his work had many occasions to enter the Imperial Palace. . . At the termination of the Commune and at the time of the sacking of the Royal Palace a beautiful Sevres china tea-set came into the possession of Wm. P. Dewey, a

wealthy American then traveling in Europe, a compatriot and friend of Dr. Evans. . . This set, according to W. P. Dewey's own personal knowledge, was part of the Imperial Napoleonic service in use in the Palace by the royal family. . . Just what part Dr. Evans played in procuring this set for Mr. Dewey is not exactly known, but he was nevertheless instrumental in getting it.

In transporting the set to America several pieces were stolen, a sugar bowl and two of the cups and saucers and a small auxiliary bowl slightly smaller than the sugar bowl, the covers for these two bowls however are still part of the portion of the set herewith described.

Through the magazine, *Goodhousekeeping* in 1914 attempts were made to get in touch with someone who knew about the missing sugar bowl, its location, and other data, but without success. The article stated that the owner had checked upon the authenticity of his set when in France, having gone down to the Sevres Factory from Paris for that express purpose. The registration numbers on the pieces in the possession of Mrs. Dewey are:

One cup	-----	S 53
One cup	-----	S 56
One saucer	-----	S 59
One saucer	-----	S 59
Cream pitcher	-----	S 51
Teapot	-----	S 53
One teapot cover		
One sugar bowl cover		
One small bowl cover		

Nine pieces

Each piece has the beautiful gold Imperial "N" with two letters "E" entwined, making a monogram of "ENE". This "ENE" appears on both sides of the gracefully rounded body of the tea pot. The interesting significance of these two letters "E," being part of the monogram, lies in the fact that this particular tea set was therefore part of the personal private service of the Empress Eugenie.

The owner of this set would welcome inquiries. Does any private collector or museum curator have additional information?

"Big Time Collecting"

Mrs. Charlotte S. Hendricks of St. Petersburg, Fla., seems to be the champion collector of miniature boots, shoes and slippers. She writes:

"I should have written your magazine long before this because I'm afraid I'm getting into the realm of 'big time collecting.' You see, I have 700 old and rare miniature boots, shoes, and slippers, 40 antique tea caddies, mostly wood and all different and twenty tea caddy spoons, over 100 years old each! So it's about time I sent in my dollar for a year's subscription to *HOBBIES*, isn't it? My collection includes 100 baby booties in china, porcelain, glass, pottery, metal and metal plated real ones over seventy years old; the only pair of Solomon Bell, (who died in 1860)



Robbinstone House ANTIQUES

Profusion of colored glass
Old pressed patterns
and unusuals.

Bertha Robbins
Macedon, N. Y.
R. F. D. 1

Located in the village of Farmington, twenty-one miles from Rochester, N. Y., four miles from Macedon—off Route 31. jee

pottery shoes I know of; a collection of very rare snuff box shoes and I have an old Staffordshire pin box with a pair of boots on it three-fourths of an inch high, absolutely perfect! My pair of slag glass boots are also perfect and I even have an ox shoe but not a horse shoe."

Heinrich Wilhelm von Stiegel

By C. H. THOMAS

To mention the name of "Baron 'Steigel'" a man born in Germany about the year 1729, and who came to Pennsylvania in 1750, your thoughts will naturally wander off over the hills into Lancaster County, where he purchased a tract of 714 acres in 1757 and laid out the town of Manheim, where he established the first glass works in America. They began operation on October 6, 1764, and for ten years made flint glass utensils, including bottles, vases, jugs, wine glasses, tumblers, and dishes not only plain, clear glass, but of colors as well. This month, June 10, to be exact the Lancaster County Historical Society will unveil a plaque to his memory.

Although this was more than a century and a half ago the product of his manufacture is still eagerly sought, by collectors. I know of some Stiegel glass that is very much treasured by a lady in Chester County, Pa.

Stiegel was not only a manufacturer of glass, but was also in the iron business, purchasing the Huber furnace, six miles from Schaffers-town, in what is now Lebanon County. Here he erected a larger one in its place and named it after his wife Elizabeth. He also owned Charming Furnace on the banks of the Tulpehocken Creek in Berks County.

In the iron industry he was not alone, but had as partners men who proved a little bit too shrewd in their dealings, much to his detriment, so with the poor business conditions prior to the Revolutionary War he became so involved that he was imprisoned for debt, but by a special legislation of the General Assembly, was given his liberty, and in spite of his struggles to make ends meet, he met business disaster and became foreman of the furnace he once controlled, Elizabeth, where he made ammunition for the Revolutionary Army, aided by Hessian prisoners of war.

This was a great contrast to the lordly manner in which he entered the county, and where he entertained his friends in a style somewhat spectacular to the people of that community. He built a fine house and furnished it lavishly and was accustomed to have the musicians of

the community come to help entertain when he came to his county home from his city residence.

His monument, however, is "Steigel glass," which has a quality all its own.

Wedgwood Club Meeting

An interesting meeting of the Wedgwood Club was held April 28, in the Old State House, Boston, President Charles P. Gorely, Jr., presiding. The subject of the discussion was "Transfer-Printed Ware" and members brought in many specimens for identification and comparison. Mrs. Charles P. Gorely, Jr., of Wellesley Hills, Mass., was the speaker and instilled a great deal of life and interest into the subject, starting with Sadler's discovery of printing on earthenware in 1752 and tracing its use and development by various 18th and 19th century potters through 1830. She pointed out the analogy between the invention of the pressing machine in the glass industry and the discovery of transfer-printing on earthenware in the pottery industry, both resulting in the cheapening of production and the consequent multiplication of the product, in the one case the product being pressed glass and in the other, decorated earthen and china ware.

She took up certain well known types of printed ware such as Liverpool ware, early 19th century blue historical ware, and the famous Willow ware, giving a list of the best known makers and certain variations in patterns. Many Liverpool bowls and pitchers as well as historical blue Staffordshire plates and platters were in the collection of the Bostonian Society right at hand for the members to examine. She showed how Wedgwood utilized this process in the decoration of his Queensware, lifting it from the commonplace and making it one of the most interesting and important branches of his art. To illustrate her remarks she showed specimens ranging from 1779 to 1810. In several, printing supplemented painting, the outline of the design being printed and the color being put in by hand, so that a piece had the effect of expensive hand-painting.

She showed examples of the rare Pearl ware with designs in cobalt and orange and gold as well as examples of all-over designs in blue and examples of line-engraving and stipple engraving. Wedgwood's contributions to the art of transfer-printing, she said, were refinement in color, improvement in the artistic quality of the designs, greater variety and taste in the choice of subject, and insistence on careful technique. He

not only invented the Queensware which was ideally suited for this sort of decoration, but he invented the Pearl ware in 1779 which showed certain colors like cobalt to still greater advantage.

R. T. H. Halsey of Long Island, New York, a collector and lover of Old Wedgwood for many years, and a Director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York has been named the American honorary member of the Club. The Right Honorable Josiah C. Wedgwood, M. P., a great-grandson of the first Josiah Wedgwood, is also an honorary member. Mr. Halsey has taken a very active part in the past in promoting an appreciation of Old Wedgwood and has published a scholarly treatise on the subject. He is very interested in the Club and the various fields of research which its program offers.

John Cook, curator of the Wedgwood Museum at Etruria, England, is honorary president and Charles P. Gorely, Jr., of Wellesley Hills, Mass., is the active president.

The next meeting was scheduled for May 26, the subject being "Red Ware." Red ware was made by almost every 18th century potter in imitation of the unglazed red ware of Japan, but Wedgwood strove to reproduce the beautiful red ware of the Greeks and Romans and called his red ware Rosso Antico.

The Club plans to hold an exhibition of old Wedgwood ware and books, prints, and other items relating to the subject, October 29 to November 24, 1934. Dr. Harvey Spencer of Wellesley, Mass., is chairman of the exhibition committee and those desiring to exhibit any pieces of the old ware or other items should communicate with him.

Glassharmonika

The account of the Glassharmonika in the May issue of "HOBBIES" was very interesting, but might be augmented by the results of later research.

George Philipp Harsdoerffer of Nuremberg gave in 1651 already a description of the glassharmonika in his *Delicate Mathematicas et Physicae*. He advises to take eight wine glasses and fill them with water so that starting with the first, each succeeding one contained a spoonful less water. By rubbing along the edges of the glasses with the moistened finger the sounds of an octave were produced. He antedated thus the Irishman Puckeridge by about a hundred years. An improvement soon followed by using glasses of varying size which would give the proper tones of several octaves. In 1762 Ben-

jamin Franklin became acquainted with this music produced by glasses and improved the performance by mounting the glasses on an axis which could be revolved with a pedal. To play the instrument it was now only necessary to touch the revolving rims. In 1785 this instrument was further improved by Hessel in St. Petersburg, Russia, through the addition of a keyboard.

I believe there are more than three of these instruments known today. Museums in Germany have specimens, notably the famous Heyer collection of musical instruments in Cologne.

G. A. R. GOYLE.



Forum

"Shop of the Bygones"

Mrs. M. E. McVicker, of Victoria, B. C., Canada, sends some experience notes, that add to our fund of knowledge of things antique. She writes:

"I have been very much interested in the items concerning the desert bottles that turned to amethyst color from long exposure to the desert rays. I have a glass mug, the bottom of which having been chipped it was relegated to the farm pump where it has remained for about a year, through the entire change of seasons. A short while ago I noticed it and thought it had been used for some other purpose for it had become a delicate amethyst color, and the heavier portions showing a decided violet color. I showed it to a lady living in Victoria and she told me she saw a glass door knob at a house along the water front that had turned a decided purple while its mate on the inside of the door had remained a perfectly clear color.

"I live near the Dominion water front and there are several peculiar things noticed about. Along the

water front, the straits of Juan de Fuca are the singing sands; in the woods several varieties of trees show a decided twining growth. Near our house are two maples, each about fifteen inches in diameter that have twined twice in a distance of thirty feet but not touching. The dread 'Zone of Silence' hovers near here and has accounted for numerous shipwrecks, the roaring of the great fog horn not being heard at a short distance.

"Regarding shop names, we have opened our home as a wayside tea room during the past month in connection with our antiques, and we call it now the *Shop of the Bygones*, which is just another name for HOBBIES' roster of unusual names. We call our ranch, 'Tiswilde', and have the name registered and all of our farm animals have that in their names.

China in the White Is Looking Up



SUMMER always brings more interest in white china it seems than any other season. However, D. Rogers, London, writing in *The Bazaar*, a London publication, shows that this branch of collecting has been in favor for some time in that country. He says:

"It would appear, judging by recent experiences in the sale-room, that china 'in the white' is coming into its own at last. It has always had its devotees but, until recently, did not make much of an appeal to popular favor.

"Of the old factories, Derby, par excellence, and Bristol, made a special feature of 'bisque' porcelain and produced exquisite figures, vases, plaques, etc., while Chelsea, Bow, and others made a quantity of glazed white china ware. Chelsea, in particular, was noted, in its early days, for its white figures and statuettes, allegorical, classical, etc.

"It is, however, mainly with the later and less costly pieces that it is proposed to deal in this article.

"Parian, or statuary ware was probably first made at Copeland and Garrett's works at Stoke-on-Trent, where an ex-figure maker from the Derby factory, named Mountford, endeavored to recover the lost secret of the manufacture of the Derby biscuit paste of the 18th century.

He failed in his immediate objective, but is said to have produced,

about the year 1845, the beautiful Parian paste, which is true porcelain, the best 'bodies' being made from china clay and felspar alone.

"There was a great vogue for Parian statuettes from the Copeland works for about thirty years, and, from 1851 until the Paris Exhibition in 1889, the works were associated with all the leading exhibitions.

"Among many models may be mentioned those representing 'Egeria,' 'L'Allegro,' 'Maidenhood,' and 'Beatrice.'

"The Minton factory also laid claim to having been the inventors of Parian paste and vied with the Copeland works in the excellence of the wares they produced, and it is of Minton Parian that an expert of the period, in compiling a catalogue in 1851 writes 'that exquisite material in which England remains unrivalled and which is second only to marble.'

"It is interesting to note that the paste was known, sometimes as Statuary Biscuit, sometimes as Parian Carrara, the latter title indicating the great similarity between it and the best marble.

"The name Wedgwood is, of course, synonymous with the production of white and cream colored ware, the latter, first made in 1762, rose to royal rank two years later and was henceforward known as Queen's Ware, a complete dinner service being manufactured for Queen Char-

lotte, who appointed Josiah Wedgwood potter to the Queen.

"Wedgwood also made the Pearl ware, marked 'PEARL,' a much whiter production and the forerunner of the white china of modern times.

"That Wedgwood greatly esteemed the Parian body, which he also produced, is evidenced by the fact that he employed Wyon, Beattie and other well-known artists to model his statuettes for him.

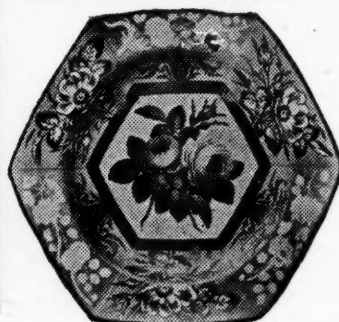
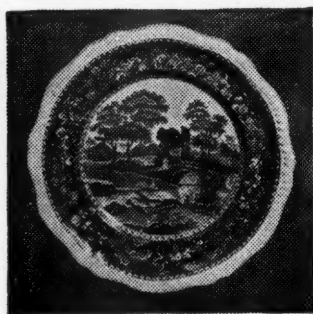
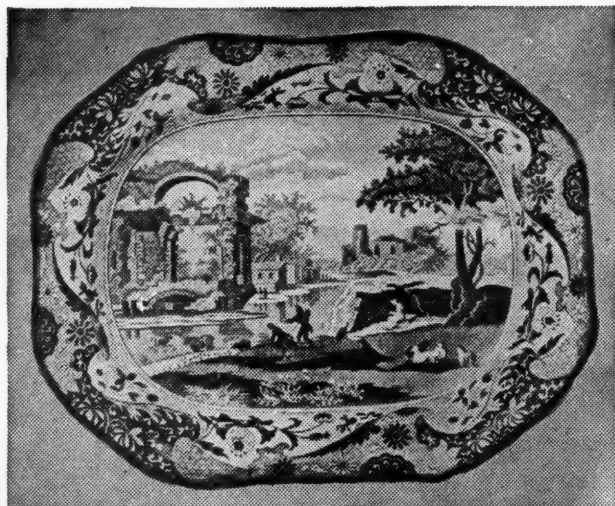
"Large quantities of Parian ware were glazed with the usual lead glazes. Belleek, the only porcelain made in Ireland, is glazed Parian.

"The discriminating collector with a longer purse will find it hard to resist the truly exquisite 'biscuit' produced by the old Derby works.

"Of the modellers who executed the groups and figures in this beautiful medium, so often resembling alabaster, it may be said that Spangler stands pre-eminent. His work in 'bisque' was sold at a higher price than that which was colored and glazed, as it was necessary that the pieces should be without flaw and of perfect finish. Any that did not fulfil these requirements were decorated in order that defects might be concealed and their price was lower.

"Among Spangler's work some well-known groups include No. 195, Two Virgins Awakening Cupid; No. 196, Two Bacchantes Decorating Bust of Pan; and No. 375, Three Virgins Distressing Cupid."

Fine Examples in Spode



Courtesy New York Sun

ABOVE: "Stone china," 1802, with decoration in the Chinese taste.

BELOW: Early Spode porcelain, 1792-4, with decorations in brilliant shrubs.

ABOVE: The "Italian" pattern, showing the classic revival competing with the Chinese taste.

BELOW: The "Tower" pattern of 1800, another classical design, and a typical flower design in the Billingsley manner.



The Spode "Peacock" pattern of 1805 decorated with birds and peonies in gay colors.



Delaware Kaolin Asset to Potters

By C. H. THOMAS

KAOLIN, one of the basic minerals in the manufacture of pottery, is mined from a point often many feet from the surface of the ground in Delaware and southeastern Pennsylvania. Near Yorklyn, and also not far from the town called Kaolin, is a mine from which the clay comes. The plumbing business today would not be what it is but for this clay and it is also used for many other articles in trade of which pottery is one of importance.

The word "kaolin" was borrowed from the Chinese, in which country it was the name given to a hill or ridge containing deposits of white clay from which was made a grade of pottery called china. Geologically, kaolin is decomposed feldspar. The decomposition causes the feldspar, which was originally rock, to become like soft soap. Before its decomposition the feldspar may have been uncombined with other minerals, in which case the decomposition would

produce a pure, soapy clay. But if it was combined with quartz and mica the decomposition of the feldspar leaves a substance from which the quartz and the mica, which have not decomposed, must be removed in order to evolve pure clay.

Deposits of this kind exist to a considerable extent in the northern portion of New Castle County, in Delaware, and the adjoining parts of Chester and Delaware Counties, in Pennsylvania. As you go down

WANTED TO BUY

Wanted to Buy: Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WANTED—Westward-Ho lds, 4"-5"-5½"-7½"-7¾", measuring to outside of collar. Also wines, cordials, footed saucers, panelled Daisy, any form. — W.W., c/o Hobbies. au365

WANTED—Antique Glass Paperweights, Superior design and workmanship only considered.—H. Bartol Brasier, Box 1, Haverford, Pa. jly12613

WANTED—Early American flasks and bottles, especially flasks marked Jared Spencer — American System — JPF or Lafayette. Give price and description.—Chas. B. Gardner, Box 27, New London, Conn. my12633

MY HOBBY IS slippers, china, clay, glass, porcelain or what have you, including boots.—H. S. Fry, 1715 Walnut St., Greenville, Texas. au358

WANTED TO BUY—White Ironstone china with raised corn pattern; Staffordshire with Chinese pattern and marked E. M. & Co., Chang; purple luster dishes with loops and leaves; pattern leaves and bands in purple luster; no handles on cups; clear strawberry pattern glass; Colonial pattern glass; old clear glass, no pattern; China slippers; glass paperweights.—E. Y., c/o Hobbies. oi2006

WANTED—Dew Drop and Star Glass, Three face, Westward-Ho, Lion.—Ruth F. Manting, 180 Winona Ave., Detroit, Mich. oi2612

WANTED—Old bottles, flasks, blown medicine vials with paper labels. Send prices and description.—Warren C. Lane, 74 Front St., Worcester, Mass. ap12291

WANTED—Large and miniature pieces of lacy Sandwich glass, bird salts and Sunburst glass, Lee's book, plate #12. Apple green wildflower and overlay lamps.—Mrs. George W. Davis, 510 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. jly3041

WANTED—All patterns in pressed glass and especially Westward-Ho, Lion, Three-Face, Dahlia, Rose-in-Snow, Blackberry, Ivy, Hamilton, Tulip, Horn of Plenty, Bellflower, Wildflower, Ribbon, Polar Bear, Star and Dewdrop, frosted stork; also Sandwich and Early Blown glass; Spatter-ware, Historical Blue flasks, Paperweights and prints.—House of Antiques, 28 Chandler, Detroit, Mich. fi255

WANTED—Bell flower glass, fine rib.—Mrs. John Barclay, Jr., Greensburg, Pa. jcl142

WANTED—Diamond and sunburst glass, Lee-plate 78; sunburst plates, plate 12.—Mrs. George W. Davis, 510 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. au3001

WANTED—In Cupid and Venus—cham-paigns, oval relish dishes and flat sauce dishes.—Amy Belle Rice, Box 26, Rindge, N. H.

WANTED—Colored glass baskets and rose bowls. Early wooden tableware.—H. B. Clarke, The Packet Antiques, Brewster, Mass. au409

WANTED—Swirl glass, colored blown handled baskets, covered glass dishes of all kinds.—The Old Furniture Shop, 1030 Main St., Worcester, Mass. au12672

WANTED—Old glass, clear or colored. Will also exchange. Send list of what you have with prices.—Curiosity Shop, 1903 Main St., Kansas City, Mo. ap12423

WANTED—Pressed glass in Westward-Ho, Lion, Three Face, Ashburton, Argus, Diamond Thumbprint, Waffle and Thumbprint, Inverted Fern, Horn of Plenty, Comet, Gothic, Hamilton, New England Pineapple, Popcorn, Roman Key, Palm-ette, Ivy, Jacobs Ladder, Stippled Forget-me-not, Stippled Star, Star Rosetted, Stippled Cherry, Colored Wildflower, Wheat and Barley, Swirl, Cathedral, Hobnall, Thousand Eye, Maple Leaf, Fine Cut, Green Herringbone, Green Beaded Grape, Petticoat Dolphin Candlesticks, Milk Sawtooth, Blackberry, Wheat. Send lists.—Joseph McKanna, 28 Garfield St., Cambridge, Mass. mh12609

WANTED—Three Face, Lion, Westward-Ho, Wildflower, Rose in Snow, Milk Glass, Thousand Eye.—Jeannette L. Bennett, 8100 East Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich. s861

WANTED—Pressed Glass in Westward Ho, Polar Bear, Three Face, Star, Dew Drop, Wildflower and many other patterns, especially in plates, goblets, tumblers, wines. Also colored Sandwich and blown glass, flasks, bottles, etc.—J. E. Nevil, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. my1293c

SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

COLLECTION OF SALTS; also pressed glass.—Grace Phelps, Lockport, Ill.

FOR SALE—Vases (pairs), flasks, Bennington jugs and jars, pattern glass. General line. Write wants.—Antique Parlors, Mrs. J. M. Spafford, 33 Temple St., Rutland, Vermont. my12426

LISTS OF PRESSED GLASS. Enormous stock.—Martin's Antique Shop, Armstrong, Howard Co., Missouri. n6482

DEALERS SUPPLIED—Victorian furniture, glass, china, jewelry, etc. Lists, drawings.—Hazel H. Harpending, The Hobby Shop, 308 E. Genesee St., Fayetteville, N. Y. aup

GLASS IN ALL desirable patterns. Clear and colored. Reasonably priced. Write your needs naming pieces wanted.—Early American Antiques, 314 W. Market St., York, Penna. Lincolnway. jly

TO COMPLETE your collection of clear or colored pressed glass, see Frances Tiers, 109 Connett Pl., South Orange N. J. au3402

ANTIQUE GLASS. Many patterns reasonable.—Mrs. Davenport, 99 Pendleton St., Cortland, N. Y. jly3441

FIVE WESTWARD-HO GOBLETS, \$10.00 each; 6 Lion goblets, \$32.00 lot; 8 amethyst quilted goblets, \$30.00 lot; amethyst head duck Milk glass, \$15.00; Lion round plate, \$6.00; Rose-in-Snow plate, 10 in., \$5.50.—Jeannette L. Bennett, 8100 East Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. di2426

LARGE STOCK amber, blue and milk glass; Clew's sugar bowl; handleless lustre cups and saucers; china slippers; Paisley shawls.—Mrs. John C. Krieger, Salamanca, N. Y. au3402

PURPLE MARBLE GLASS PLATES, amethyst Diamond quilted goblet and saucers, blue Wildflower goblets and saucers, goblets in Classic, Lion, Stippled, Forget-me-not and other patterns, furniture, etc.—Alice Reed, 1217 Bushnell, Beloit, Wis. jcl061

ONE AMBER ROSE-IN-SNOW GOB-let, \$3.00; 1 3-face goblet, \$5.00; 12 Milk glass colonial goblets, \$40.00; 1 oval amber Wildflower tray, 2 goblets and water pitcher, \$15.00; 1 10-inch purple alag plate, \$7.00; lovely glass domes, \$5.00 and up; many other lovely things. Write us your wants.—Marie Grogan, Room 1000, Marshall Field Annex, Chicago, Ill. jcl572

THREE FACE LAMP, water pitcher, etc., Lion water pitcher, goblets, wine, syrup jug, etc. Dew Drop and Star, fine pattern glass. Send for list.—Ruth F. Manting, 1001 Covington Dr., Detroit, Mich. jcl2084

FOR SALE—Apple green star and feather plates, green edge Leeds tray, bird salts, sunburst glass, small Staffordshire animals and birds.—Mrs. George W. Davis, 510 Linwood Ave., Buffalo, N. Y. jep

FOR SALE—Tom and Jerry bowl, pattern glass, early cherry duck-foot table. Unusual items always found at—The Gateway Shop, Bethesda, Md. jcl001

through Yorklyn, to Wilmington, the kaolin works can be seen and visited, and while the process is an old and fairly simple one, it has some basic ideas that are quite sound and very practical, and the clay pits are worked as long as the white substance is in view.

As far back as 100 years ago operations on a small scale were carried on in this territory for the mining of this material in the crude state and refining it as best they could. About sixty years ago the seat of the American pottery industry producing the better grades of ware had become established at Trenton, N. J., known as the pottery capital of the world. Since then other parts of the country have laid claim to this distinction.

Since the potter requires that his clay shall be pure, that is, unmixed with quartz and mica, it is the dissolving of this nature formed partnership that constitutes the task of the kaolin refining plants at Yorklyn, Del., and vicinity. If the kaolin deposits occurred at or close to the surface of the ground it would be a simple matter to dig out and refine the crude material. However, such is not the case, and the best kaolin occurs at about sixty to eighty feet below the surface. Much shoring and mining underground must be undertaken before the clay is finally gotten on top. At the refining mill the crude kaolin is shovelled in at one end of a horizontal cylinder, called a plunger, into which, with the clay enters a bountiful supply of clear water.

From end to end through the middle of the plunger, an iron shaft with projecting steel blades revolves rapidly, thus beating the clay and water into what is called slips. In this state the law of gravitation is employed to effect a complete separation of sand, mica and clay. At the outlet of the plunger the sand falls into a water tight box, from which elevators convey it to a carting place.

The mica and clay, diluted with an abundance of water, enters a series of troughs, 600 feet long, which conduct the slowly flowing stream to a cluster of settling vats. It is on this 600 foot journey that the mica, being heavier than the clay, parts company with its lifelong associate and reaches a lodging place at the bottom of the troughs.

The separation of the clay from the water begins in the settling vats, where, free from agitation, natural law precipitates the clay to the bottom and leaves the clear water to be drawn off from the top.

The clay, now of the consistency of thick paste, is forced by pumps into presses. The construction of a press is such that when in operation

it receives the creamy thick clay into eighty circular chambers. These chambers an inch thick and two feet in diameter occur between the eighty successive iron leaves, of which the press is composed.

Within each chamber is a piece of canvas impassable to anything but water. The pumps continue their forced supply. It requires but three or four hours to force a ton of water through the eighty canvas cloths leaving another ton of clay, as hard as putty within the chambers.

Workmen then open the press and from each chamber remove a cake of clay dry enough to handle. These are carted to a set of steam pipes, there to bake and harden thoroughly to be sent afterward to the pottery for use in the manufacture of fine ware. The process is quite interesting and to anyone interested in the making of pottery doubly so. You will enjoy a visit to these places and see for yourself how this kaolin is extracted by the process herewith described. The very tub or wash basin that you see daily was probably made from some of this material.

Adds Two Sevres Vases

Two Sevres vases, monochromes in deep royal blue have been described as among the new acquisitions of the Nelson Gallery of Art and Atkins museum in Kansas City, Mo. The two Sevres date from the beginning of the reign of Louis XVI, they now show only the early effects of the coming neo-classic style, with its reticence and simplicity, upon the fading rococo period of extravagant curves and flamboyance.

It is interesting to note that these vases are mounted on brass of ormolu, a delicately carved and gilded bronze, and have volute shaped handles of the same material. This combination of porcelain and ormolu was a constantly repeated feature of Sevres work. The two now possessed by the Nelson Gallery owe their laurel garland decorations to the genius of the master, Bachelier, while the deep royal blue color is one of the most beautiful and popular of the series of monochromes developed by Helot.

The artistically painted initials upon these Sevres vases are said to be those, most probably, of the person to whom the king presented the vases, for Sevres porcelains were made chiefly for royal order to serve as royal gifts. The factory or artist's workshop where the vases were created was subsidized by Louis XV in 1759, and was essentially thereafter a royal workshop of art, from which, it is noteworthy, came some

of the world's finest specimens of the porcelain marker's art.

In the terra cotta portrait bust of a young girl, fashioned by Joseph Charles Marin (1759-1833), a professor in the French academy in Rome, may be seen with striking significance, the acute and delicate sensitivity to feminine charm, which pervades the work of that period which produced Boucher and Falconet and the great Colodion, the teacher of Marin. To catch and fix in terra cotta a potent illusion of living flesh and the vivacity and sparkling charm of young womanhood is a supreme technical accomplishment matched only by the alertness and expressiveness of the features. But in this portrait, Marin not only reaches a high point in substantial but artistic portrayal, he joins, with his own facile handling, those men who prophesied the impressionism of Carpeaux.

Collected Notes

A recent dispatch from Peiping bemoans the fact that 400 sacred objects, ranging from sacrificial articles to massive bronze Buddhas several times life size, have been taken from the Lama temple in that city and sold to curio dealers by the monks, according to charges made by the Tibetan and Mongolian affairs commission. Three of the monks were recently arrested and charged with theft.

KATHARINE CORNELL, the actress, charges 50 cents for her autographed photograph and the same amount for an autographed brochure which contains fifteen illustrations showing her in her very best known roles. She gives the entire proceeds, without deducting for the cost of the pictures or booklets, to the Actors' fund in America. It is said that last season she was able to turn over to this charity several hundred dollars.

Probably the most valuable doll in the world, a toy valued at \$500,000, is under heavy guard in the vaults of a local bank at Tarragona, Spain. It is a finely chiseled marble, dating back to about 300 A.D.

MRS. C. A. CARPENTER, St. Joseph, Mo., writes that she has the autographs of all her schoolmates on a pillow top. They wrote their names there and she embroidered them in silk thread.

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NUMISMATICS



Numismatics at the National Hobby Collectors' Show

Rockefeller Center, New York, April 25-30, 1934

Reported by A. N. A.

AFTER many weeks of deliberation and doubt as to advisability and feasibility, the Publicity Committee of the American Numismatic Association decided to take part in the Hobby Show organized by O. C. Lightner, owner and publisher of *HOBBIES* Magazine, at Rockefeller Center, New York, April 25-30, 1934, and to represent coin collecting interests there. Booths 68 and 69, in a very favorable location on the 35th floor were assigned to the A.N.A.

All arrangements for the Numismatic section were in charge of Moritz Wormser, former president of the A.N.A., and all numismatic organizations in the Metropolitan district, either officially as corporate bodies or as individual members, joined in the undertaking, contributed financially to the expenses, lent personal assistance and gave their services, and furnished material from their collections as part of the exhibition.

It is impossible in this report to give all details, and the writer fears he may overlook mentioning the name of one or the other valued helper who was instrumental in putting it over. Apologies are therefore made in advance for anybody or anything that may be omitted in the account of the Hobby Show.

Adequate thanks cannot be expressed to all those who gave their valuable time, services, money and encouragement, but the Chairman of the Committee wants to take this opportunity to assure all the members of the committee, and everyone of the Club and A.N.A. members, and all others who helped, that their devotion, loyalty and splendid spirit of cooperation were most deeply appreciated.

Among the men who gave indefatigably of their time were Joseph Barnett, Vernon L. Brown, Ralph E. Case, Arthur M. Deas, W. S. Dewey,

J. Owen Eames, Julius Gutttag, Morris Klaif, Fredk. S. Knobloch, Martin F. Kortjohn, Ernst Kraus, John Lenker, Leonard Kusterer, T. O. Mabbott, Jacob Marx, John Mayfield, O. T. Sghia, Edw. J. Shanahan, Herbert C. Sinnett, Harry J. Stein, Wm. R. Tait, (most generous in the donation of his time), Louis S. Werner, Howland Wood, Farran Zerbe.

And lest we overlook the ladies, they, too, "did their bit quite as well." Miss Helen Deutsch who did all the secretarial work behind the scenes most efficiently. Mrs. Stein, Mrs. Dewey, Mrs. Farran Zerbe, Mrs. Kraus, and (almost in constant attendance), Miss Sylvia Pimentel.

A large sign was displayed and printed circulars handed to visitors, giving the names of the organizations of coin collectors sharing in the show, represented in the metropolitan district of New York: American Numismatic Association, American Numismatic Society, New York Numismatic Club, Bronx Coin Club, Brooklyn Coin Club, Westchester County Coin Club, Chase Bank Coin Society and New Jersey Numismatic Society.

In order to localize more definitely the numismatic interests at the show, fixed days were set aside for the various organization. Wednesday—New York City; Thursday—Brooklyn Day; Friday—New Jersey Day; Saturday—Bronx Day; Sunday—Association Day; Monday—Westchester Day.

In recognition of Association Day, on Sunday, Werner brought in a special exhibit of A.N.A. material, particularly autographs and photographs of officers of the Association, and of Convention Group photographs.

A special Hobby Show Committee had been appointed to assist the Chairman of Publicity, composed of officers of the various societies: Marx, Wood, Sghia, Tait, Brown, O'Malley, and Gutttag.

In planning exhibits, the purpose to make the showing most representative of all fields of coin collecting, and within the limited space available (only two large flat cases and two large wall cases, in addition to some open wall space) was kept in mind and as many individual members as possible were asked for contributions of material.

The visitor could obtain a most comprehensive view of all coin collecting fields through the following exhibits.

UNITED STATES

Type dollars and fractional currency. Jos. Barnett.
Commemorative half dollars. F. S. Knobloch.
Mormon bank notes. W. S. Dewey.
A collection of 1933 scrip money. V. L. Brown.
A type collection of U. S. copper, nickel and minor silver. L. Kusterer.
Splendid and most valuable collection of national bank notes of New York City Bank. J. Gutttag.
Complete collection of silver and nickel 3 pieces. M. F. Kortjohn.
Encased postage stamps. M. Wormser.

UNUSUAL COINS

Odd and curious money. J. Lenker.
U. S. pattern coins. L. S. Werner.
Solomon Islands fibre and shell money.
Russian copper rouble, gold ring money, African Gizi penny, a depression shrunk dollar bill. F. Zerbe.

WAR DECORATIONS

British Boer War and Egyptian Campaign; two very attractive, colorful selections. Mrs. S. A. Brown.

FOREIGN COINS

The complete collection of pure nickel coins. International Nickel Co.
Modern Chinese dollars; European multiple talers; women on coins; Russian Grivna. M. Wormser.
A frame of imitations of Japanese coins. L. S. Werner.
Cut and counter-stamped coins. John Mayfield.
Russian coins. I. Snyderman.
German porcelain coins and notgeld. J. Marx.
Czechoslovak coins. E. Kraus.
Coins of India, Siam and Indo China. Ed. T. Shanahan.

MEDALS AND TOKENS

Collection of transportation tokens. W. R. Tait.
Hoover Presidential medal in platinum, the Leeftson medal in palladium, the Washington Bicentennial and the Toronto Exhibition medals, in bronze platinum plated. International Nickel Co.
The famous Huey Long medal, and medals of the Society of Artists. L. S. Werner.

ANCIENT COINS

Ancient coins. H. Stein.
Two cases of British Museum electrotypes, ancient and renaissance medals. American Numismatic Society.
A collection of checks of world famous men, including Benjamin Franklin, Abraham Lincoln, Jack Dempsey, Helen Keller and others. F. Zerbe.
A varied lot of literature for distribution to interested visitors had been prepared and was handed out to everyone who would take it, as follows:

The general A.N.A. Circular describing the Numismatist. Circular giving names of all metropolitan numismatic associations. List of coin dealers. Rate card for advertising in The Numismatist.

A good supply of Numismatists,

COMMEMORATIVE HALF DOLLARS

1892-1893 Columbias, Unc., each...	\$ 0.75
1915-Panama-Pacific, Unc.	9.00
1918-Lincoln, Uncirculated	1.25
1920-Maine, Uncirculated	1.50
1920-Pilgrim, Uncirculated	1.10
1921-Pilgrim, Uncirculated	1.50
1921-Missouri (star), Unc.	5.50
1921-Missouri (no star), Unc.	7.50
1921-Alabama (cross), Unc.	4.00
1921-Alabama (no cross), Unc.	2.50
1921-Alabama (no cross), Fine.	1.75
1922-Grant (no star), Unc.	1.35
1923-Monroe, Uncirculated	1.00
1924-Huguenot-Walloon, Unc.	1.50
1925-Lexington-Concord, Unc.	1.35
1925-Stone Mountain, Unc.	1.00
1925-Ft. Vancouver, Unc.	4.75
1925-California, Uncirculated	1.40
1926-Sequoi-Centennial, Unc.	1.25
1926-Oregon Trail, "S" Mint, Unc.	1.50
1927-Bennington-Vermont, Unc.	1.25
1928-Hawaii (Capt. Cook), Unc.	6.50
1900-Lesher (Oct.) Dollar, Ex. Fine.	17.50
1876-Nevada Dollar, Ex. Fine.	12.50
1876-Centennial Dollar, very fine.	12.50

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STATE BANK AT TRENTON NEW JERSEY

On January 28, 1812, the first banking law was enacted by the Legislature of New Jersey, for the establishment of STATE BANKS at CAMDEN, ELIZABETH, MORRISTOWN, NEWARK, NEW BRUNSWICK and TRENTON.

The State Bank at Trenton commenced business in 1812, and closed its doors during the month of June, 1825, due to the financial pressure of the times.

Denominations of Notes: \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$10, \$20, \$50, and \$100.

STATE BANK AT TRENTON NOTES
\$1.00-C, State arms. \$0.50

\$2.00-Two portraits of George Washington50

\$3.00-Portrait of Washington on right50

\$5.00-Bust of Franklin-R. Bust of Washington L.75

\$10.00-Portrait Washington R. - Portrait Franklin L.75

20 Different Varieties of Civil War Tokens \$1.00

15 Large Copper Cents-Good Condition 1.00

D. C. Wismer, Numismatist
HATFIELD PENNSYLVANIA
d34p

current and recent back numbers were on sale, and subscriptions to The Numismatist and A.N.A. memberships were solicited.

Publications of the American Numismatic Society, consisting of several volumes of Monographs, were on display and for sale.

* * *

Several members of the A.N.A. proved their versatility by having their own exhibits in other hobby fields:

Hans Sergl had some coins for sale at his booth in the stamp section.

Also in the stamp section, W. Edward Dickinson, recently migrated to New York, had an attractive display.

L. V. Case, to everybody's surprise was discovered to be a prominent collector of Indian relics, ship arrowheads and minerals, and general oddities. In particular his mechanical bird was the most cheerful thing at the Hobby Show, and never ceased to sing its melodious tune.

I. S. Seidman displayed an extraordinary collection of all sorts of historical items, such as old valentines, old costume plates, newspapers and programs, and business cards. He also distinguished himself in taking fine photographs of the A.N.A. Booth.

J. C. Morgenthau, auctioneers of many a coin collection, were our next door neighbors, and we made a valiant attempt to convince Walter Scott that coin collecting had it all over stamps.

* * *

Some of the numismatists had a grand time browsing around among the booths of other exhibitors looking over other fields to conquer, and for material for their varied voracious collecting appetite. Julius Gutttag was delighted to discover some Westchester items, and Wormser displayed triumphantly some jewelry trinkets he had conquered. Howland Wood got quite excited when he spied some Washington molds and trays. Holzman was laden down with a heavy fire insurance plate which gladdened his heart.

* * *

One of the visitors at the booth from Pennsylvania, Mr. Hatfield, had a story of a rare broken bank bill, which he had discovered somewhere and had sold without a quiver to Henry Chapman for \$10.00; it was supposed to have been the only specimen of its kind; he came to the booth with an expression of happiness, because in the antique section he had dug out another item of old paper money which he thought was equally as rare as his Chapman sale material; to be honest about it, we wouldn't have given 10c for that particular piece of paper, and would have thought it was fit for nothing but rags.

The A.N.A. Committee feels in duty bound to express its greatest appreciation to the management of the Hobby Show, for the very courteous and generous treatment, and fine cooperation which we received at all times from Mr. Lightner, and his assistants, Mrs. Irvin and Miss Lampland.

The Rockefeller Center building itself was the admiration of all visitors to the show; but the poor insiders who were exhibitors had one awful kick: The freight elevator service was something frightful, and hours and hours were lost by those who had to deliver or take away bulky material. It's one point on which the architects of the building fell down.

* * *

Numismatists are very timid folks; almost all the prospective exhibitors were worried that robberies of material might occur, and had grave doubts exhibiting their choicest treasures. All felt happier on the point of security as the show progressed, because we were able to obtain an insurance policy covering all risks, at a small expense; and every evening promptly at eleven, when the show closed, we were impressed by the guards, armed to their teeth with revolvers, who shooed out all laggards.

Probably the greatest excitement was caused on Thursday of the show, when Miss Lampland, the publicity agent of the show, arrived on the run at the A.N.A. Booth and called for a numismatic expert, whose services, Jack Pearl, "Baron Munchhausen," had requested. The "expert" was taken to the 36th floor, where in hushed silence the taking of a news-reel skit on the subject of the Hobby Show, by Jack Pearl and Cliff Hull, was witnessed. It was really good, and we hope most of the readers saw it at their favorite movie theatre. The expert was then introduced to Jack Pearl, and was asked whether it was possible that a liberty head nickel could be worth \$50.00. The expert had to admit that a 1913 liberty head nickel could be worth a lot more than \$50.00, and by this decision poor Jack Pearl lost a bet of a hat with one of his friends. It was discovered that the Baron's father was a coin collector, and the Baron and Charley were invited to pay the A.N.A. Booth a visit. The expert retired to the booth and after waiting a half hour, gave up all hope for the famous movie team's visit. But they really did come and listen to the experts best lecture on the exhibit. In return they told some inside story of the secrets of the Huey Long medal.

* * *

A visitor's registration book was kept and nineteen pages full of visitors names were obtained. Of course

that does not represent the total number who saw the exhibit, as the men behind the counter usually were too busy to even ask visitors to register.

* * *

The main point of interest proved to be Farran Zerbe's depression shrunk dollar. Even the most casual visitor spied it and wanted to know what made it shrink. The official explanation is that it was some laundry chemical in the Bureau of Engraving Laundry.

* * *

Our old friend D. C. Wismer, age seventy-seven, dropped in to visit. He walked from Liberty Street Ferry to the Aquarium, and then to 137th Street and Broadway.

Walking around the exhibit made one mile and one of the members walked around ten times.

The coin booth was always crowded. Most always three or four deep.

* * *

Questions we get tired of answering: Is that a real dollar bill?

How would you like to carry two or three of those multiple talers in your pocket?

How would you like to have that rouble drop on your foot?

* * *

On the last day of the show the Brooklyn Junior Coin Club sent a delegation to our exhibit.

* * *

The Y. M. C. A. Exhibit of hobbies on the 36th floor at the entrance gate, did not include any coins. It is suggested that the Association or one of its members, exhibit a few coins at their building in order to acquaint the boys and men with numismatics.

* * *

From time to time prominent numismatists and A.N.A. members dropped in and registered: Dudley Butler; Treasurer Geo. H. Blake; Elliott Smith; Mr. and Mrs. F. C. C. Boyd; I. M. Telleen; S. F. Telleen; Leonidas Westervelt, Collector of Jenny Linds; Jas. G. Macallister; John M. Connor, Jr.; A. C. Semple; Robert Robertson; Y. T. Hammer; Arthur M. Kurts; and Ralph Goldstone.

* * *

The long distance record among visitors is held by Max Schulman, well known dealer, who came all the way from Amsterdam, Holland. (To the United States, not especially for the show.)

* * *

Henry Schuhmacher, accompanied by Mrs. Schuhmacher, of Roslindale, Mass., stayed at our booth for quite some time on Friday and Saturday. They wanted to get pointers for the Boston Hobby Show, which will be held in the fall.

From the point of view of the Association and publicity for numismatics and in the opinion of those who took active part in the A.N.A. Show, the result was very gratifying and expectations were far surpassed. A good sized collecting public had been introduced to numismatics, and we hope many permanent "converts" to our own hobby were made.

* * *

Final result up to closing time of the show (not including later results by mail). Eight memberships, 22 subscriptions and 42 sample copies, reaching a total of 72 people interested in numismatics and the *Numismatist*.

* * *

The show closed promptly at 11 P.M. It took the team removing the exhibits just one hour to dismantle everything, leaving behind nothing but the cases and the back drop.

The clean-up squad was composed of those who had done heroic work behind the counter at different times throughout the show, and a final vote was taken that the show had been a great success, and that all of those who had taken part in it were amply repaid for their efforts by the fun they had. It developed a fine "esprit de corps" among all New York numismatists.

Chicago Coin Club Holds Exhibit and Ladies Night

Saturday evening, May 19, was memorable for two things in Chicago—the big fire at the stockyards, and the Chicago Coin Club's First Annual Exhibit and Ladies' Night which was held at the LaSalle Hotel. The program was under the direction of Harwood Frost, and it included some splendid professional talent, consisting of novelty dances, quartette, reading by Mrs. Elton Barger, and short talks. In addition to Mr. Frost's introductory remarks, Harry T. Wilson, spoke for the A. N. A., and a Mr. Warren of Marshall Field & Company. Mr. Warren invited members of the club and their friends to visit collections of coins which are to be placed on display in the Marshall Field store during the early part of the summer.

The menu of the buffet lunch served later was in keeping with numismatics. "Mint Marked Sandwiches, Pickles ala Half Cents, Counterstamped Ice Cream, Clipped Cake, Coffee de Proof."

We would not forget printed programs which were in the form of the early American dollar, the front cover showing the reverse, and the back cover showing the obverse. It was printed in black and silver.

Contributing to the exhibit were:

Elton Barger

Gold Coins of U. S., including the extremely rare 1887 proof set of which 87 pieces of \$5 and 121 of \$20 were minted. Also a complete set of Dimes in superb condition.

Lawrence Josephson

A collection of type sets of different Chinese Provinces, many rare pieces that are seldom seen.

R. Cederlund

One of the finest private collections of Jenny Lind (the Swedish nightingale) medal, tokens and jetons.

Sam Carlson

U. S. Commemorative half-dollars. The smallest gold, silver and copper coins of world. A few choice Swedish Plate Money.

Rollo E. Gilmore

Curious Chinese knife, shirt and key money and a nice selection of early temple coins, some rarely seen.

Mrs. Thelma Miller

A desirable collection of uncirculated and proof sets of the U. S. silver series.

Dr. A. Rackus

Medium of exchange—an educational and interesting exhibit.

Miss Margaret Cabell

A very fine collection of early English silver. Also some beautiful Roman silver and copper coins.

Harry Boosel

An excellent collection of U. S. proof sets 1873-78 and gold ten and twenty dollar notes.

William C. Taft

Early Chicago and Illinois Store Cards. Many unlisted and rare.

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California gold, quarter size, 27c; $\frac{3}{4}$ size, 53; German, Austrian, Russian, Japanese, Hungarian or Mexican bills, 5c each. Entire lot above, only \$1.00. New 80-page Catalogue, 10c. Auction sale soon. Send for list. o12011c

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Very choice collection of Foreign Crowns, including Pieces of Eight, Chinese Key money and many other rare items.

Lawrence Josephson, auctioneer, and Merrill Sheldon, clerk, disposed of the seventy-five items put on the block in good time.

The committee in charge of this pleasant evening was: Lee F. Hewitt, Chairman; Mrs. Thelma Miller, Harwood Frost, Elton Barger, Rollo E. Gilmore, Richard Rosholm, Merrill Sheldon, and Lawrence Josephson.

Souvenir Coins

The coinage of fifty cent pieces to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of the Province of Maryland and also the 100th anniversary of admission of Arkansas to statehood is required in an act President Roosevelt has just signed.

State Coin Club Formed

A press item states that a state numismatic club was recently organized in Omaha, Neb., at the home of Nelson J. Thorson, president of the American Numismatic Association. Future meetings are planned in the Byron Reed numismatic rooms of the library.

The new club, like similar ones organized recently at Minneapolis and Kansas City, will be affiliated with the national association. Omaha is one of twelve large cities in the country owning a nationally known collection of coins and medallie art. The collection, at Omaha, according to Mr. Thorson, is eight times more valuable than when given to the city in 1890.

Publishers Advocate 3-Cent Coin

Coinage and distribution of 3-cent pieces was urged on the secretary of the treasury by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association at a recent meeting in New York City.

The need for an intermediate coin between the 1-cent piece and the nickel has been recognized by many lines of business and now is becoming increasingly urgent, the association said.

"Millions of daily newspapers are now sold at three cents, and a three-cent coin would simplify the purchase of newspapers and be a convenience to the buying public," a resolution adopted by the A. N. P. A. said.

The resolution pointed out that postage stamps now are sold for three cents, and that many stores price their goods at such intermediate figures that a three-cent coin would facilitate business operations.

Not a Fairy Story

Madrid.—A laborer of Gerona, bought a large metal basin for 2½d. He sold it to a dealer for 30s. The dealer sold it to another for £130. The basin proved to be made of solid platinum. It was sold to a collector for £2,500.

Big Money at Auctions

Some one is loosening up at Che-tak, Wis. A deluge of old type large sized greenbacks had flooded this vicinity at recent auction sales. More than \$18,000 in the old currency was turned over to a bank after a sale near here.

Chicago Junior Coin Club

At a recent meeting of the Chicago Coin Club Jack Sherman, age twelve, was elected a member, and was presented with a package of coins and book on coins by the sponsors. Upon a motion by Curtis Reese, Mrs. T. Miller was unanimously elected Honorary Member.

Another coin contest was conducted by Mrs. Miller. This contest consisted of displaying one side of a coin and passing along the table for examination and naming it, together with denomination. Several dozen coins were given in this manner to members who knew their coins. Walter Call received the most coins and won the title for the day as the "Best Informed Member on Coins."

'Indian on the Nickel' Held Composite Image

The death of Two Guns White Calf, the Blackfoot tribesman, whose portrait is alleged to be on our five-cent piece, led many people to take their first good look at the buffalo nickel, says *The Washington Post*. And, in the event that their frayed purses held other coins, some people probably examined their dimes, half-dollars and quarters, wondering if the portraits thereon also have been drawn from life.

The Indian on the five-cent piece—with his stern visage, braided hair and feathers atilt—is undoubtedly an impressive figure. But, contrary to popular belief, he is not Two Guns White Calf.

Shortly after James Earl Fraser designed the buffalo nickel, he was asked whether or not the portrait was that of an individual. He was definite in his denial, insisting the head was not that of any one person but represented his ideal of a typical American red man.

How, then, has it come about that Two Guns White Calf has gained national fame as "The Indian on the Nickel?"

The explanation lies, first of all, in the fact that it was Mr. Fraser's own idea to place a portrait of an Indian on one side. Then, in order that the head would be representative, he selected as models five Indians from important tribes. Since White Calf had been one of the most famous of Blackfoot chieftains, Mr. Fraser decided to invite the son, Two Guns White Calf, to be one of the models.

The finished product, however, is a composite made from all five models. But in fairness to Two Guns, it must be added that the head more nearly resembled him than any of the others.

The Blackfoot tribesman is not the only person who has gained fame by having posed for a coin portrait. Miss Doris Doscher became known as the "American Coin Girl" after she had modeled for the figure of the quarter which was designed by Herman A. McNeil. And although coins in present use are reputed to be the most beautiful in the history of numismatics, none has attracted more favorable attention than the quarter. One side carries the picture of a girl walking down a stairway. An olive branch, typifying peace, is held in her right hand. Her left hand grasps a shield, symbolizing strength. A flying eagle appears on the opposite side.

Both the buffalo nickel and the quarter belonged to the 1916 series, which also gave us the Lincoln penny, a new dime and a new half-dollar. Both of the latter coins were designed by Adolph Weinman. The dime was the first of the series to be released when McAdoo was Secretary of the Treasury. The winged head of Liberty is the same as the head on the half-dollar, except that it is of larger size. The bundle of sticks on the opposite side stand for national unity and the battleax, militant vigor.

New York Herald Tribune.



Forum



Query: "Could a collector answer this question for me? Does there exist a 1913 Buffalo nickel of the first variety (wherein the date rests upon a 'hill') containing the 'S' mint mark? I have the other five types of Buffalo nickels made in 1913 but have never run across the one I ask about."—A. Bruce Waldron, Drexel Hill, Pa.



A Moral Here



A resident of Ontario, while looking up a quotation from Shakespeare, found a \$5 bill in a Bible where it had lain twenty years.—*Detroit News.*

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AMERICAN MILITARY CAMPAIGN medals and decorations. Particularly desired: Mexican Punitive Expedition and Purple Heart.—J. W. Keller, 130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. je3001

WANTED TO PURCHASE—United States paper money, oddities and curiosities, all issues and values. What have you to offer?—Edward Stern, 87 Nassau St., New York City, N. Y. au3211

WANTED—Small cents, 1857 to 1865, must be fine; 1865 to 1890, fine.—A. H. Yoder, Grand Forks, N. D. je1

WANTED TO BUY—Russian paper money, all denominations of years 1912 or earlier; German paper money, all denominations of years 1910 or earlier; German notgeld collections, 1920-21-22.—S. W. Little, Clemson, S. C. je106

INDIAN PENNIES. Pay 30c for 1877 and 20c 1871.—Otto Nill, Islip, N. Y. je182

WANTED—I desire to purchase a few collections or accumulations of old paper money. If you have a collection or an accumulation for sale please communicate.—Benjamin B. Du Bose, 836 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. tfe

WANTED TO BUY—Cash paid for old United States coins, commemorative, gold, silver, medals, paper money etc. Coins bought and sold. Address all offers to the — Texas Numismatic Company, P. O. Box 2555, Dallas, Texas. je186

WANTED TO BUY—Cash for Coins, Paper Money, Medals, Tokens of any kind.—H. A. Brand, 174 Woolper Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio. aup

WANTED TO BUY—Commemorative Half Dollars; Large Cents; 2c and 3c Pieces; Fractional Currency; Broken Bank Bills; C.S.A. Notes, etc. Circulated or uncirculated. Highest prevailing cash prices paid. Can use wholesale job lots.—Tatham Coin Co., West Springfield 10, Mass. ja12864

DEALERS' AND SELLERS' MART

Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

FOR SALE—Large Cent, 5 Foreign Coins, 5 Bills and Catalog, 25c.—Creamer & Sons, 1112 Somerset St., Baltimore, Md. au12063

UNITED STATES—Large cent, two-cent bronze, three-cent nickel and bargain list, 25c. Thirteen dates large cents, \$1.00.—George P. Coffin, Augusta, Maine. d12825

CALIFORNIA GOLD—\$1.00 size, \$1.10; 3/4 size, 53c; 1/2 size, 27c. Large cent and list, 10c.—Zim Stamp & Coin Co., Box 1484, Salt Lake, Utah. my53

COINS FOR JUNE—Half dollars, 1929 D, 80c; 1932 S, 75c; 1918 Illinois Centennial, \$1.25; 1926 Sequoyacentennial, \$1.25; all uncirculated 1929 S cents, 10c.—F. E. Beach, Cambridge Springs, Pa. je1051

FREE! Foreign coin, bank note and price list of United States coins and paper money to those sending only 6c postage. We buy coin collections. 25 foreign coins, 35c. German Government bonds for sale.—The Texas Numismatic Company, Dept. C, P. O. Box 2553, Dallas, Texas. je1271

OLD COINS AND BILLS—3 foreign copper coins and new 8-page selling list No. 11 sent for 10c coin.—J. C. Stephens, 1703 So. Main St., Elkhart, Ind. je1041

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COIN AUCTION Early in February. Request Catalogue now. Contains rare U. S. Uncirculated Cents, Nickel, Gold, Silver, Commemoratives, Indian Relics, Antiquities, etc. Consignments of coins, medals, paper money, etc., solicited for Auction. Terms: 25% on consignments of \$25.00 or more; 35% if less. Details on request. Auction Catalogue, 3c.—Koin-X-Change, H-85 S. Dearborn, Chicago. d12006

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UNITED STATES GOLD, silver, copper coins, medals, paper money. Lists free.—Collector's Exchange, 1536 Williamson Street, "Sta. C," Philadelphia, Pa. je109

FREE—Foreign Coin, Banknote, and large illustrated coin catalogue to approval applicants, sending 3c postage.—Tatham Coinco, West Springfield-5, Mass. a12084

DEITRICK'S PAPER MONEY, catalogue for 1934, listing all National and State issues of Confederate money. Price, 25c.—R. L. Deitrick, 322 Libbie Ave., Richmond, Va. au3003

OLD COINS—Know their value. 33-page Banker's Coin Book illustrated and an old coin. 10c (prices I pay).—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. cmy64

U. S. COINS, all different dates: 12 large cents, \$1.00; 5 1/2 cents, \$1.00; 5 2-cent pieces, 35c; 5 mint marked Lincoln cents, 25c; 10 3-cent nickel pieces, 90c; 5 1/2 dimes, 75c; 6 dimes, Liberty seated, \$1.00; set of copper-nickel cents, 1859-1864 (8 dates), 60c; 20 Indian head cents, \$1.00; 20-cent piece, 60c; 1/4 dollar, before 1830, 75c; 1/4 dollar, Liberty seated, 40c; 1/2 dollar, before 1830, 75c; 1/2 dollar, before 1840, 65c; Trade dollar, obsolete and scarce, \$1.25; Liberty seated dollar, \$1.50; 1799 dollar, \$3.50; old style dollar bill, crisp, new condition, \$1.35; Civil War tokens, 10 different, 65c; 6 different Confederate notes, 45c; 3-5-10-15-25-50-cent fractional notes, complete, set of all values issued, \$3.00; California gold tokens, 1/4 size, 23c; 1/2 dollar size, 45c; the 2 for 65c. A large stock of United States and foreign coins always on hand and respectfully solicit want lists of serious collectors. Postage and insurance extra. No Free lists.—Wm. Rabin, 905 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa. jec

Numismatic Thoughts *By* FRANK C. ROSS

JUST a tip where to find a coin is sufficient if the numismatist is any where proficient; but if the coin has a scratch he will raise old Sam patch, for a coin with a scratch is deficient.

Judging from the similes in his story Run, Sheep, Run, in the Saturday Evening Post, Hugh Wiley must be a numismatist; at least he knows his money. He makes his darkey character say, "loaded down wid more cash dan a mule could eat wuz every blade of grass a hundred dollar bill." And again, "Cap'n, suh, wuz five cents hungry, my appetite is street-car fare twice around de world."

Cocos Islands, in the Indian Ocean, a rendezvous of the early day pirates, is said to contain millions of dollars of buried gold and silver coins. Uncle Sam should swap his equity in the Phillipines for it, change its name to Treasure Island, and then pay off his national debt from the fees taken in for hunters licenses from the fortune seekers.

There are doubting Thomases in the world who do not believe in miracles. What about the miracle of the pirates' hidden treasures? According to statistics compiled from newspaper items, the pirates buried more gold and silver than was ever mined, and more coins than were ever minted.

Every boy has a hobby; every parent wants that boy to have a hobby worth while, not only one that will keep his mind occupied but one that will improve that mind. Nothing is better than collecting coins. Just give him a start and leave it to him to finish what you begin. Make a game of the hobby and be one of his playfellows in the game. Step into the bank and get a five dollar bill changed into pennies and take the five one dollar neatly rolled penny packages home and let the boy open them. Tell him he can have for his collection one penny of each separate date he can find. It will be great sport for him examining each of the 500 pennies. After he has assembled a goodly collection of pennies turn to the nickels and then the dimes. After he gets fairly started it will be a question as to who, you or he, gets the most enjoyment out of the game of dates sequence.



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lar, and Eve was made from Adam's rib, a bone."

Coinie says a "red cent" is the Indian head penny.

He bought from a dealer in Des Moines a very rare valuable old coin; then his troubles began for he feared that some man would purloin the old coin from Des Moines.

The world's money is backed by hoards of gold but the world's love is backed by hearts of gold.

Most collectors have duplicates of the large sized copper cents; they can't be sold and are of no value to the collection. Why not reduce the overhead by placing them out at compound usurious interest. Placed with some youngster the placer will get a lot of interest from the delight of the boy friend. Not only will he be repaid with interest, but the principle will be safe.

Kittie: I am an old coin collector.
Cattie: I know you are old but I did not know you collected coins.

The Detroit Historical society museum was recently robbed of some old relics. Amongst the "haul," so the paper says, was old currencies and old coins. The oldest of the coins, according to accounts, was a 1785 half dime. Strange if true. All statistic books give 1794 as the date of the first half-dime coined. The 1785 half dime apparently is nine years older than itself.

It is true that interest works while you sleep. In July, 1857, Kansas City issued \$10,000 in wharf bonds with interest at 10 per cent payable quarterly. One of these \$500 bonds has just turned up and if the City cannot prove that it had long ago been cancelled or redeemed, it will owe the present owner, an attorney in Lawrence, Kans., who obtained it in settling an estate, according to the mathematician of the Kansas City Post, something like \$584,026, figured at 10 per cent interest, compounded quarterly. If the City has to redeem at that figure it will own the highest priced relic of its kind in the country.

They are now agitating the minting of a three cent piece, basing their reason for it that now that postage is three cents there should be a three cent coin with which to buy them. We coin collectors do not object to the three cent pieces, in fact, we welcome them, but we do object, and most

vehemently so, to the excuse that it be coined to fit the postage stamp. We object, even by inference, to coins playing second fiddle to stamps. Instead of adopting a three cent piece to fit the three cent stamp, why not coin a two and a half cent piece and then change the postage rate to two and a half cents to match the coin? Now, now!

In teaching the children the comparative value of the different coins we illustrate by saying the dime is a tenth of a dollar, a nickel a twentieth, etc., it taking so many of one coin to make a dollar. If they adopt the three cent proposal it will interfere with our lessons, for what part of a dollar is three cents, and how many three cent pieces does it take to make a dollar. We will have to teach our children fractions in kindergarten.

An overdue note—a letter given to hubby to mail.

Net profit—profit made from seining.

Three days of grace—Ask George Burns, he knows his Gracie.

Time deposits—wrinkles and crows feet.

It was just about a year ago that this column prophesied that in another year the old style large sized bills would be commanding a premium. Instead of saying "I told you so," I will quote from a U. P. news item from Rice Lake, Wis. "A deluge of old type large sized greenbacks has flooded this vicinity at recent auction sales. More than \$18,000 in the old currency was turned over to a bank after a sale at Chefek, near here." The five year depression has brought out an unusually large amount of these old bills and the remaining ones, especially those in fine condition, are few and far between. These bills are now being backed by the coin collectors, and money so backed, is always above par.

Truth is indeed stranger than fiction. The fictional story of the dreadful fate that befell Philip Nolan, the man without a country, his endless wanderings, his mental torture, is paralleled, and surpassed, by that of the truthful story of numismatics' Wandering Jew, Old Pariah, (Trade dollar), the coin without a country. The fictional Nolan was a guilty offender while Pariah was an innocent martyr.

In 1873 and the following five years Uncle Sam minted about 35,000,000 trade dollars for use in the Orient in competition with the Mex-

ican dollar. They failed of their purpose and in 1887, demonetized and deprived of their monetary functions, the trade dollars became pariahs, fugitives, not from justice but from injustice, always hiding out from the sleuths of the government who were ever on the watch to apprehend and consign them to the melting pot.

The law of self preservation applies to the in-animates as well as the animates. All nature is in a continuous fight for self-preservation.

Life was sweet to Old Pariah and he had the inherent urge to live. His demonetization doomed him to a perpetual fight against extermination with odds all against him. Repudiated by his own government, ostracized by his own kith and kin, shunned by the populace, ignored by the coin dealers, neglected even by the numismatists, always on the move with no place to go, his home where he happened to be, his sustenance what he could beg, he has now, after

nearly a half century of wandering and suffering, reached the end of his last stand, fighting desperately but despairingly against annihilation. He is calling hopefully to the numismatists of the world for help. It is now up to the coin collectors whether Old Pariah shall be exterminated at an ill fated Alamo or be rehabilitated at a victorious Yorktown. Let's rescue him from extermination, grant him a pension and give him the sanctuary of our Old Coins' Home.

The Lawrence Medal *By*

RAYMOND J. WALKER

JAMES LAWRENCE, a gallant naval officer, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, on October 1st, 1781. His father was a leading lawyer and a distinguished loyalist during the Revolutionary War. Young Lawrence entered the navy as a midshipman on the 4th of September, 1798, and in the spring of 1802 was promoted to lieutenant. In the schooner "Enterprise," he took a distinguished part in the destruction of the frigate "Philadelphia" in the harbor of Tripoli. In 1810 he was promoted to the grade of master-commandant. He commanded in turn the "Vixen," "Wasp," "Argus," and "Hornet." This last vessel a sloop of war brought Lawrence great laurels. On the 4th of February, 1813, he captured the British brig "Resolution," 10 guns, and, not caring to man her, he took out \$23,000 in specie and set fire to her. Then for over a week the "Hornet" cruised to and fro off the coast of Maranhham without sighting a single vessel. On the 22nd of February, Lawrence stood for Demerara, and on the 24th discovered a brig off to leeward. At once he gave chase, but running into shallow water, and having no pilot, he had to haul off-shore, much to his disgust, as the other vessel made her way in near the mouth of the Demerara river, and anchored close to a small fort about two and a half leagues from the outer bar, where the "Hornet" had been forced to come about. As the latter had done so, however, her lookout had discovered a vessel at anchor half way in towards the shore. A peep through the glass showed her to be a brig-of-war with English colors flying. Lawrence determined to get at her; but to do this he had to beat to windward to avoid a wide shoal on which the waves were breaking furiously. At 3 P. M. as he had about made up his mind that the vessel at anchor and the "Hornet" were surely to try conclusions. Lawrence discovered another sail on his weather

quarter and edging down towards him.

In a few minutes over an hour the new comer hoisted English colors also, and was seen to be a large man-o'-war brig. The "Hornet" cleared for action. As was usual in all naval actions when the wind was the sole motive power, both vessels maneuvered for a time, the "Hornet" trying to win the advantage of the weather-gage from her antagonist. But do his best Lawrence could not get it until another hour had passed; then finding the "Hornet" was a better sailor than the English brig, he came about. The two vessels passed each other on different tracks at the distance of a few hundred feet.

Up to this time not a gun had been fired in the affair. But as they came abreast they exchanged broadsides, the Englishman going high, but the "Hornet's" round and grape playing havoc with the enemy's lower rigging. The brig held on for a few minutes and then Lawrence discovered her to be in the act of wearing. He seized his opportunity, bore up, and receiving the starboard broadside, which did him little damage, he took a position close under the brig's starboard quarter. So well directed was the vicious fire that was now poured into the English vessel that in less than fifteen minutes down came her flag. No sooner had it reached the deck, however, when another, crawled up in the fore-rigging. It was an ensign, union down, the brig was sinking. The sea was heavy and before a boat could be lowered down came the Englishman's main mast. Lieutenant Shubrick put out in one of the "Hornet's" boats, and soon reached the conquered vessel's side, and found that she was H. B. M. brig "Peacock," 22 guns, commanded by Captain William Peake, who had been killed by the last broadside from the "Hornet." There was not one moment to lose; six feet of water

were in the hold, and the "Peacock's" decks were crowded with dead and wounded men. She was settling fast. Her anchor was let go, and the "Hornet" coming up, let go hers' also close alongside. Every endeavor was made to save life; the men who a few minutes before had been fighting each other pulled on the same line together and manned the same boats. The "Peacock's" guns were thrown overboard; such shot holes as could be got at were plugged but the water gained despite the desperate men at the pumps and the bailing at the hatchways. The "Peacock" was doomed. The body of Captain Peake was carried into his cabin and covered with the flag he had died so bravely defending, to sink with her — "a shroud and sepulchre worthy so brave a sailor." All but some of the slightly wounded had been removed, and there remained but a boat load more to take off the lurching wreck, when she suddenly pitched forward and sank in five and a half fathoms, carrying down with her thirteen of her own crew and three American seamen John Hart, Joseph Williams, and Hannibal Boyd.

The loss on board the "Hornet," outside of the three seamen drowned, was trifling one man killed and three wounded, two by the explosion of a cartridge. The vessel received little or no damage. All the time that the action was being fought, the other brig lay in full sight, about six miles off, but she showed no desire to enter into the conflict. She proved afterwards to have been "L'Espiegle" of 16 guns. Thinking that she might wish to meet the "Hornet" later, Lawrence made every exertion to prepare his ship for a second action, and by nine o'clock a new set of sails was bent, wounded spars secured, and boats stowed away, and the "Hornet" was ready to fight again. At 2 A. M. she got under way and stood to the westward under easy sail.

Public honors were awarded to Lawrence upon his return to the States and Congress awarded him a gold medal. The obverse of this medal gives the bust and profile of Lawrence facing right, the high upstanding collar of the period is opened at the throat, there is an epaulet on the shoulder, and he wears the side whisker then in style. The legend in Latin reads: "Iac. Lawrence Dulce Et Decorum Est Pro Patria Mori." On the reverse the "Peacock" is seen sinking while the "Hornet" stands by. The legend reads: "Inter. Hornet Nav. Ameri. Et Peacock Nav. Ang. Die XXIV Feb. MDCCCXIII." The *Cyclopedia of Jersey Biography* (1923) in the sketch on Lawrence makes the scene of the battle between the "Hornet" and the "Peacock" off the Delaware Capes, this is very much in error. The "Hornet" later in the war gained further laurels under Biddle in the battle with the "Penguin."

Lawrence having been commissioned a captain was ordered to the frigate "Chesapeake," then being fitted out in the Boston Navy Yard. While lying in the roads, nearly ready for sea, the British frigate "Shannon" appeared off the harbor and sent Lawrence a challenge. Although laboring under many disadvantages, his vessel not fully equipped, and with a new and undisciplined crew, Lawrence determined to accept the challenge. Accordingly he put to sea and the "Shannon" bore away for more sea room. At four o'clock on the 1st of June, the "Chesapeake" bore up and fired a gun, and the "Shannon" hove to. Soon after the beginning of the engagement Lawrence received a wound in the

leg, but remained on deck directing the action. Coming to close quarters, the anchor of the "Chesapeake" caught in one of the ports of the "Shannon," and in consequence of this mishap Lawrence was unable to bring his guns to bear upon the enemy. At this time Lawrence received a second and mortal wound, in the intestines, and as he was being carried below he uttered the memorable words, "Don't give up the ship." After an action at close quarters of eleven minutes, the crew of the "Chesapeake" were overpowered by boarders from the "Shannon," which vessel took her prize to Halifax. The "Chesapeake" lost 146 and the "Shannon" 86 killed and wounded. Broke who commanded the "Shannon" had carefully trained his men on the American system and in this engagement the advantage of discipline was on the side of the British. Lawrence died on June 6th, and was buried at Halifax.

The remains of the heroic captain were later conveyed to New York, where a public funeral was held. Lawrence was then buried in Trinity Church burying ground, and soon after the war the corporation of New York erected an elegant marble monument over his grave. This monument became dilapidated in time, and in 1847 the corporation of Trinity Church caused the remains to be removed to a place near the southeast corner of the church, a few feet from Broadway, and caused a mausoleum of brown freestone to be erected there in commemoration of both Lawrence and his lieutenant Ludlow. The chapeau, coat, and sword of Lawrence are now in the possession of the New Jersey Historical Society.

valued volumes. A past president of the American Numismatic club, and past president of the Chicago Coin club, has also made the collection of old coins a hobby, his choice pieces being ones cast before 400 B.C. On a chain in his coat pocket he carries a medal, said to have been given by King George IV to the Duke of Wellington in recognition of his victory over Napoleon.

Mrs. Boyer, whose hobby is the collection of rare laces, is with her husband at the Hotel Roosevelt. She is the former Marie Gunderson of St. Ansgar. Their romance dates back to country drug store days. She was the "new school teacher" when Mr. Boyer saw her walk into his Carpenter drug store and promptly fell in love.

For many generations members of the Boyer family had been chemists, but the French father of Alden Scott Boyer chose to be a watchmaker. Coming to the United States, he was assigned to work in Cresco—fell in love with a girl of that town and married her. When their son was nine years old the French watchmaker died, but the boy chose to follow family traditions and became a chemist. Following his graduation from Northwestern university he opened a drug store at Carpenter, advancing from that to the wholesale manufacture of chemical specialties. Business grew and grew. Seven times in five years Alden Scott Boyer moved into larger quarters in Chicago. In 1919, after the war, he went to Europe in search of raw materials and while sitting in Paris on the evening of July 14 sniffed the perfume from roses in the garden of Napoleon.

"That's the business for me—perfumes," he exclaimed, "it's a summer business, just what I need."

Thus was born the firm of Boyer, Society Parfumeur, 15 Rue Royale, Paris.

A Frenchman offered to teach the Iowa man about cosmetics in laboratories of Paris, and in dusty volumes of the past he found inspiration for modern beauty. One of his prized powder base astringents is made from a formula used in 1840—unchanged to this day. The story of the book in which this was found is a tale of revenge. Roure and Bertrand, according to Mr. Boyer, were manufacturers of famous perfume oils in Grasse, France, a century ago. They had a disagreement and Bertrand was ousted from the partnership. In revenge he published the secrets of their business, but all of the volumes were supposedly seized under court orders and burned. One of these books must have been slipped out, for the former Iowan found it amid a stack of old medical volumes in a book store near the Sarbonne.

A Prominent Numismatist


THEY say that a prophet is without honor in his own country, but not so Alden Scott Boyer, who is past president of the American Numismatic Association, and a parfumeur of renown, though perhaps not a prophet. Recently Mr. Boyer and Mrs. Boyer motored back home to Iowa, and thus some of the highlights follow from a story that appeared in the *Cedar Rapids Gazette*, thanks to M. Sorensen.

Wearing a French beret and driving an imposing Hispano-Suiza car, (practically every reigning family in Europe has at least one of them), Alden Scott Boyer, Cresco, Iowa, boy who is now "Boyer, Society Parfumeur" of Paris, France, was in Cedar Rapids Saturday and Sunday wishing he had time to hunt museum

pieces. Attics of old Iowa farm houses, he maintained, are filled with cobwebby treasures.

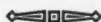
Just a druggist, back in the days when he had a little store at Carpenter, Iowa, Mr. Boyer, who talks with his hands in the way of the French, despite an annual six months residence in Chicago, found fortune in the beauty of women's faces.

Exulting over the possession of rare old rouge jars and exquisite etchings of the flowers of France made for Josephine Bonaparte, the former Iowan disclosed that he has one of the finest libraries in existence on the art of beautifying women. Saturday afternoon browsing through dusty shelves of second hand book stores near the Sarbonne in Paris he unearthed some of the most



Mostly about Books

Conducted by FRANK ROSENGREN



SIR WALTER RALEIGH

ONE of the most picturesque figures that ever graced the pages of English and American history was Sir Walter Raleigh. Of none too important family, he rose during Queen Elizabeth's reign to a high degree of power and glory. For many years, until his marriage, he experienced but minor setbacks to an ever growing magnificence.

During 1580 Raleigh took parts as captain in suppressing the rebellion of the Desmond's in Ireland. He advocated a ruthless policy that included recommendation of assassination and the like. In 1581, the Irish suppressed, he carried dispatches to court. Not much later it is believed highly possible that fate presented the opportunity of spreading his new court cloak over a puddle, so that the Queen might cross dry-shod. Shortly after his appearance at court, his prepossessing manners and ready wit, combined with his natural elegance and tall, handsome appearance, had him well on the way to fortune.

Elizabeth although thriftily inclined saw to it that her favorites fared well. Raleigh soon became wealthy; his star ever ascended until Essex arrived at court in 1587. Essex then became favorite although Raleigh still graced the scene. Elizabeth enjoyed, and probably considered it good policy, to play one favorite against another so that none might feel too secure. Raleigh may have viewed with alarm the intrusion of Essex although he must also have felt some relief from the demands the Queen made of constant attendance and almost abject worship from those who surrounded her. That never ceasing demand for recognition of the charms she thought she possessed must have been rather monotonous and at times well-nigh unendurable. The diversion of Essex was in some respects undoubtedly welcome. Essex was an impulsive youngster and Sir Walter felt that he could bide his time. Essex was youthful, being 33 years younger than the Queen who was approaching 60.

After three years at court Essex married the widow of Sir Philip

Sidney. The queen was fearfully angry for a time, but restored him to favor after he rather ignobly sent his wife back to her mother's house. Two years later in 1592 Raleigh, now not eternally exposed to the vigilance of the Queen, let his glances stray and rest definitely on one of her maids of honor, Elizabeth Throgmorton, whom he seduced. Raleigh was forty and still very attractive. The two were, in all probability, secretly married, although records are not clear on the point. Their affair was discovered by the Queen and Mrs. Raleigh was promptly conveyed to the Tower of London. Maids of honor were not permitted to marry without first gaining their Queen's consent. Especially hard was it to secure the Queen's consent to wed a former favorite. Raleigh at the time of discovery was at sea. He was recalled and promptly lodged in the Tower. Unlike Essex, it is not on record that Raleigh ever regretted or denied his wife, throughout life they were as contented and happy as times and circumstances would permit. Practicing his "caressing manners" on his young and lovely wife must have proven welcome change from grovelling before an ageing Queen whom "time had surprised."

Staying in the Tower of London was not great pleasure, however, and, knowing the Queen's weakness for flattery, Raleigh invented and used every fantastic means his mind could conceive to convey to her his ceaseless devotion and the great sorrow his banishment from her sight caused him. He was soon out of the Tower, but, as he never denied his wife, he never again quite regained his former position at court.

The years moved slowly and the Queen and Essex had spats which need no relating here. Ultimately Essex was condemned to death in 1601 for inciting a rebellion which Raleigh took part in suppressing. Raleigh later attended the execution as captain of the Guards. It might have been as well for him had he died at the same time, for in 1603

Queen Elizabeth died and within a few months of her death King James had stripped Raleigh of most of his honors and wealth and had him in the Tower on a more or less trumped up charge of treason. "Framing" a man was a simple matter for a king and Raleigh spent most of the rest of his life in jail. The King did not dare to have him executed, but after thirteen years he so arranged matters as to get rid of him once and for all. Raleigh was permitted to head an expedition to South America under conditions that assured his later losing his head. Anything seemed better than the Tower to Raleigh, and he undoubtedly also hoped that something would turn up to save him. His son (born in 1594) sailed with him as did his close friend Lawrence Keymis.

Raleigh's son was a rough and tough character who, in spite of his distasteful ways, was the apple of his father's eye. It might be amusing to some to relate here an anecdote culled from John Aubrey's "Brief Lives." It seems, "that Sir Walter Raleigh being invited to dinner to some great person where his son was to goe with him, he sayd to his son 'Thou art expected to-day at dinner to goe along with me, but thou art such a quarrelsome, affronting (word deleted) . . . , that I am ashamed to have such a beare in my company.' Mr. Walter humbled himself to his father, and promised he would behave himselfe mightly mannerly. So away they went . . . He sate next to his father and was very demure at least halfe dinner time. Then sayd he, 'I, this morning, not having the feare of God before my eyes but by the instigation of the devill, went . . . (four lines of text are here suppressed).' Sir Walter being strangely surprized and putt out of his countenance at so great a table, gives his son a damned blow over the face. His son, as rude as he was, would not strike his father, but strikes over the face the gentleman that sate next to him and sayd 'Box about: 'twill come to my father anon.'"

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To return, the expedition reached the mouth of the Orinoco on the last day of 1617. Raleigh was ill with fever. He sent Keymis and his son up the Orinoco with five vessels. They came upon a Spanish settlement and during the action which followed young Raleigh was killed. Keymis returned and reported his death and the bitter remarks of Raleigh were evidently unbearable. He committed suicide. Raleigh now completely broken turned homeward, and, although the opportunity was afforded him to escape, he returned as he had promised and was shortly thereafter condemned to death and executed. Year 1618.

There are many books relating to the life of Sir Walter Raleigh. A brief matter of fact account may be found in the Encyclopedia Britannica. The most interesting of the books that we have encountered was recently published by Charles Scribner & Sons, entitled "Raleigh and His World," by Irvin Anthony. This book not only presents a fascinating account of the life of Raleigh, but also presents a vivid word picture that reflects the whole Elizabethan era. Your local library undoubtedly has it.

Raleigh as Author

Thus far we have briefly mentioned more or less intimate facts (facts as far as known) concerning Raleigh. His adventures as an explorer and many of the other and varied activities of this many-sided man must be passed by for lack of space. Neither can we dwell in detail on his writings. Besides being one of the best lyric poets of his day he wrote a great deal on travel, history, etc. In fact whenever he was not restlessly exploring or actively engaged in warfare against the Irish or King Philip of Spain, he was writing. The Elizabethan era was the most magnificent in the history of English literature, and, although of course the work of

Raleigh was overshadowed by the literary giants of that prolific period, his efforts cannot be neglected. He was one of a great group of men. Here let me quote a passage from that fine "History of American Literature," by Moses Coit Tyler, referring to Captain John Smith, but that has particular significance when applied to Raleigh: "Belonging to that noble type of manhood of which the Elizabethan period produced so many examples—the man of action who was also a man of letters, the man of letters who was also a man of action: the wholesomest type of manhood anywhere to be found; body and brain both active, both cultivated; the mind not made fastidious and morbid by too much bookishness, nor coarse and dull by too little; not a doer who is dumb, not a speech-maker who cannot do; the knowledge that comes of books widened and freshened by the knowledge that comes of experience; the literary sense fortified by common sense; the bashfulness and delicacy of the scholar hovering as a finer presence above the forceful audacity of the man of the world; at once bookman, penman, swordsman, sailor, courtier, and orator. Of this type of manhood, spacious, strong, refined, and sane, were the best men of the Elizabethan time, George Gascoigne, Sir Philip Sidney, Sir Walter Raleigh, and in a modified sense Hakluyt, Bacon, Sackville, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, and nearly all the rest."

Raleigh's first verses were published in George Gascoigne's "The Steele Glas," London, 1576. This was the first published English satire and a perfect copy in the original vellum is worth above \$1,000, for it is a very rare and desirable book.

He knew most of the important poets of his day, Edmund Spenser, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Marlowe, etc., just as he knew the explorers, Frobisher, Drake and others. Like other Elizabethan poets he wrote much verse when opportunity afforded. Like many of them he cared little to see his verse in print, writing primarily for the amusement of his friends or to please himself, and caring little for attracting the attention of the general public. His lengthy "Cynthia" was never published, a fragment only appearing in print for the first time in 1870. Much of his verse as well as some of his prose is impossible to authenticate. His "A report of the truth of the fight about the illes of Azores," London, 1591, was one of his most vigorous pieces of prose writing, but it was with his "Discoverie of the Large, Rich, and Bewtiful Empire of Guiana," which was published in London in 1596, that he reached the highest point of merit during his day in the literature of exploration and adventure. At least

four issues of the book appeared that year, and copies today are usually worth from three to five hundred dollars.

We will pass over other writings, some of which did not appear in print until long after his death, to mention that one tremendous effort written during his long years in the Tower of London, namely, "The History of the World," which was first published in London in 1614. It was immediately popular and new editions were issued in 1617, 1621, 1628 and 1630. Copies of the first edition in good condition are usually worth over \$200. This book was highly praised both by Milton and Jonson. To visit that little chamber in the Tower where Sir Walter wrote his "History" is one good reason for visiting London. To walk the short terrace where he was permitted to exercise; to lean on the parapet and dream of this romantic unfortunate. . . .

Questions and Answers

NOTE: We had anticipated correspondence somewhat different than what we have been receiving in this Question and Answer column. We had rather hoped that readers would propound questions of general interest that could be answered for the general benefit of all. Instead we have received hundreds of letters asking how much are my books worth? I have had a few hundred letters in the past months from dealers asking me to price their stocks. This frankly appears to me a bit ludicrous. First of all books cannot be accurately appraised without being personally examined. Secondly, I find my questioners become irritated if I do not suggest a high enough value on the books they list. Finally, where my estimate has been high enough they want to sell me the book or find them a buyer for it at the full price. I am afraid, for reasons that should be obvious, that we will have to do something about it.

Hereafter I suggest that readers do not send stamps for a personal reply. Instead, ask your questions and if I consider them of enough general interest we will print the answer in these columns. If I choose to reply to you personally I'll furnish my own stamps.

Q.—You said that a copy of The Virginian is worth \$50. Will you pay that? If you won't tell me the name of some one who will.

A.—You misquote me. I said \$50 (in May issue of HOBBIES) IF VERY FINE. An ordinary or poor copy might not be worth \$10. My values are estimated retail values which I am afraid as a dealer I cannot pay. I repeat, the book if VERY FINE and a genuine first edition, is worth

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around \$50 but you will have to find your own customer.

Q.—What is a first edition of Monsieur Beaucaire worth?

A.—\$20-25. Remember that to bring this price the book must be of first issue with the publisher's seal following the end of the text measuring exactly one-half inch wide. The date on the title-page must be 1900.

Q.—How can I tell when a book is a first edition?

A.—"A book" is a bit general and makes the answer a bit difficult. However, I will do my best as follows: Study books and all about them for from ten to about 50 years. Buy or secure by one means or another about \$5000 worth of bibliographies. Then you should be gifted with common sense, patience, a devotion for research, etc., and it will be helpful to know a few languages. With this preliminary equipment you should be well on your way towards knowing how to tell "a" first edition.

Q.—Is the book "History of the Discovery and Settlement of the Valley of the Mississippi," by Monette, and published in New York in 1846 worth much? It is in two volumes.

A.—The books should contain three maps, four plans and two other plates. A nice copy should be worth \$10-15.

Continuing our alphabetical list of modern English and American first editions worth money—

- EGGLESTON (Edward) Hoosier Schoolmaster. New York, (1871). First issue reads "was out" not "is out" in line 3, page 71. \$10-15.
- FAULKNER (William) The Marble Faun. Boston, (1924). \$18-25.
- FAULKNER (William) Soldiers' Pay. New York, 1926. \$8-12.
- FORD (Paul L.) The Honorable Peter Stirling. New York, 1894. Copies with Sterling on cover preferred. \$10-20.
- FREDERICK (Harold) Damnation of Theron Ware. Chicago, 1896. \$10-20.
- FROST (Robert) North of Boston. London, (1914). Green buckram. \$40-50.

Books at Auction

AUCTION catalogues have been so numerous during the past few weeks that it is hard to keep up with them. However, here are a few selections from catalogues at hand, some of them large volumes indeed, and listing some superb material.

Union Art Galleries, New York City. Mostly from the collection of Crosby Gaige.

Alcott. Four volumes, all first editions, including first and second issues of the first series of "Little Women." One contained an autograph on card of Miss Alcott. \$145.

Ashdene Press, Don Quixote. One of twenty copies printed on pure vellum. \$425.

Byron. A collection of authentic relics of Lord Byron, Countess Guiccioli and Lady Caroline Lamb, his two loves. \$170.

A rare first edition of "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage" by this author went for \$32.50.

Carroll, Lewis. Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. Rare first edition. \$70.

Crane, Stephen. Maggie. Presentation copy of rare first edition. \$320.

Cruikshank, George. German popular stories. Only known copy of first issue, signed. \$275.

De Maupassant, Guy. Writings of. Handsomely bound set of the Beaux Arts edition. \$110.

Dumas, Alexandre. The Three Musketeers. 2 vols. autograph letters and documents signed. \$850.

Fielding, Henry. The History of Tom Jones. First issue of the first edition. \$325.

Hardy, Thomas. A Pair of Blue Eyes. First edition. \$55.

Hawthorne, N. The Scarlet Letter. Inserted is document signed by Hawthorne. \$165.

Hecht, Ben. A Jew in Love. First edition. \$5.

Housman, A. E. A Shropshire Lad. First edition. \$170.

Keats. Lamia. Rare first edition. \$525.

Longfellow. First issue of first edition of The Song of Hiawatha. \$32.

Mencken, H. L. Original typewritten manuscript of "Roosevelt—an Autopsy," with annotations by the author. \$75.

Millay, Edna. St. Vincent. Fatal Interview. First edition. \$10.

Milne, A. A. Now We Are Six. First edition. \$19.

Sand, George. The Masterpieces of George Sand, 1900. Printed for subscribers only. \$150.

Shaw, G. B. On Going to Church. First edition. \$12.

Shelley, Percy Bysshe. Uncut copy of the first edition of The Masque of Anarchy, with autograph document signed. \$110.

Stevenson, R. L. Original autograph manuscript of the unpublished poem "The Bour-Tree Den." With a pen and ink sketch by the author. \$450.

Stowe, Harriet Beecher. First edition of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with verse signed by the author. \$37.50.

Tennyson. Demeter, and Other Poems. First edition, with author's annotations. \$70.

Thackeray, W. M. The Second Funeral of Napoleon. Rare first edition. \$150.

Vanity Fair. Rare edition. \$1,150.

Wharton, Edith. Ethan Frome. First edition. \$40.

Early last month the Union Art Galleries also sold a collection of rare American Colonial Tracts mainly relating to the American Revolution and the French and Indian War from a well known Maine collection. There was a total of 201 lots bringing \$3,225.85, the highest paid being for "The Original Accounts on Vellum of Daniel Chamier, Commissary-General and Auditor General to the British Army in North America, 1774-1778, engrossed upon 14 skins of vellum, measuring 43 feet in all, signed at end, 'And He Is Quit, examined Thos. Lowton, Dep. Clk. of the Pipe.' The collection brought \$687.50.

American Art Association Anderson Galleries. The library of the estate of the late Mrs. Whitelaw Reid sold at these galleries early in May numbered 288 items, bringing a total of \$10,118. The library consisted largely of fine sets. An outstanding lot was Stokes' "The Iconography of Manhattan Island," 1498-1909. Compiled from original sources and illustrated by photo-intaglio reproductions of important maps, plans, views. Is

is in six volumes, the price obtained being \$210. There were, however, several outstanding individual items.

M'Kenney, Thomas L., and James Hall. History of the Indian Tribes in North America, 1834-44. \$130.

Houbraken and Vertue. The Heads of Illustrious Persons of Great Britain. 108 copper plate engravings. 1766. First edition. \$60.

Kendall, George Wilkins. The War Between the United States and Mexico. Illustrated. 1851. First edition. \$80.

Sèvres Porcelain. By Guy Francis. 1907. Monograph. \$35.

"Sketches in North America and the Oregon Territory." By Captain H. Warre. 16 plates of Oregon territory. \$175.

A sale that created a great deal of interest at the *American Art Galleries* last month was that comprising the superb library of the late Rev. Dr. Roderick Terry of Newport, R. I. The grand total of this sale was \$167,876. Dr. Terry, who was an antiquarian and historian, was president of the Newport Historical Society. His collection was the result of more than a half century of persistent and careful effort.

A complete set of autographs of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence was broken up and sold for \$18,957, with the rarest signature, that of Button Gwinnett, going to Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, bibliophile, for \$10,000. The signature of Thomas Lynch brought \$4,000. Dr. Rosenbach also purchased a second edition of Shakespeare's "A Midsummer Night's Dream," published in London in 1600, for \$2,100.

Included in the incunabula were twenty-four leaves, practically the entire Book of Genesis, from a Gutenberg Bible. These brought \$5,100. Cicero was represented in these early first editions by his "De Officiis et Paradoxa," 1465, apparently the first copy to be offered at public sale in this country, and by his

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"Rhetorica nova et vetus," printed at Venice by Jenson in 1470, one of six extant copies on vellum. These brought respectively \$2,100 and \$4,000.

Among the other rarities were a set of the first five editions of Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler," sold for \$600; Thomas Gray's "An Elegy Wrote in the Country Churchyard," \$3,500; a group of Goldsmith first editions including his "Vicar of Wakefield," \$1,225; "The Deserted Village," \$1,800; "The Haunch of Venison," \$625; the "Poems" of Robert Burns and other Burns items, \$700; a Shelley group including a complete story of "Queen Mab," \$700; a presentation copy of "Alastor," \$3,000; and rare editions of Robert Herrick, Samuel Johnson, Byron, Lamb, Tennyson, Fitzgerald and others.

One of the most important items of Americana was a letter by Roger Williams of more than 2,500 words, regarding the purchase of Rhode Island, written from Providence, August 25, 1659, old style. It brought \$1,450.

Two historical letters of interest were written by Queen Elizabeth and Mary Queen of Scots. Elizabeth's letter was written to Henry III of France and related to Mary Queen of Scots. Mary's letter, signed "Marie R. maintenant prisonniere," was written March 31, 1568, to the Archbishop of Glasgow, invoking his aid.

Two other sales of fine libraries occurred at the American Art Association Anderson Galleries during last month, that of the late Mrs. Benjamin Stern and the late Mrs. Richard H. Dana. The former consisted of 707 items, bringing a total of \$19,473, and the latter 337 items bringing \$13,712.50.

On the evenings of April 26 and 27 the *Chicago Book and Art Auctions* conducted a well attended sale. During its four years of existence this Gallery has shown an increasing efficiency in operation and today represents the best means for quick disposal of books at auction in the middle west. Prices on the commoner items were low, in keeping with the low morale of book buyers these days. However, some of the more desirable books did quite well and in one or two cases brought more than they were worth. We list herewith a few of the lots sold:

Wagner (Henry R.). The Plains and the Rockies. San Francisco, 1920. First edition, first issue. \$17.

Burnett (Frances H.). Little Lord Fauntleroy. New York, 1886. A rather poor copy of the first issue. \$11.

Cabell (James B.). Gallantry. New

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WILL BUY, in quantities, old newspapers prior to 1860. Will also exchange. — W. E. Smith, 6613 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa. my12441

WANTED — American Turf Register and Sporting Magazines, 1830 to 1845, monthly parts, paper covers or bound volumes. Cash. — Wm. J. Watson, Wayne, Penn. n12672

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WANTED — Golden Hours, Golden Days, Golden Argosy, Nickel and Dime Novels. All old publications considered. Will exchange. — J. D. Hardin, Burlington, N. C. je164

OLD BOOKS wanted on all subjects including Law, for immediate cash. Want list sent. — James Lewis Hook, 13 Snowden Rd., Bala-Cynwyd, Pa. oi2003

WANTED — Early Books and Pamphlets on Wisconsin. — William Maloney, Portage, Wis. mh12021

WANTED — Items pertaining to Abraham Lincoln. — A. H. Griffith, Flak, Wis. jly12001

WANTED — Old American photographs of all types, including daguerreotypes, of general interest made before 1875. Also photographic books of this period. — Dr. Robert Taft, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. si2843

HIGHEST MARKET PRICES PAID in immediate cash. Western History. Any book, pamphlet, map, view, manuscript, early magazine or newspaper files dealing with the pioneer history of any state West of the Alleghenies. Abraham Lincoln, Autograph letters, signed books, original photographs. Any book, pamphlet, broadside or manuscript by or about Lincoln, any date, any language; any Lincoln songster, joke book, sheet music, campaign manual, badges or souvenirs. Accounts of overland journeys to the West. Guides for Emigrants to the West, especially: to California gold fields, 1848-1855; to Kas-Neb. gold fields, 1853-60; to Colo., Mont., Ida., Nev., 1860-70; to Black Hills, 1873-80. California, anything on pioneer days. Cattle trade, cowboys, ranch life. Chicago imprints before 1850. Confederate items, 1860-65. Ill., Ind., early material before 1840. Accounts of Indian captivities and fighting. Biographies of Lincoln, 1860, in paper covers. Personal reminiscences of Lincoln, memorial sermons and addresses, anti-Lincoln material. Lincoln assassination, conspirators, trial and capture of assassin, J. Wilkes Booth. Early folding maps of all Western states. Montana. Anything on early days. Bound volumes of historical pamphlets. Political material, 1860 and 1864. Pony express, overland stage and mail. Western railroads. Reports, surveys, projects, especially of roads to the Pacific. Santa Fe trail, trade and traders. Vigilance committees, outlaws, sheriffs. Wyoming. Anything historical. I am in the market for material on Western history and Lincoln every day in the year. Immediate attention to all quotations. — M. H. Briggs, 506 S. Wabash, Chicago. fi20092

MAGAZINES — Any issues: Colophon, Fortune, Esquire, Amazing and Weird Tales, Transition and Madison's Budget. — J. M. Winters, 1213 Sixth Ave., New York, N. Y. ap12861

WANTED — Early issues of Geographies. Write, giving condition and price. — E. S. Miller, 504 Conklin Ave., Binghamton, N. Y. my12612

WANTED — Volume 2 of "The Lost Virgin of the South," an historical novel founded on facts concerning the Indian war in the south, 1812-15, by Don Pedro Casender. Printed in Courtland, Alabama, in 1833, by M. Smith. A dedication to President Andrew Jackson, OR will sell Volume 1. — T. J. Eppes, 210 Duval Bldg., Jacksonville, Fla.

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Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors. No checking copies furnished for classified. Cash must accompany order.

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AMERICAN AND ENGLISH first editions from my private collection, reasonable. — 8 Ash Ave., Flushing, L. I. je157

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FOR SALE — Two thousand back number copies National Geographic Magazines for collectors, students and schools, at ten cents up. Have many complete years and most of those hard-to-get late numbers. Wonderful range of subjects and countries for special collectors. — Edw. Brinkmann, 2557 Newcastle Ave., Chicago. my331c

BACK COPIES "HOBBIES" Magazine supplied. — Fred H. Kenney, Route 2, Eugene, Oregon. sp

MILITARY, NAVAL, POLICE and other Uniform books, charts, etc. One of the finest collections ever brought together has been given me to dispose of. Those interested in these subjects will benefit by coming in touch with me. — Hobbies-by-Mail, R. F. D. No. 1-766 D, La Canada, Calif. jly3084

BACK NUMBERS NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC, 1920 to 1932, \$1.25 per year; 1914 to 1919, \$2.00 per year. Prices prepaid. All magazines stocked; send us your want list. — Dale, 231 No. Illinois, Indianapolis, Ind. je3821

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TRAVEL AND NATURAL HISTORY Books. Send for my latest list on Natural History, most all branches, and travel books on South and Central America, Africa, India, Asia, Australia, South Seas, etc. No antiques or oddities, but all fine works, such as a busy business man would want. Closing out entire lot, over a thousand items. — Walter F. Webb, 202 Westminster Road, Rochester, N. Y. tfo311

RARE BOOK BUYERS' GUIDE. Over one thousand books wanted with individual prices paid. First editions identified. Books purchased. Correspondence cheerfully answered. Sent on receipt of one dollar. Philadelphia Rare Book Galleries, Box 349, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. n12024

B. FRANKLIN'S Poor Richard Almanac, 1733, fac-simile, limited edition, 40c together with list of Frankliniana. — Curio Shop, Shippensburg, Pa. au3822

RARE BOOKS, magazines, stamps, pictures. Music supplied. — Arcane, 1847 Madison, Chicago. au12462

MILLER'S AMERICAN FIRST EDITIONS. Their points and prices. A check list of valuable firsts in literature. Anonymous and pseudonymous divisions, publishers markings and American firsts of English authors are unique features, 1,200 titles, 228 authors. "Most extensive and accurate priced list on the market." \$5.00. — Westport Press, 9100 Woodland, Kansas City, Mo. jly126711

DIME NOVELS

WE BUY, sell, exchange, dime novels, nickel novels, old boys books published by Tousey, Beades, Munro, Street Smith, etc. — H. Bragin, 1525 W. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. f25

York, 1907. A beautiful copy bought for a song by Wright Howes, Chicago dealer. \$9.

Twain (Mark.) *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn*. New York, 1885. A crisp, fine copy of the first edition in green cloth brought only \$30. Worth at least \$50.

Cooper (James Fenimore). *Lives of Distinguished American Naval Officers*. Philadelphia, 1846. 2 vols. A very fine copy in the original cloth. \$8. Considering its condition this might just as well have brought \$20.

During the second session of this sale an unusually fine copy of William Pryne's "Players Scourge, etc." London, 1633 (the second issue) sold for \$25.50. In more normal times such a copy might have brought three or four times as much. A second folio Shakespeare, London, 1632, with the first six and the last three leaves in facsimile sold for \$325. A fourth folio published London, 1685, with 22 leaves in facsimile sold for \$200. The Shakespeare folios were both handsomely bound by Riviere. What appeared to us a rather poor copy of Riley's "Old Swimm'n' Hole" brought the rather surprising amount of \$216.

In New York, at the American Art Association Anderson Galleries, books and others were sold on April 4 and 5. Here again we see fine items bringing very good prices (times again considered) while the commoner books, or books not in fine condition, brought, almost always, about what they were worth. We cite a few of the lots sold:

Bennett (Arnold). *Old Wives' Tale*. London, 1908. In the original cloth but only a fair copy. \$50.

Blackmore (Richard D.). *Lorna Doone*. London, 1869. 3 vols. A very nice copy in the original blue cloth. \$775.

Bronte (Charlotte). *Jane Eyre*. Edited by Currer Bell. London, 1847. 3 vols. An unusually fine copy in the original cloth. \$830.

Bryant (William Cullen). *Poems*. Cambridge, 1821. In the original boards, uncut. \$1,000.

Carroll (Lewis). *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*. London, 1886. \$95. A copy of the first American edition, New York, 1866, realized \$100. Both copies were in rather bad condition, the New York edition especially so.

Twain (Mark). *Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. Hartford, 1876. First issue of the first edition in light blue cloth and with gilt edges. A very fine copy. \$1,800.

Cooper (James F.). *Last of the Mohicans*. Philadelphia, 1826. 2 vols. In original cloth. \$260.

Field (Eugene). *Tribune Primer*. (Denver, 1882.) In original printed wrappers and inscribed by author on title page. \$675.

Herndon (William H., and Jessie W. Weik). *Herndon's Lincoln*. Chicago, 1889. 3 vols. First edition with the undated title page. Fine copy. \$35.

The outstanding item of the sale was Robertson's, "History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V," from the library of George Washington. 4 vols., each with Washington's bookplate and each finely inscribed by Washington. \$7,700. It is interesting to note that a fine copy of Riley's "The Old Swimm'n' Hole," in the original parchment printed wrappers brought \$200 at this sale.

In December, 1932, the same firm published an edition of "A Williamsburg Scrap Book," which sold at \$2. It was finely printed with the illustrations done in lithography by a well-known artist who was then employed by the Rockefeller Restoration project on Colonial Williamsburg. In less than twelve days the first edition of 1,200 copies sold out completely and today (in less than 18 months) copies of this first edition are bought by collectors at \$10.00.

Last summer they published "Legends of Virginia Court Houses," by John H. Gwathmey at \$2.50. Only 1,000 copies were printed and numbered. Today (in less than one year), collectors are asking twice the original price for a copy.

This same firm is now contemplating the revival of the old Southern Literary Messenger—the same magazine that was edited for a brief time by Edgar Allan Poe, and which ceased publication in 1861 because of the scarcity of paper and printers at the outbreak of the Civil War.

There are other firms assisting also in the glorious work of producing fine Southern volumes which are gaining the attention of collectors in all parts of the world. The University of North Carolina Press, Garrett & Massie, Inc., the B. F. Johnston Publishing Company, and others, are adding lustre to the laurels won so many years ago by the literati in Dixie.

The traveler through the South today will find an enthusiastic populace concerned, to a great extent, chiefly with good literature. Folk-lore, histories, genealogies and local subjects find a warm and responsive reception. First editions find preeminence among the collectors—and first editions from the Southern presses seem to find cherished places in the libraries of the thousands who now prize their books above money.

Collecting in Virginia

By WILLIAM F. KELLER

NOT since ante-bellum days has book-collecting been so prominent in Virginia as it is today. Everywhere one finds one, or more, book collectors. At club meetings, in shops, in living rooms, outside the theatre, at the corner store—in fact, bibliophiles in Virginia and especially in the Capitol City are becoming as plentiful as philatelists. Everyone is collecting first editions of Virginiana particularly.

Books, pamphlets and magazines pertaining to Virginia and the literature of the South which, for the past half a century have found little demand, are becoming *rara avis* to the multitudes who now clamor for "old works and old loves." Book dealers who specialize in second-hand volumes have discovered there is some truth in the law of supply and demand when the demand is great and the sources of supply are dwindling. Families who have not fared so well during the late depression but who may possess good un-read libraries from grandfather's time have been well compensated recently for storing the faded volumes among the discarded "lavender and lace."

Poeana, of course, is among the top-notchers in demand. In fact, it is hardly obtainable. Confederate material probably takes second place. Newspapers published during the Civil

War below the Mason-Dixon Line are fetching unheard of prices. Pamphlets of the same era, if written by Southern sympathizers, are "grabbed" by the first onlooker. Anything with a Southern printer's imprint issued during the War falls in the third class—all realizing exceptional prices.

But, the revival is not confined simply to "old books." Modern editions, and some published in this year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-four, are bringing very good, if not astonishing prices.

One of the presses that has done much to stimulate this literary renaissance is The Dietz Press of Richmond, Virginia. This firm publishes small editions of Virginiana and Americana in limited style, and has gained considerable prestige, particularly for fine typography and fine binding.

In 1924 they published a small edition of 1,000 copies of "Love Stories of Famous Virginians," by the late Sally Nelson Robins, National Historian of the Colonial Dames of America. The book sold for \$2.50 and in three months the entire lot was exhausted. Copies of the first edition are nearly unprocurable. Some have exchanged hands at from \$15.00 to \$50.00 per copy.

New Catalogues

During May HOBBIES received newly issued catalogues from the following:

Frank Rosengren, 1741 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill., which lists "Americana, First Editions, Rare and Fine Books, including Sets, Private Press Books, Limited Editions, Lakeside Classics, Eliot Indian Tracts, Roger's Journals, Oliver Wendell Holmes Items, etc."

Leo Weitz, 114 East 32nd Street, New York City, listing rare editions, and superb bindings.



American Military Arms

By

WALTER C. WHITE, JR.

*Walter Hunt, Firearms
Inventor*

Through the courtesy of Joseph Nathan Kane, who loaned me some original patent papers, I am able to present some material which seems to have been overlooked or missed by most writers on the evolution of American firearms.

Lewis Jennings is usually given the credit for the invention of the tubular magazine rifle, operated by a lever, which with many improvements became the Winchester. He is also known as the inventor of a peculiar cartridge which was used in this rifle. This cartridge, being a lead bullet, hollow base, containing its own powder charge. The date of these inventions is about 1849 according to three different authorities. One authority mentions that a man named Hunt was connected with the Jennings rifle but fails to mention just what the connection was.

Walter Hunt, apparently of England, had patented in England, on December 10, 1847, a magazine firearm, termed the "Volition Repeater." He patented this weapon in the United States August 21, 1849. The patent was assigned to George A. Arrowsmith, N. Y., probably because Hunt was a British citizen. The weapon was described as a "combined piston breech and firing-cock repeating gun." It had a tubular magazine under the barrel from which the cartridges were fed into the breech by a rising carrier operated by a ringed lever. The breech action was a piston or bolt, containing a firing pin and coiled spring. The mechanism was operated by another ringed lever in rear of the first, which also served as a trigger. The cartridge used, was one Hunt had patented in the U. S. on August 10, 1848. This was a conical lead projectile having a hollow base filled with powder. A metal cap with a small hole in the center covered the base of the cartridge. The hole was covered with thin paper to keep the powder in but which allowed

the flash from the primer to enter. The primers were small pellets in a magazine on the top of the frame.

The Jennings rifle greatly resembles this except that loading and firing are controlled by one lever instead of two. The same cartridge is used. This Jennings rifle greatly influenced firearms development for two mechanics, who worked on its production in the factory of Robbins and Lawrence, Windsor, Vermont, later made improvements on the action and ammunition and the rifle through many changes became the Winchester. The mechanics were D. B. Wesson and Tyler Henry.

The Volcanic Rifle and Pistol

Curiously enough, the same mail which brought the patent papers from Joseph Nathan Kane, also brought a query from Malcolm W. Hill of Baltimore, on the history of a Smith & Wesson magazine pistol using the lever action later used by Winchester. This pistol was known as the "Volcanic," and was made by three firms in succession.

Tyler Henry while working on the Jennings rifle had evolved a cartridge similar to the Hunt cartridge but having a primer at the base of the cartridge instead of using loose primers. Horace Smith had taken out patents on improvements in firearms which allowed a conventional trigger to be used with the lever action. The combined Henry and Smith patents were bought by the new firm of Smith & Wesson of Norwich, Conn., in 1851. Tyler Henry being in charge of the shops. This weapon was improved slightly by Wesson in 1854 and the patents were sold to a new firm owned by Oliver F. Winchester which operated under the name of "The Volcanic Repeating Arms Co.," of New Haven, in 1855. They produced pistols on the "volcanic" pattern. Smith & Wesson had made rifles as well as pistols on that pattern. Tyler Henry was still superintendent of the new firm and remained with the volcanic pistol

when it was bought and produced by the New Haven Arms Co. In 1857 this firm was owned by Winchester. Henry produced the rim-fire cartridge in 1860 and used it in this pistol. With the introduction of the Henry rifle using Henry rim-fire ammunition, the Volcanic Pistol was allowed to pass into history, but its principle lived after it.

Henry, King and Winchester

Since we have covered so much of the history of the Winchester rifle we might as well continue and give the complete outline.

The Henry rifle was very popular in the Civil War, and was considered the best magazine rifle used, the Spencer being a close second. Its popularity induced Winchester to re-organize in 1866 and the Winchester Repeating Arms Co. was formed. This new company produced the Henry with a loading gate in the side of the receiver, which had been invented by Nelson King. The "Improved Henry" soon became known as the Winchester Model 1866. From 1866 to the present date the Winchester has been made in many slightly different models and with many improvements but the original principle found in the Hunt patent has been continued.

Another Hunt Invention

Walter, Hunt, at the same time he patented the cartridge used later in the Jennings rifle, also patented another cartridge, which seems to be a sensible type, coming as it did before metallic cartridges had appeared. This was a conical lead projectile, solid base, but with a groove around the rim of the base into which the flange of a wooden cartridge fitted tightly. The wooden cartridge contained a charge of black powder, ignited through a hole in the rear of the wood. I do not know of any rifle in which this type was used. It was intended for breech loaders as parts of the wood might be left in the chamber. The next bullet fired would

drive this wood out if it did not fall out while the gun was being reloaded. Hunt's other cartridge, described in a previous paragraph antedated the improved Minie bullet. The original Minie was to have a wooden plug in the hollow base, which the gases of explosion would drive forward, expanding the bullet to fit the bore. Hunt's cartridge did not use any plug in the hollow base, the gases expanding the bullet without other help. The Minie bullet was improved some time after it first appeared by leaving out the wooden plug. As stated in the last issue, W. Greener of England had invented a bullet with a plug of metal in the hollow base, which antedated the Minie patent, and of course also the Hunt. Greener really used the system later claimed by Minie, the plug in the base. Hunt dispensed with the plug but also came before Minie. Such is fame.

Marking of Waters Muskets

Ernest Cowles, Grandview, Wash., has a musket marked on the lock plate with the usual eagle, the name "Sutton" and the date 1813. The barrel has the marks; "MS", "PM", and "S13". It is of the 1808 model. This musket is undoubtedly a Waters musket made in the Waters Armory at Sutton, Mass. Waters followed the practice of National Armories and used the name of the town rather than his own name in marking his early muskets. The "MS" shows that the musket was issued to the Massachusetts Militia, probably for War of 1812 service. Its progress from Massachusetts to the State of Washington would make an interesting story. Later Waters muskets may be found marked Millbury.

A Relic of Vera Cruz

When part of the Navy got mixed up in a little scrap in Vera Cruz, Mexico in 1914, the diplomats were kept busy for several years trying to settle the affair. Frank Devore of Baldwin Park, Calif., was present in uniform on that occasion, and brought back a relic in the form of an odd revolver. This piece marked "Velo-mithecclvior," is probably of Spanish or other foreign make. It is a five shot revolver, having a folding trigger, is opened by a latch on the frame, and empty shells are ejected by a button under the barrel. Can anyone give any information as to where and when this type of revolver was made?

Reference Books on Military Arms

Several correspondents have asked where further information may be found on old arms, military types in particular. Following is a short list of the best in the field. There are

many books which deal with guns in general, but from the standpoint of the collector of American Military arms I would recommend these:

"Springfield Muzzle Loading Shoulder Arms," by Claud E. Fuller, published 1930 by Francis Bannerman Sons, N. Y.

"The Breech Loader in the Service," by Claud E. Fuller, published 1933 by F. Theodore Dexter, Topeka, Kans.

"Firearms in American History", (1600-1800), by Charles Winthrop Sawyer, published in 1910 by the author, in Boston.

"Our Rifles," (1800-1920), by Charles Winthrop Sawyer, published 1920 by the Cornhill Company, Boston.

—o—

L. D. Satterlee, Detroit, Michigan has contributed a great deal of material dealing with the history of muskets and musket makers. The article on Valley Forge, sent after seeing my request for information, differs from the account given by Sawyer, which was brought to my attention. I am giving both accounts. The historical data on early muskets is of interest and both settles and raises new quotations. The rifles bought in 1792 and the muskets made in 1794 were probably made by the Lancaster or other Pennsylvania gun-makers according to Mr. Satterlee. The makers of the Pennsylvania contract muskets in 1797 have already been listed in HOBBIES. It would appear that the 10,000 muskets bought outright on this contract were bought from Thomas and John Ketland, who it is known were connected with the English Ketlands. Possibly the majority of these weapons, purchased here or in England were Charleville muskets. If any are found marked "C. P." it would add strength to this opinion. The memorial from the Lancaster gun-makers shows that the majority of the 1797 makers were from Lancaster. Mr. Satterlee believes that the Lancaster smiths made Committee of Safety muskets during the Revolution, copied from the Charleville. Other writers would lead one to believe that the Tower type without bands was used for these muskets. Due to lack of space, some of Mr. Satterlee's other contributions will be held for the next issue. Contributions of interesting material are always welcome. If every collector could gather up all the penciled notes he has made on guns and gun-smiths and send them in to HOBBIES we might find some material which had been missed by previous writers.

Mr. Satterlee's research reveals the following.

Page 580, History of Chester Co. 1898, W. W. Thomson

VALLEY FORGE was built originally about 5/8 miles from the mouth of Valley Creek, in Chester County. From the

F. Theodore Dexter

Antique Arms Dealer and Publisher

910 Jefferson St.

TOPEKA - - - KANSAS

A.R.C.A. ARMS QUARTERLY, published four times per year, and dealing with antique arms exclusively, now reduced in price from \$2.00 to \$1.00 per copy. Illustrates, describes and prices over 100 different types of arms each issue. Sample copy, \$1.00 post. paid. 484

spring of 1757 it was operated by members of the Potts family until its destruction by the British, in 1777, about 2 months before the American army encamped at this historic place. Col. William Dewees, a son of Sheriff William Dewees, of Philadelphia, became associated with the Potts in 1771, and probably purchased an interest in 1773. Warwick Furnace furnished the iron for the forge. After the close of the Revolutionary War a slitting mill was erected in Chester County by Isaac and David Potts, brothers. In 1786 this mill and a forge across the Schuylkill in Montgomery County, were operated by Isaac Potts & Co., the "Company" consisting of David Potts and his son James. In 1814 these works were sold to John Rogers and Joshua Malin, the latter being a cousin of the former, and the manager of the works. Wood completed certain improvements began by Malin and converted it into a saw factory mainly, but also manufactured shovels, spades, files and other implements of industry. At the rolling-mill boiler-plate, sheet iron and band iron were made. A portion of this output was slit for the nail-mill at Phoenixville, at which place there were no such facilities. The iron used by Wood was obtained from Laurel Forge, Coventry Forge and Springton Forge.

Not long after 1818, several experiments having been made, cast-steel was successfully made here by Wood, clay for crucibles being brought from Perth Amboy.

Early in 1821, Brooke Evans, of Sheffield, England, leased the property from Rogers, converted the gun (?) factory and rolling mill into gun factories, raised the roof of the rolling mill into gun factories, and at Valley Forge made 20,000

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Our new Illustrated Bargain List will be printed in the next issue of this magazine. Do Not Miss It. jec

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CHICAGO, ILL.

ARMS COLLECTIONS CATALOGUED AND APPRAISED

Old Arms Identified tfe

ALLEN P. WESCOTT

120 N. La Salle St. CHICAGO

muskets. Subsequently this building was destroyed by a freshet, but the building on the Montgomery County side, after serving its purpose as a gun factory, was enlarged and converted into a cotton and woolen factory.

Several years ago there was an item in the papers about the Valley Forge Commission finding the foundations of this gun factory. I wrote them and they sent me a map showing where they found it.

According to C. W. Sawyer the Valley Forge was founded in 1742 as the Mount Joy Forge, about twenty miles from Philadelphia. It was founded by Stephen Evans, Daniel Walker and Joseph Williams. Guns were made there for over a century.

From Annals of Congress, Page 2570
4th Cong., 2d Sess. Dec. 5 1796
to March 3, 1797

MILITARY STORES

Report of the Secretary of War, on the measures which have been taken to replenish the Magazines with Military Stores.

In respect to some of the most essential articles, the stock on hand is respectable; and as to others, the magazines are now not ill supplied.

A contract has been made for a large quantity of saltpetre; and probably it is now on its way from India. This important article may, however, be obtained in the Western parts of the United States. The fact is ascertained. Forty or fifty tons have been brought from those parts to Philadelphia for sale; and it is said that several hundred tons might be procured, in the same way, in the course of the next Summer, if needed.

To increase the stock of small arms, and to render serviceable those already in the public stores, two sets of armors have been employed, to wit, at Springfield, in Massachusetts, and at New London, in Virginia, in repairing arms, and preparing to manufacture the most essential parts of muskets; and some specimens have been produced which prove their capacity to equal, in that article the manufacture of any country in the world. All the arms in the magazines in Philadelphia have been repaired; with some thousands at West Point, where the residue are now repairing.

In addition to these sources of supply—besides two thousand rifles which have been purchased—contracts have been made, and are executing, for seven thousand muskets, to be manufactured in the United States. The present period may be deemed an unfavorable one to carry on such manufactures, on account of the high price of labor. Nevertheless, it seemed important to secure the services of the manufacturers, when they might be of the highest necessity, by continuing to furnish them employment. Such muskets as are manufactured are after the model of the French arms, which compose by far the greatest part of those in our magazines. For this reason, and because they are preferable to those of any other nation known in the United States, it was apparently inexpedient to make an importation of arms from Europe, seeing a supply was not to be expected from France, and the situation of the United States not rendering the measure of an immediate importation indispensable.

The casting of cannon has not been attended hitherto with the expected success. The foundries which formerly succeeded very well in the casting of small guns, were not well adapted to the casting of 24 to 32 pounders. A French gentleman, of some knowledge and experience in cannon foundries, has lately been employed to amend the process of casting, and to improve . . .

All which is respectfully submitted to the House of Representatives of the United States.

TIMOTHY PICKERING

Department of War, Dec. 12, 1795

Query: Were these 2,000 rifles of uniform caliber, military model, pur-

chased as early as 1792 for Gen. Wayne's army? Or were they whatever specimens could be picked up from the manufacturers, of various calibers? Rifle cartridges were not used then much, used powder flasks. The 7,000 muskets were evidently of the contract of 1794 which Sawyer mentions. Pennsylvania in 1797 had 20,000 muskets made for State use.

From an Abridgement of the Laws of Pennsylvania for the Year 1700 to the 2nd Day of April, 1811 Philadelphia, 1811

ARMS

Page 20, Act of March 28, 1797. 4 Dallas
p. 138. 5 Bioren, p. 239

1. Sect. 1. The governor is hereby empowered and required to procure as may be twenty thousand stands of arms, of a size and quality best adapted for field service, one half by immediate purchase, and the other half to be made or manufactured within the United States; the whole to be of the fashion or pattern of the French Charleville musket, and of the dimensions following, to wit: the length of each barrel to be three feet eight inches, and to receive a ball of the size of eighteen to the pound; each barrel to undergo the same degree of proof as is now in use for the proof on those made for the service of the United States, and to be stamped or marked near the breech with the letters C. P. the locks to be upon the best construction, double bridled, on a flat plate, and marked with the letters aforesaid; the mounting iron, with bands and swivels, and spring to each band; the ramrods to be of well tempered steel; the bayonets to be fifteen inches in the blade, made of steel well tempered and polished; the stock to be made of well seasoned walnut; the length of the butt of the musket to be fifteen and a half inches from the breech end of the barrel to the heel plate; the side pins, breech pins, and trigger to be case-hardened; the weight of the musket and bayonet thus completed, not to exceed eleven pounds.

2. Sect. II. As soon as one moiety of half party of the arms, directed to be provided in the foregoing section, shall be had and completed agreeable to the intention of this act, the governor shall direct such arms to be distributed between the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties in this state, in proportion to the number of representatives in each, that is to say; the said arms are to be delivered into the care and charge of the brigade inspector of the city and each county, who shall give his receipt for the same; and it shall be the duty of the said inspectors. . . .

Page 1282, Annals of Congress, 1803

ENCOURAGEMENT TO MANUFACTURES

(Communicated to the House, Feb. 4, 1803)
The memorial of the subscribers, gun manufacturers, in the borough of Lancaster, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, respectfully sheweth:

That your memorialists have seen, with deep and affecting concern, a resolution, to exempt from import duties, arms manufactured in foreign countries, pass in the House of Representatives of the United States. To extend the hand of power, and crush the manufacturers of our common country, in their most infant state, your memorialists would, in times more pressing than the present, consider impolitic; but, when, in the full enjoyment of order and peace, the various resources of our country excite improvement and accumulate wealth, the manufacture of arms by ourselves, and for our own use, instead of receiving the

fostering protection of our Government, is defeated, after a successful experiment of its utility—your memorialists can behold no point of improvement upon which they can rest with stability; no manufacture, that promises to be permanent; no experiment, that will flatter them with patronage and encouragement.

Encouraged by the Government of the State, in which your memorialists live, they have, at very great expense, established manufactures of arms, and, in conjunction with others in the State, have nearly completed twenty thousand stand, for the use of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Allured by this encouragement, they have increased their establishments, taken in and instructed apprentices, and excited by their undertakings, a competition—a spirit of enterprise, among their fellow citizens, in this manufacture, so essential to national safety, national independence, and national reputation. If the independence and liberty of a nation depend upon the correspondence of its resources to its wants, then is there no want so imminent now, which should be more necessarily supplied, from the resources of our own country, than the manufacturing of arms. But, by giving a loose to the facility of importing arms, the Government of the United States will crush this manufacture in its infant establishment, which your memorialists hoped to see cherished—if not for the maintenance of the artist, at least for the safety of the country. Arms may be imported, but who will keep them in repair, after the dispersion of our journeymen and apprentices, who must engage in other pursuits, when the one they have been trained up in will cease to afford them subsistence? Will the day of importation last forever? Or will there never be a day when the manufacture of arms will be thought useful, and merit the protection of Government? A given stock of arms will be exhaustible in war, should it happen; and from whence will it be supplied, if arms are to be procured in another country, when the very cause of the consumption will preclude the possibility of their importation? But the encouragement of such a domestic manufacture will establish an unexhaustible stock of arms in time of need; artists will be numerous, and manufactures convenient; the means will be easy, and their attainment certain. At considerable expense have your memorialists undertaken, and with some difficulty progressed in, the establishment of this manufacture. Mills for the making of gun barrels have been erected; gun locks, and every other article in a gun, have been made in the best manner, and of the most substantial kind. The workmen, the execution, the machinery, and the demand, have all progressed apace with each other. A few years more, protection from Government, and this manufacture, in this country we believe, will be too firmly established to be destroyed by the importation for foreign arms. Break it up, that the resolution you have adopted, and it will not revive for ages; for no security can be afterwards given to its re-establishment, in which a prudent man will confide. But, your memorialists do not consider the manufacture of arms exclusively affected by this resolution, which passed your honorable House; they humbly conceive the principle of that resolution, strikes deep at all our domestic manufactures; for, with this example before them, few manufacturers will be disposed to place reliance on the improvement and permanency of any manufacture. Your memorialists beg leave further to represent, that the manufacture of arms in this State, is not merely circumscribed within the limits of the county of Lancaster; it is diffused over the State, equally progressing, in extent and improvement, throughout; and they confidently assert that twenty thousand stand of arms can be annually manufactured in this State.

Your memorialists beg leave to call the attention of your honorable body to this extensive manufacture, in this State, and they would, with deference ask, if it be prudent or politic to reduce it, by a single decision—to destroy it with one blow. If our sister States to the southward have not established, nor can now practically establish such extensive manufactures of arms, they can here be supplied, on the same terms we have supplied our own Government; and though they may purchase arms cheaper in Europe

than they can from the American manufacturer, yet, as they will suffer no grievance, when supplied on the same terms with other States, they should

obtain no preference by being supplied by importation, and that, too, at the expense.
(Signed by JACOB DICKERT and others)
Contributed by L. D. Satterlee

Some Rare Collection Pieces



THE six antique firearms illustrated here are rarely found outside of museums and very outstanding collections, with the possible exception of No. 2 which, while not very rare is a fine example of one of the earliest of the side-by-side double barrel shotguns made. The early shotguns were usually long single barrelled pieces, with full length wooden stocks running almost to the muzzle, and up to 1760 were nothing more than refined large barrel muskets of great length. Up to that time birds were not shot flying, but as the idea of shooting flying game gained ground sportsmen began to demand a shorter and lighter piece firing more than one shot, and very soon the side by side double barrel sporting gun made its appearance with the barrels about thirty inches and the full length stock reduced to the conventional half stock similar to those used at the present time. The one illustrated as No. 2 was made by Durs Egg, famous Lon-

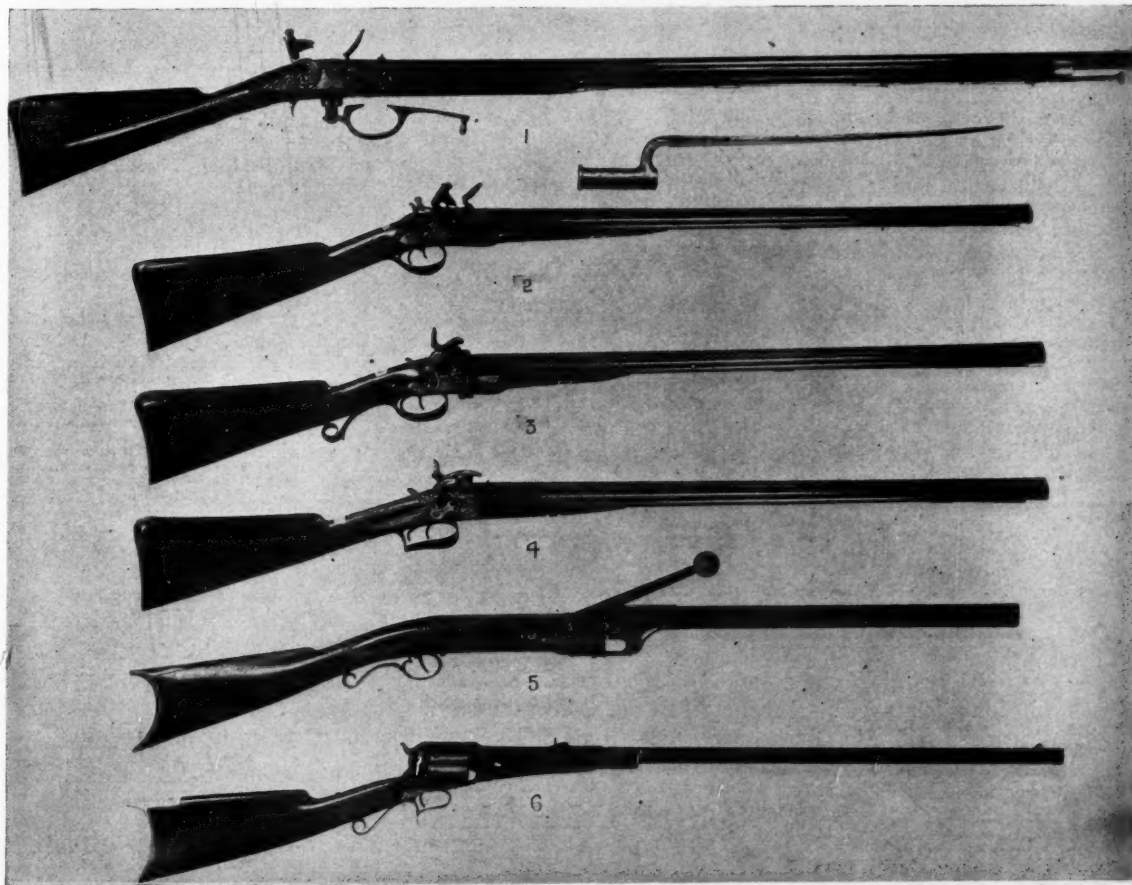
don Gunsmith about 1780. He did much toward making these sporting guns the equal in beauty and refinement to the beautiful duelling arms that were then much in vogue.

Illustration No. 1 is the extremely rare Major Ferguson Breechloading Flintlock Rifle, patented in 1776, used in the Revolutionary War and the first breechloading rifle to be used by the troops of any country. The rifle is a typical early Brown Bess, length 56 inches, barrel 40 inches, rifled, about one turn in the full length of the barrel, cal. .625. Barrel marked "E. Baker, London." Lock marked with Crown and E. B. Brass butt plate is engraved with Crown and 42 Regiment which is the 42nd Highlanders, who left Glasgow in 1776 and fought all through the Revolutionary War under Major Murray and Major General Grant. The inventor, Major Ferguson, was in command of the 71st Regiment, called the Fraser Highlanders, which Regiment fought

with the 42nd Highlanders in the Battles of Long Island, White Plains and other engagements. Major Ferguson was killed in the Battle of Kings Mountain on October 7, 1780.

To load this rifle the trigger guard is used as a handle to lower the breech plug which is equipped with a quick traveling screw and is lowered sufficiently by a single revolution to insert the bullet and powder, and the breech is then closed by another single revolution of the breech plug, then the trigger guard is returned to its first position. This rifle is complete with bayonet. There are three other known specimens of this rare rifle in the United States and two in England.

No. 3 is the famous Forsyth Detonating Shotgun, the invention of the Rev. Alexander Forsyth of Aberdeen, Scotland. This is the first percussion system of ignition, following the flintlock and prior to the percussion cap. The invention was patented in 1807 and in 1809 Forsyth formed a company called "Forsyth & Co." their place of business being No. 10 Piccadilly, London. The magazine on the locks contains enough detonating powder to fire forty charges from the gun; the magazine being manipulated



Unusual Specimens in the J. & I. Boffin Collection.

by hand in such a way as to deposit a few grains of the explosive in the touch hole under a plunger, which when struck by the hammer detonated the powder and the flash in the touch hole fired the charge in the barrel.

No. 4 is the Rare Green's Patent Double Barrel Detonating Magazine Lock Shotgun. Patented in 1814, the year the metal percussion cap is claimed to have been invented by Joshua Shaw of Philadelphia, but which did not come into universal use until about 1825. The detonating mechanism of the gun is operated by a ratchet extending from the hammer which is an improvement over the Forsyth mechanism, as this had to be operated by hand. Length of gun 45 inches, 29½ inch browned twist barrels marked "W. Green, Manchester Square, London." 12 gauge. Locks are handsomely engraved.

No. 5 is a very unusual 12 shot revolving Cylinder Air Gun, and while no marks of identification are discernible, it has the appearance of being an early Colt. It is numbered 8 on all parts. Length of gun 45 inches, 21 inches octagonal barrel, about .30 caliber, smooth bore. By pulling back the lever a powerful spring is compressed and the leather covered piston which works in the brass cylinder is drawn back. When the trigger is pressed the spring is released the piston flies forward and the compressed air in front of the piston ejects the bullet from the cylinder and barrel with decided force.

No. 6 is a Remington six shot Revolving Cylinder Rifle, altered from cap and ball to take the .38 caliber rim fire cartridge, which is inserted by taking out the cylinder and removing the plate from rear end of cylinder. The old loading lever is still retained under the barrel. Full length of gun 46½ inches, 30 inch octagonal barrel. No. 23 on all parts. There is a similar specimen in the Rudolph Nunnemacher Collection in the Milwaukee Public Museum.

The arms illustrated are in the collection of J. & I. Boffin, Chicago.

CARTRIDGE COLLECTORS CORNER

By H. E. CURTIS

This month I wish to bring to my readers' attention a thought on an interesting specialization in cartridge collecting. It is the collecting of cartridge box labels. This is a little harder than straight cartridge collecting for usually the cartridges will be loose; the original box long ago having fallen to pieces.

Other collectors interested in this phase of the hobby will usually allow you to photograph their specimens, if you do not have them, or some will exchange photographs with you. By means of gifts, trading, or the photographic reproduction method you can soon build up quite a collection of cartridge box labels. This specialization gives increased value to a cartridge collection.

As an example of gifts, I have two labels secured from a wooden box full of cartridges given me by a friend. One reads "20 Revolver Blank Cartridges. Smokeless Powder. Caliber .38. Manufactured at the Frank Ford Arsenal," and the other "Fifty .32 calibre long No. 2 pistol cartridges with swaged bullets, manufactured by the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Bridgeport, Conn., U. S. A." The latter has an old UMC trademark and an engraving of an old Smith and Wesson tip-up model revolver.

I also have some photographs given me by C. L. Quick of Missouri, showing sample cartridges besides their original boxes. Some of the makers are: Union Cap and Chemical Co., East Alton, Ill.; Theo. Wehle, New York; Sage Ammunition Works, Middletown, Conn.; Hazard Powder Co.; Burnside Rifle Co., Providence, R. I.

These old cartridge box labels do give valuable information. Sometimes it is concerning the amount of powder, the weight of bullet, the caliber, the arm intended for, or the manufacturer. So let me again recommend cartridge box label collecting. It is truly worth your consideration, and is sure to bring you increased knowledge and enjoyment.

C. L. Quick of St. Louis, Mo., is one of the most enthusiastic of cartridge collectors, has a large fund of information on the subject, and he may have some valuable information to disseminate soon. Here's hoping!

Pistol Range in White House

It has been unofficially announced that a shooting gallery has been installed in the White House at the instance of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

It is understood the range will be used for pistol practice. Mrs. Roosevelt is known to be a skilful shot and to carry a pistol with her on motor trips.

The gallery is said to be a long metal tunnel on the first floor of the east wing of the White House, properly safeguarded against bullets going wild. The Washington Post says it is 55 feet long and about three feet wide and high.

The arms and armor collector who is fortunate enough to read German will find *Alte Waffen* by Erich Haesel a useful reference. This book of 176 pages was published by Richard Carl Schmidt & Co., of Berlin W 62, in 1920. It has 88 illustrations and an excellent bibliography. The book contains chapters on edged weapons, pole arms, cross, cross bows, helmets, shields, armor, crossbows, firearms, etc., and describes the various arms museums and armories of Europe as the Tower of London, the Historie Museum at Dresden, the Royal Armory at Madrid, the Musee de l'Armee at Paris, and other noted collections.

BANNERMAN BARGAINS

Spanish saber and scabbard .. \$2.15 British flint carbine \$7.00
French Rapier 16.00 Belgian flint pistol 6.95

1933 catalog, contains 364 pages, over 2600 illustrations many full page, showing evolution of firearms; sabers, steel helmets, breast plates, rare guns and pistols, historical swords and other weapons; relics from all U. S. wars, etc. Catalog mailed for 50 cents, stamps or money order. Special circular for 3c stamp.

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NEW YORK CITY

FIREARMS FORUM

Wherein We Talk Things Over

The Ethics of Arms Restoring

By
ROBBINS H. RITTER

"That gun is a fake!"

Be it the angry roar of an amateur discovering an obviously spurious piece, or merely the raised eyebrows of an expert as he quietly lays down the gun which in some way offends his experienced eye, the cry is the nightmare of the collector and the bane of the dealer. Whatever the degree of doubt, it raises between collectors a screen of uncertainty and mistrust. For the benefit of all, it is up to the brotherhood of arms enthusiasts to determine a code of ethics, and stick to it. For each to do as he thinks right is insufficient. A man has the right to fix his guns as he wishes, but he must realize that some day they will be thrown on the market, without the benefit of his explanations. Then they may either confuse or disgust the collecting world, and reflect discredit on him.

The object of all restoration is to put an arm in a condition most nearly representative of that in which it was originally used. Let me here make exceptions of such things as battlefield pickups and other relics. These are not collected as arms, but as souvenirs of some particular event or person. It is only by chance that they happen to be guns, and they need not be treated as such. From the opening statement of this paragraph, it can be seen that I do not believe in refinishing firearms. If they are found in almost new condition, so much the better. But it offends the connoisseur to see an obviously second-hand gun wearing a bright new finish. More than that, it takes an expert and learned craftsman to do a refinish job which looks like the original. I have seen fine old guns, refinished by one of the country's leading custom gunsmith, which any experienced collector would pick out in an instant as sour. I know of only two men in this country—both professional antiques restorers—who can really simulate the old-fashioned finish. When a gun was originally left bright, or the finish has come off completely, I advocate polishing the metal to a dull gray, using nothing harsher than coarse steel wool. You can polish bright with emery cloth, if you like, but unless such an arm is kept covered with grease, it is likely to develop rust spots. The average collector must realize that he has not the time to give his arms the constant individual attention which they re-

The Editor's invitation for opinions on arms restoring has brought Mr. Ritter's viewpoints. Thank you, Mr. Ritter.—W. C. W.

ceived when in active service. The best treatment for oil-finished wood which has become grimed and rough is a good, honest, soap-and-hot-water bath. As the wood dries, the fibres will remain rough, and a very efficient polishing job can be done with fine sandpaper or steel wool. Boiled linseed oil and elbow grease complete the operation. Stocks originally varnished had better be left alone. You will seldom be satisfied with your own job of varnishing. Treat carefully your nice curly-maple stocks. You may find that the curl is only skin deep. It was an old stunt of early American gunsmiths to carve a stock out of plain maple, wrap it with a tarred string, and set fire to the string. In this way a nice figure was burned on, which, after the stock had been polished and varnished, looked quite like nature's own.

The most bothersome problem confronting the collector is that of changing parts from one gun to another. When does a gun cease to be correct, and become a mongrel? It is a problem requiring knowledge, thought and judgment. Let us take an example: I have an 1812 model Harpers Ferry musket, in excellent condition, but converted to percussion lock by the plug method. Am I jus-

tified in using the spring, stock and bands of the converted gun to make a fine flint lock out of the other? I am. Such interchanging of similar parts was done by military armorers, so we never really know whether a gun as we find it is entirely as originally issued. So long as we do not mix models, varieties, or the work of different makers, no harm is done, even if a slight amount of fitting is necessary. But, suppose my flint lock barrel had been cut off with the stock. May I unscrew the plug from the converted barrel, weld up and drill out the touch hole, and put it with my flint lock? This is a borderline case. The question is a difficult one to answer; and one on which collectors are not agreed. If the job were done by an expert, I would be willing to have such a piece in my collection. However, I would not value it so highly as an original flint lock, and therefore would not perform such an operation. It seems odd, at first glance, that the mixing of similar guns is commonly practiced on early arms, but is considered criminal when done with more recent ones. Take for example the Colt percussion revolver. In recent years, minor varieties have become very desirable, and there has been much deliberate faking. It is considered legitimate to substitute springs, screws, and internal parts, but not to change major parts, even among exactly similar arms. The fact that serial numbers were scattered freely over these guns has helped keep them straight, but has also led to numbers being obliterated, if not deliberately faked. I consider it perfectly legitimate to change cased revolvers, because cases for machine made arms were sold separately, and were not always made for one particular arm.

The final question is that of making entirely new parts. In my opinion, small parts, such as springs, pins and sights, which are likely to break in service, may be replaced by carefully made replicas. This comes un-

Notes to Correspondent

If you expect a personal reply to your queries, please enclose a stamped and addressed envelope, otherwise the question will be answered in the Forum only. Remember, I do not guarantee to answer every question, but will print any question I cannot answer in the column, thus bringing it to the attention of a large group of collectors, some one of whom may know the answer. If you know of any unusual firearms, whether military or sporting, send in a full description with all markings found on the piece. It may be something not previously listed in the books.

1878 LARGELY FIREARMS 1934
THE HOUSE OF SHIFF
North Woodstock, New Hampshire
Where a friend is more than just a customer. Where mutual interest is more than any sale.
ANTIQUES Average 600 specimens. Partial lists always available. Buys, Sells, Exchanges. The best for less but only the best. op
MODERNS

der the head of repair work, such as might have been done when the arm was actually in use. The making of such parts as flint lock batteries, new forestocks, etc., which have been deliberately removed; or the replacement of lost parts, is an entirely different matter. I recently visited an experience collector, who is also a skillful craftsman. He showed me a Charleville flint lock musket, the entire lock of which was bright, newly-filled iron. He had reproduced it exactly from another in his collection. I remarked that with a little rusting, no one could tell it from an original, lacking the markings. He smiled, and asked, what I would think if he sold it. I replied that whoever bought it would be buying skilled labor cheap. This seems to me to point out a good rule, although entirely empirical, without any economic or logical basis: If a gun is in such a state that it must be entirely restored to be of value, then the proper restoration will cost more than the market value of the piece. If we know just what an arm should be like—that is, if it is not a one-of-a-kind model—then it is permissible to have a real expert take it in hand and put it in entirely original condition. No halfway jobs should be countenanced. Under these circumstances, however, I think the owner should be willing to have the piece marked with the name of the restorer. No one need be ashamed to have his guns bear the name of a skillful and learned craftsman.

To summarize, let us tabulate the rules we have formulated:

It is *not* permissible to:

- (1) Add, obliterate or change any marks or distinctive characteristics.
- (2) Mix the parts of different models, or of guns by different makers.
- (3) Add new parts, except as noted below.

It is of doubtful legitimacy to:

- (1) Restore finish or case-harden ing colors.
- (2) Manufacture new parts, unless the whole piece is restored to original condition by an expert.
- (3) Substitute parts of the proper period and style. This applies especially to early American sporting arms, some parts of which were imported wholesale by the gunsmiths, and may occasionally be accurately replaced. See Dillin's "The Kentucky Rifle" for valuable notes on restoring and faking such arms.

It will not injure arms to:

- (1) Repair or replace small, breakable parts with good working replicas.
- (2) Exchange parts among exactly similar arms, provided the parts are not numbered, or otherwise marked

as belonging to some particular gun.

(3) Substitute cased arms for others of the same make and model.

(b) Repair—glue, dowel or wrap—a broken stock as a gunsmith would do it.

(5) Have an arms restoring expert do a complete restoring job—provided there is an original model to work from.

Gun collecting will enter a brighter era when we can agree on a proper code of ethics. Until that time, one rule is enough. Don't perpetrate any weapon you would not be proud to display, without any explanations or

excuses, as a part of your own collection. And remember, our object is to help, not to mislead, our fellow collectors.

Bill H. R. 9066

Portland, Oregon

May 10, 1934

I understand that the Copeland Firearms bill, Senate Bill 2258, has been laid on the shelf where it belongs, but I also understand that a much worse bill, H. R. 9066, has been proposed.

I have just finished reading the bill

WANTED TO BUY

Two cents per word for 1 time; 3 times for the price of 2; 12 times for the price of 6.

WANTED—Auction sale catalogues of antique firearms; books and catalogues pertaining to American firearms.—Joseph Liptak, Box 32, Fieldsboro, N. J. d12822

WANTED — Blunderbuss pistols; also pistols before 1750, by English makers. Arms of fine workmanship and condition. — Oliver Gartner, Garbrae Kennels, Angola, Ind. jcl44

WANTED—Old gun catalogs and books on firearms, ordnance, gunnery, explosives, ammunition, ballistics, edged weapons, armor, etc.; also magazines dealing with above subjects. Duplicates to exchange. A. Wescott, 120 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. jly3441

WANTED—Colt cap-ball pistols marked "Colt's Pt. Paterson, N. J." Also Colts marked "New York City," "Hartford," etc. Describe fully.—James Serven, Woodstock, N. Y. jel

WANTED TO BUY—Old Colt percussion revolvers and pistols.—Fred Fink, 1840 14th Ave., Moline, Ill. jly346

FOR SALE

Dealers, Sellers and Miscellaneous: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 3 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times.

OLD GUNS, pistols, Weapons, Indian and Miscellaneous Relics. Catalogue 6c.—G. R. Moore, "The Relic Man," 615 N. Pearl St., Janesville, Wis. jec693

OLD TENNESSEE-KENTUCKY squirrel rifles, old muskets, pistols, shotguns, horns, swords, etc. Buy, sell, trade.—C. M. Pickel, Jr., Kingston, Tenn. f12252

OLD GUNS, Pistols, Swords, Indian Relics, Curios of all kind, large collection.—James Ianni, 216 S. 11th St., Phila. Pa. ap12383

GUNSMITHING, Rebluing, Restocking, Flintlock repairs. Reasonable. Pay in antiques.—Bailey, Lisbon, N. H. ap12213

ANTIQUE FIREARMS—20 Colt percussion revolvers and others in good to fine condition. Several exceptionally fine. I cater to connoisseurs. Am in market at all times for Colts and other antique arms in practically perfect or factory condition. Stamp please.—Calvin Hetrick, Loch Raven, Md. jcl622

FLINTLOCK, PERCUSSION and obsolete firearms reconditioned. List antique and modern arms, Indian Relics, etc., for sale or exchange, 5c. References.—Linn B. Moore, Kahoka, Missouri. jcl521

FOR SALE — \$20,000 collection Ancient and Mediaeval Arms and Weapons for approximately one-third of value.—Newton, 715 Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Texas. aup

FOR SALE — Colts Revolving Military Rifle; Old Colts and other pistols; Swords and Sword Canes; Filipino Weapons; Daggers, etc.—Newton, 715 Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Texas. aup

BULLETS fired in the "Battle of Atlanta," "Northern," 10c; "Southern," 25c, postpaid.—T. P. Fiske, 1599 Olympian Way, S. W., Atlanta, Ga. jcl001

RARE COLTS — Dragons, Shoulder stocks, Wells-Fargo, Police-Thug, Bisley target, 4½ bbl., 1855, Clover-leaf, London models, varieties .31 and .36 models. Also Mitrailieuse, Sharp drop-breech pistol, Roper shotgun, Porter rifle, Wheelock rifle, Wood's Pat'd, several hundred more common varieties and superb collection edged weapons.—Locke, 1319 City Nat'l, Omaha, Nebr. au3675

WANT TO BUY or trade for exceptionally fine old Ky. rifle, small bore squirrel gun preferred, of the finest type with ornamental stock, not rebuilt, but original. Send outline description and price in first letter.—C. W. Cooperider, 424 Mass Ave., Indianapolis, Ind. jcl68

OLD ARMS RESTORED, repaired. Have done work for some of the best known collectors and dealers for the past 15 years. — "The Gun Shop," formerly The Hinckley Machine Works, Hinckley, Ill. d12053

FOR SALE—Nipples, wrenches, moulds. Repair parts. Accessories for Civil War revolvers.—B. K. Wingate, Box 451, Reading, Pa. s6832

U. S. 1917 WORLD WAR Trench knives with scabbards, good condition, \$1.10 each, \$2 pair, postpaid.—J. Hicks, 591 Virginia, Webster Groves, Mo. jcl011

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FIREARMS. Send 10c for new catalog No. 3, listing over 325 fine items.—Far West Hobby Shop, 406 Clement, San Francisco, Calif. jly8004

and the National Rifle Association of America circular letter concerning it, and I believe that every liberty loving reputable American citizen should protest the passage of this bill. It will work a hardship on every one who has or needs an arm for protection and will lead to confiscation of property in many cases I believe. It will not accomplish the end aimed at—that of putting the bandit and gangster out of business. On the contrary it will increase crime as all pistol laws have done, for the reason that only reputable law abiding citizens obey the law which puts them more completely at the mercy of armed crime. This I believe is proved by the fact that there is mighty little crime in those countries that permit all reputable citizens to carry arms. Armed crime will be a thing of the past when an absolute death penalty is meted out in every case when one holds up another with a pistol with criminal intent. That system and the National Bankruptcy Act should be abolished as they seem to increase crime. Disarming the law abiding citizens who might be able to save this country in times of need will not end armed crime.

I hope that you will do all in your power to defeat H. R. 9066.

Sincerely,

L. S. Wright

Another Anne Regina

Dear HOBBIES:

That was a good story in the April issue about the Queen Anne musket. Let us draw the moral before we forget again. Francis Bannerman was a mentor and a good friend, honest with the "Silent Cal" honesty. He used to say, "We have to make some allowance for anyone who tells us 'there never was.'" We need not collect long to realize the universal truth of that.

Here are two little stories. In 1878 I left the old "Flying H" in what is now South Dakota, and \$12 per month, and set out to make my fortunes in the mines of Colorado, where I came near starving. From that time to my introduction to New England hard cider and the discovery of Queen Anne I had been discovering the United States and hunting for a place to settle down and die gracefully. The year was 1898, and I had just emerged from three days exploration of Northern New Hampshire. Three of those very hot days late in September! A typical Yankee invited me to "have a swallow of cider." It came in a great tin dipper with white mould floating on top. 'Twas a powerful draft but I assumed it to be entirely orthodox. I can still

see the Western sun lighting up a beautifully kept musket which hung over the fireplace in that great New England rural kitchen. "A R" and the broad arrow. I admired and cautiously asked, "Had that a great while?" I can still hear his, "always." I cultivated that man and in the next few years had offered him \$20, "cash," a fortune for that time and place. Not even interested. The scene shifts to 1904, as I recall. At first no bid, at the auction. Finally, with additions, "fifty cents." The writer bid "sixty-five." "Sold to the Old Man, with the whiskers," said the auctioneer.

Bannerman allowed me \$100 for it, later.

And Another

The year was about 1927, as I recall. A dear old man had spent many years gathering typical local arms and learning about their history. He had acquired perhaps twenty. Local tradition, substantiated by one of C. A. Stevens, inimitable stories in an old *Youth's Companion* had told of two trappers, from Campton, N. H., who saw fresh chips floating down Baker's River, N. H., just as they were picking up their traps in the spring. One goes down Baker's River to Plymouth. The other crosses by Stinson Lake, to warn the settlers. A battle follows near what is now Plymouth, N. H., and a very odd arm, with a socket stock, and this Queen Anne were later found. The old gentleman came in and told me, rather breathlessly. "I have not a single gun. I sold them to Henry Ford. I changed my will. (He had tagged and willed them all to the New Hampshire Historical Society). I swore I would not tell what I got." But I learned indirectly that the most he had received for any one gun was \$85, but more for "Queen Anne" than any other. This model, too, had the broad arrow.

Mr. Shiffer

North Woodstock, Va.

And One in the Midwest

The Queen Anne musket also drew some comments from L. A. Wilson, Forest City, Ill., who writes:

"In re question by 'smoothbore' in a recent HOBBIES anent his Queen Anne musket. I also have a flintlock, smaller than the lock on the musket, with 'gooseneck' hammer, marked in script 'A. R.' under 'crown' and the 'broad arrow' mark, denoting government ownership. The broad arrow mark is cancelled with an 'O,' denoting that the arm had been sold by the English Government to a private individual."

Custer's Sword Goes to Smithsonian

The unique saber used by Maj. Gen. George A. Custer during the civil war has been added to the Smithsonian institution's collection of celebrated American swords.

In accordance with the will of the famous Indian fighter's widow, the handsome blade takes its place beside the one carried by Gen. Washington in the revolutionary war.

Of Spanish cavalry type, the heavy, two-edged Toledo saber is one of the largest in the institution's collection. The grip is covered with russet leather and brass wire, while the pommel is protected by heavy helmet-shaped brass decorated with laurel. The guard is composed of heavy bronze.

Near the hilt is engraved: "No me saques sin razon; No me embañes sin honor," meaning, "Do not sheathe me without honor."

Government Bulletin No. 163

This bulletin of 163 pages contains 46 full page plates (photographs) of swords and sabers and a great many types are shown, as cavalry sabers, naval cutlasses, foot artillery swords, diplomatic swords, and Confederate, Hessian, Scotch and French swords. The swords of many famous persons are illustrated, among them, that of General Montgomery who was killed at Quebec, and the sword of George Washington. Washington's type know as a hanger, was worn by him first as a colonel of the Virginia colonials in the campaigns against the Indian allies of France, and carried later in the Revolution as Commander-in-Chief of the American army. Presentation swords of Grant, Hancock, McClellan, Sherman and Sheridan are among those illustrated.

American swords are quite completely covered from the War of Independence to the World War and some mention is made of such sword-makers as Nathan Starr, N. P. Ames, and William Horstmann. An index makes the book easy to use.

As the author says in his instruction, "the sword possesses a greater degree of personal historical interest than any other type of weapon." In the opinion of the reviewer, this is one of the best books on the subject and will appeal strongly, not only to the arms student, but to the student of American history. Bulletin 163 was published in 1932 and is available from the Government Printing Office for thirty-five cents.

A horse blanket made of bronze plates, used as horse armor in the third century, was found recently at the ruins of Dura on the Euphrates River.



INDIAN RELICS

Smithsonian Institution Field Work

California

Smithsonian Institution archaeologists, directing the work of more than 200 CWA workers, have completed the excavation of two old Indian villages—one of them entirely prehistoric, and possibly dating as far back as the beginning of the Christian era—on the shores of the dry Buena Vista Lake in Kern County, Calif.

The first village uncovered was occupied by Yokut Indians as late as 1772, when the site was visited by the Spanish mission priest Zalvidea, but it had disappeared completely before 1825. It was apparently a site of human occupancy for a long time, since the workers uncovered seven distinct lake terraces as they dug down the various levels.

In this village very few human burials were found, but the archaeologists came upon the cemetery on a nearby hillside, where they were able to uncover parts of 350 skeletons. These will be subjected to intensive study by experts in physical anthro-

pology. This village, Dr. Strong estimates, may have been as much as 500 years old.

The second village was unquestionably much older. No record could be found of its occupancy, and the skeletons indicate that it may have been the home of another group of Indians, which later shifted westward toward the coast. Here the bodies were buried under the floors of the houses. The later village had abundant soapstone pottery and small arrow points, whereas the older village had almost no soapstone and larger, cruder flint points, which were probably used on darts rather than arrows.

The excavators dug through an accumulation of ancient camp refuse which in some places reached a depth of 10 feet. The work is expected to throw considerable light on the ways of life of the people of this part of California before they were subjected to white influence.

Florida

The torn pages of Florida's prehistory can be fitted into chronological order for the first time with the excavation of six mound sites just completed by a small army of CWA workers under the direction of Matthew W. Stirling, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution.

The excavations were made at carefully selected key sites—a series of mounds on the south fork of the Little Manatee River near Bradenton, at Perico Island near Bradenton, at Englewood near Sarasota, at Miami Beach, on Lake Okechobee, at Cape Canaveral, and at Ormond Beach.

All were sites at one time occupied by the Timucua or Taloota Indians, the prehistoric inhabitants of the State.

The chief points cleared up by the excavations are as follows:

First, there were two prehistoric peoples, as clearly shown by the excavations at the Perico Island site. The first were a small, light-boned people. The second were of the very massive, heavy-boned type which in the past has been chiefly associated with the ancient history of the State. These people succeeded, and may have driven out or destroyed, the lighter people.

Second, Florida's prehistoric cultures were of a more northerly origin. Artifacts found in the mounds have unmistakable resemblances to some discovered by archeologists as far north as Arkansas and Missouri. The implication, of course, is that Florida was settled originally by migrants from these regions.

The Manatee River excavations were close to the spot where De Soto first landed, but Mr. Stirling doubts whether any of the mounds actually marks the site of the town of Usita, his exact landing place.

Among the most interesting discoveries was that of the foundations and part of the structure of a mortuary temple, such as was described by the earliest Spanish explorers of Florida. It will be recalled that when De Soto reached Usita he found there a veritable Spanish Robinson Crusoe, one Juan Ortiz, who had been stranded there from the Narvez expedition of ten years earlier. The lone white man had been given by the Indians the position of guard of their mortuary temple.

The one uncovered recently must have been near—but hardly could have been identical with—the scene of the unfortunate Spaniard's gruesome vigils.

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In these temples the Indians placed the bodies of their dead and watched over them for varying periods, eventually gathering them and burying them in the mounds. This is the first time one of them ever has been uncovered.

In the past the Florida peninsula has been one of the most puzzling spots in the prehistory of North America, although it was one of the earliest points at which the white race made contact with the ancient people. The artifacts obtained by the excavators will be subjected to intensive study so as to fit into a chronological table which will extend at least several hundred years backward from the days of De Soto.

Virginia

Two curious stone objects just found in Virginia may have far-reaching implications in the prehistory of the Atlantic seaboard. They are so-called "Folsom points"—stone artifacts of a peculiar design such as were discovered a number of years ago in New Mexico in close association with the bones of an extinct species of bison. The discovery by Dr. Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History was widely heralded at the time as tentative proof that the Southwest was inhabited possibly 20,000 years ago.

Now comes the discovery, just reported by David I. Bushnell, Jr., collaborator of the Bureau of American Ethnology of the Smithsonian Institution, of the two Folsom points in Virginia, one on the Rapidan River near the town of Orange about 75 miles from Washington, and the other at Dogue's Run about 20 miles from Fredericksburg. The design is so similar to that of the New Mexico finds that experts immediately recognize the Virginia objects as unmistakably belonging to the same type of stone chipping. Similar objects from New Jersey, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other states have recently been reported by Edgar B. Howard of the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

Evidence from the contour of the objects themselves, Mr. Bushnell points out, gives ground for the speculation that they were not arrow points or javelin heads but something comparable to the multiple kitchen tool in use today which may combine a can-opener, a corkscrew, a knife-sharpener, and two or three other implements. The pointed end with its sharp edges may have been a skinning knife; the other end with its curious polished contour may have been an instrument for ripping skin or flesh, or for scraping bones.

The Folsom points, Mr. Bushnell believes, are too weak to have been

effective projectile heads. If the smoothness of the edges at the hafting end were due to use as a spear head, it would indicate long service in that capacity, and these points are surely not strong enough to have lasted under such service.

But the probable use of the objects gives no indication of their antiquity. Skinning knives, as well as arrows or javelins, doubtless would have been used by the earliest inhabitants of North America as well as by their historic successors. Both usage and age, Mr. Bushnell points out, at present, are purely speculative.

For some years past Mr. Bushnell's archeological work in Virginia has been turning up evidence which tends to push the peopling of the East farther back into history. But he is far from ready to assent to an antiquity comparable to that suggested for the original Folsom points.

Alaska

The Smithsonian Institution's archeological work on Kodiak Island, off the coast of Alaska, will be resumed this summer by Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology, assisted by several volunteer students.

Here, in previous summers, has been uncovered one of the most remarkable aboriginal cultures in the New World. The island once was thickly populated and was probably an important stepping stone in the populating of the North American continent by migrants from Asia.

This year the work will be confined to the one large village site, already partially excavated, with the object of providing material for a decisive study of the ancient people. For this task Dr. Hrdlicka has been provided with a small tractor through a fund given by the National Academy of Science.

Excavation in these old Kodiak village sites shows them to have been inhabited by two successive peoples, differing considerably in their physical type. The earliest inhabitants whose skeletal remains have been found at the very bottom of the accumulated debris, approached the physical type of the California and other West Coast Indians. They lay in hollows made in the glacial gravels beneath 8 to 15 feet of dense accumulations of old house refuse. They represent the earliest remains of man in good condition thus far found in the Far North. Although not geologically ancient, they belong to the earliest strains of man that reached the great island from farther north.

These earliest inhabitants apparently were wiped out, as by a massacre or epidemics, or they migrated in mass to other parts of the con-

tinents. They were succeeded later by a different type of man, the Aleut, who was found there by the Russians. Associated with the burials of the older people have been found many interesting and even unique cultural objects and articles of native art.

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Books of Interest to Indian Students and Collectors

Abbott (Chas. C.) Primitive Industry: or Illustrations of the Handiwork, in Stone, Bone and Clay of the Native Races of the Northern Atlantic Seaboard of America. Salem, Mass., 1881.

Adair (James.) History of the American Indians. London, 1775 and Johnson City, Tenn., 1930.

Butler (J. D.) Prehistoric Pottery from Missouri and Arkansas. Madison, 1894.

Carr (Lucien.) Foot-Prints of the Vanished Races in the Mississippi Valley. St. Louis, 1879.

Catlin (Geo.) North American Indians. London, 1841 and reprints; 1926 edition, \$12.50.

Conant (A. J.) Footprints of the Vanished Races in the Mississippi Valley. St. Louis, 1879.

Dodge (J. R.) Red Men of the Ohio Valley. Springfield, 1859 and 1860.

Drake (S. G.) Biography and History of the Indians of North America. Boston, 1832.

Foster (J. W.) Prehistoric Races of the U. S. of America. Chicago, 1881.

Fulton (A. R.) The Red Men of Iowa. Des Moines, 1882.

Gale (Geo.) Upper Miss., or, Historical Sketches of the Mound Builders. Chicago, 1867.

Kinzie (Mrs. J. H.) Wau-Bun the Early Day in the Northwest. New York, 1856 and later.

Lapham (I. A.) The Antiquities of Wisconsin. Washington, 1855.

Lindquist (G. E.) The Red Man in the U. S. New York, 1923.

McKenney and Hall History of the Indian Tribes of North America. Philadelphia, 1838-44 and reprints.

Nadaillas (Marquina de) Prehistoric America. Translation, New York, 1884.

Squier and Davis. Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley. Washington, 1848.

Squier (E. G.) Observations on the Aboriginal Monuments of the Mississippi Valley. New York, 1847.

Thurston (G. P.) Antiquities of Tennessee. Cincinnati, 1897.

Young (B. H.) The Prehistoric Man in Kentucky. Louisville, 1910.

The above list contains some of the most valuable books ever issued on our Indians.—Compiled by Pan-American Trading Co.

Use Indian Theme in Celebration

By WILSON STRALEY

THE 75th Anniversary of the Settling of Wyandotte County, Kansas, was fittingly celebrated May 10 to 14, inclusive, with a Festival sponsored by the Women's Commercial Club of Kansas City, Kansas.

The decorations, parades and shows utilized the Indian theme through out. The management secured Indians of various tribes, from different sections, who erected their tepees in Huron Park in the heart of the city, where they lived as they did when the county was first settled some seventy-five years ago; they also took part in the historical parades, archery contests, and tribal dances on the streets. The student of Haskell Institute, the Indian School at Lawrence, Kansas, presented a special pageant on the final night of the celebration.

But the outstanding feature was an Indian Museum, in the Commercial Club rooms, where was shown one of the largest arrays of Indian relics and Indian material ever shown in the Middle West. Collectors of this city and vicinity placed on exhibition some of their choice specimens of both ancient and modern Indian work. Several prominent artists who have specialized in Indian scenes and portraits had pictures on the walls; there were blankets galore, also buckskins and beadwork, basketing and unique paintings made by the Indians themselves. All this was supplemented with a large collection loaned by the Smithsonian Institute,

the Great Northern, Union Pacific and Santa Fe railroads. The arrangement and management of the Museum was successfully performed by Mr. Walter Bailey, who has spent several years as a member of the Art Colony at Taos, N. M., and who was one of the artists employed to decorate the Indian room in the William R. Nelson Art Gallery, Kansas City, Mo. His knowledge of the Indian has been gained first-hand, and he had on display a number of examples from his brush as well as a collection of rare pottery and other articles of Indian handiwork. The museum was crowded both day and night during the festive occasion. The admission charge was only 10 cents, this modest charge enabled everyone to view the collections (children were admitted free)—the sponsors of this affair only wishing the admission price to help defray a portion of the insurance, guard and shipping charges — and they should be commended for their thoughtfulness in making it so that those of the smallest means could avail themselves of viewing this great educational feature. The free admittance of all children was a great educational contribution to the boys and girls of Kansas City and vicinity.

Ladies of the Kansas City (Kas.) Commercial Club, we congratulate you for the successful portrayal of the historical episodes of Wyandotte County and for your contribution of features that were both educational and entertaining.

Classifying the Collection

By H. K. LANDIS, Lancaster, Pa.

AFTER reading the sketch on page 88 of February "HOBBIES." I was moved to send in these notes, for after all there is something to the idea of collecting data on Indian relic collections. A man spends a lifetime in accumulating a few thousand pieces that tell an interesting story of prehistoric culture in his neighborhood and it ends up with the auctioneer and the scattering of this valuable historic material broadcast, and his interest and labor goes for naught. Every state should have a repository for such material where it

can be classified and studied. The student of the future has rights also, but he will not have the hunting ground, for when a locality is once cleaned up of these stone artifacts that is the end of it, they do not grow again.

The Society for Pennsylvania Archaeology (Francis A. Dorrence, Secy.; Wilkesbarre, Pa.) is making an effort to collect such information for that state and is sending out a questionnaire to Pennsylvania collectors to get some idea of the character of the collection as well as its location

and owner. Naturally more information will be secured later, especially regarding interesting pieces. The classification I adopted for this purpose is arranged in related groups as it is well nigh impossible to get from collectors a complete list and description of their pieces. The Landis Valley Museum with which I am affiliated does not specialize in this subject but has an average collection and their figures are inserted in the blank form to show how it is filled in:

Indian Relic Collection

Owner—Landis Valley Museum, Lancaster-5-Pa.

	Number
Arrow points, perfect and not badly broken	2450
Spear heads, perfect and not badly broken	800
Knives, scrapers, skinners, etc...	70
Celts, gouges, chisels, etc.....	28
Axes, club, sling and club balls	41
Hammerstones, mauls, etc.	22
Pestles, mullers, grinding stones	25
Mortars, anvil stones, paint cups etc.	5
Stone drills, awls, etc.	12
Bowls and pots (stone, soap-stone, pottery)	35
Sinkers, plummets, etc.	10
Banner and ceremonial stones	20
Pendants, amulets, gorgets (perfect and broken)	10
Ornaments, beads (stone, shell, - trader)	35
Pipes, pipe stems, gaming stones, etc.	14
Turtle backs and similar pieces..	10
All kinds of broken pieces.....	1000
Trader goods	23
More Modern Indian pieces.....	100

Note.—There is also a reference library of 5,000 volumes for this subject including on Indian 1600, anthropology 310, archaeology 330, official reprints 60, early travel and exploration 1800, early west 500, various (photos, plates, pamphlets, etc.) 700.

This blank is being filled out and returned for the directory without apparent difficulty.

It might be suggested that such blanks could be used to advantage in other states and in other collections, such as firearms, or anything that admits of groups classification. It is probable also, as the blanks come in filled out, that changes may be made in the questions, not in the number of questions but in the grouping as one never knows how a plan will work until it is working.

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Around the Mound

Experiences

Since the publishing of our experiences in a recent issue we have received so many communications asking us to write a second installment that we feel duty bound to do so.

Journeying once through Colorado and along the old Santa Fe trail, up the Arkansas River to William Bent's old fort and beyond we had other pleasant experiences. We first procured a copy of an old time map from the Kansas Historical Society, of which the writer is a member. This map gave all the old early day forts, and camps of the pioneer plainmen such as William and Charlie Bent, Kit Carson, Tom Boggs, and St. Verain, and others, who established the old trails and pioneered this vast stretch, reaching from Central Kansas to the foothills of the Rockies, this territory at that time being known as the Kansas Territory.

If we recall correctly Bent's Fort was built about 1822, and the first store built on the site of what is now Denver was stocked with three oxen loads of merchandise from Bent's Fort on the Arkansas. This was about 1857.

But we are digressing. In our quest for Indian relics on the Upper Arkansas, we came upon a grave, that seemed to go back to long before the Santa Fe trail days. This burial consisted of a cairn or pile of stones on a mound located about one-quarter mile from the river. It was a shallow grave. We searched the ground closely all around the pile of stones, and came upon a large Western red ants' nest, at about twenty feet from the grave. I noticed a blue bead in the sand which the ants had brought up from their underground tunnel. Upon further exploring of the sand pile we found a total of thirty-four colored beads. By that time the ants had become so hostile that we had to make a retreat.

Believe it or not a year later, my wife and I, stopped off at this same burial place and found 92 beads in the same ant and sand hill. We are keeping each year's collection of beads from this grave separate, and hope to visit and take toll again from the ants.

At Bent's old fort, we found few Indian relics, but our efforts were rewarded by finding large old fashioned round leaden balls, old percussion caps, two genuine flints from the old flintlock guns, spurs, and remains of an old pioneer wagon, ox yoke, pin and key and many other old relics of

pioneer days dating back to 1822 when this pioneer old squaw man, Bill Bent, built his historical old fort, of adobe and stone, where he lived with his full blood Cheyenne Indian wife, known as the Yellow woman. They lived and traded with the then wild Indian tribes of the plains, acquiring furs and buffalo robes. Perhaps, the very beads mentioned in the foregoing were old trade beads that originated at Bent's old fort.

We were unable to find many arrowheads, in the Arkansas Valley, because of so much blow sand. But we did find a few pieces in the sand blow-outs, where the ground was swept clean to a hard earth layer. We procured one small, copper arrowhead that was seemingly made from hand hammered copper. It is diamond shaped and serrated on one end. We took this to the Museum of Natural History in Denver for classification. They informed us that it was a very rare point or dart, and that one or two like it had been found near Trinidad, Colo. We found a few fragments of old pottery in the Arkansas Valley. All was sand tempered like the pottery found in Rice county, Kansas. We have noticed that all pottery fragments we have found in old ancient camps in the plains where sandy shallow streams prevail are sand tempered, whereas here in this section of Kansas fragments that we have found are all shell tempered. We feel that this is because our streams have deep pools with an abundance of fresh water muscles living therein, while the muscle shells do not live in the shallow streams further West. Out of hundreds of pieces of old pottery found near Cedar Vale, Kansas, the writer has only found two small pieces of sand tempered pottery. The same is true of the old pottery pipes found here.

Our trip westward from Denver took us up to Cheyenne, and on to old Fort Laramie, Wyoming, on the old Oregon trail. Old Fort Laramie was built in 1834 by Robert Campbell and William Sublette, and later sold to the United States Government in 1849 when it became necessary for the Government to establish forts, along the way to protect the emigrants, from the depredations of the roving Indians who harassed the emigrants, leaving them stranded on the trail.

At these old pioneer forts and the western emigrants trails and other historic sites we made extensive search for old pioneer relics, and

many times were successful in finding or excavating old ox shoes, cartridges, unloaded shells, trade pipes, parts of guns, soldier and officer buttons many brass, and copper emblems, from soldiers uniforms, and two copper mounting tips from flag staffs, and other relics.

We excavated a complete Government bridle bit, with a copper U. S. plate on each side of bit, at old Fort Fetterman. Two items we prize very much were two stone ale mugs or containers, one from Laramie, and the other from old Fort Fetterman, which we excavated. We were told at the Historical Society at Helena, Montana, that these mugs were shipped here in early days from England and contained ale, which was rationed out to the frontier soldiers. One of these mugs is stamped, Itreous Stone bottles, J. Bourne & Son, & J. Arnold, London. The date seems to be 1727, but dim.

The old Oregon trail began at Independence, Missouri, and wound over plain, and prairie, and over the mighty Rocky Mountains, through great Valleys, and terminated in the North West, at Fort Vancouver, Washington, on the banks of the majestic Columbia River, 2020 miles away.

From Fort Fetterman we went to Custer's Battlefield, on the little Big Horn, and here we spent two days, in our search of the battle field, which extends for nearly three miles down a long ridge connecting up with where Reno's men dug in. The Custer Battle ground proper, does not cover perhaps over one mile to a mile and a half. We searched diligently, here visiting every one of the markers, where Custer's men fell, and were rewarded with a very gruesome find, which we will not mention.

It is a wonder that any mementoes remain, in view of the fact that over 20,000 people visit this historic spot each year, and many do as the writer did, search for one little keepsake, to remember the place by.

The battle field is located in a dry thirsty section of Montana, and the soil is loose, porous and ash like, and ground is covered with sage brush.

Many times I found myself standing and studying the battle field, and trying to reconstruct the fateful event that happened on June 25, 1876. The markers are erected where the men fell, and as you stand and study the battle ground, you see two markers side by side in the sage, and again three or four together, and farther on maybe two hundred yards away a lone solitary marker, showing that some soldier had got cut off from his comrades, or had made a run for his life before being overtaken.

(Continued on page 103)

Scoutmasters, Eagle Scouts, and Junior Collectors Department

Scoutmasters, Eagle Scouts who take Indian work in their Scout organizations, and Junior collectors are invited to contribute to this department. It is our plan that this section be edited by these newer collectors and we invite all to send contributions detailing their work in Indian material. All worthy manuscripts will be printed.

Conducted by MAX A. AYER

THE FLATHEADS

AMONG the Indian tribes of the Northern Plateau, there lives one branch—the Flatheads that can be classed particularly as plains Indians. Since the introduction of the horse they have adopted many of the central plains methods of dress and customs.

There are four branches of the Flathead group, the Spokane, Kalispel (Camas eaters), Pend d'Oreilles (Upper People who lived on the Lake Flathead), and the Flatheads. The early traders called them "Flatheads" because of the flattening of the heads of their infants. This custom is only partially true. Many years ago there lived two clans of people, one of which called themselves the Leg People and the other the Wide Head People. The latter clan was the larger of the two, so they gradually absorbed the Wide Heads. In the Indian Sign Language, the sign for Flathead is made by making the sign for flat and head.

In the early day, the country in which the Flatheads lived was bountiful with game, such as bear, deer, moose and buffalo. This made the Flatheads less migratory than many of their neighbors who had to follow the game for their existence, although they left their natural locations to seek game on the plains quite often. During many of these expeditions they fought with the Sioux, Crow, Cheyenne and Blackfeet, the latter being their bitterest enemies. There were not so many battles fought until they acquired horses, which is believed to be about 1600. The implements of warfare were the same as many other plains tribes. Bows, spears or lances, and buffalo shields were used. The coup stick was used in the taking of war honors and in the ceremony of the greeting of friends. War dances were common and usually the drums started to beat before the dance was to begin, inviting the dancers to make ready.

The country in which the Flatheads originally lived was east of the Rocky Mountains, but due to the oppression of other tribes and for

the necessity of better hunting they moved to the place they now live, around Lake Flathead and the Flathead River Valley. The reservations are now in Montana, Washington and Idaho.

These people dressed much the same as other plains Indians in skins and feathers. The men wore moccasins, leggings, long buckskin shirts, breech clouts and war bonnets similar to the Sioux, also fur caps and mittens in the winter. The women's clothing consisted of a long buckskin dress with a beaded yoke and trimmed with beaded fringe, short leggings, moccasins and a belt. The Flatheads originally used the geometric designs, but with the contacts made with other tribes, the floral designs crept into their beadwork. The beading followed the seams of the material used, either cloth or buckskin. Ermine tails, hair, (both human or horse) quills and shells were used in the decoration of their costumes. Bows were made of the syringa wood and horns.

They were generous, hospitable and courteous. Their stature was medium and their features made them known as a good looking people by contemporary tribes. They used the sign language to the highest degree of perfection.

The government was conducted by the chiefs and sub-chiefs. The sub-chiefs, conducted the hunts, picking of berries, execution of dances, policed the camps and voiced their opinion and ideas in the general council of the tribes or claims, where it was necessary for the wiser men to gather and conduct the campaigns and sustain the livelihood of the tribe. Many times the son of the chief would be elected to the office of chief, although it was not always passed on from father to son. The man who was elected for this office could not be a braggart or a man who spoke loudly in the presence of others, but one who was quiet and refined, and efficient in leadership.

The Long House, a shelter of large size, made of two or more tipis, was

used as a council lodge, dance or social meeting place and sometimes for the housing of guests. In former times woven mats were used entirely by the Flatheads, but with the introduction of horses they were replaced by skins.

The territory in which the tribe lived, was noted for its roots and berries. The Camas root, which is edible, resembling the Chestnut was dug by all the Northern Plateau Indians. Around Flathead lake many diggings were made for this root, which upon boiling or roasting made a nutritious food. The root after being cooked could be mashed into cakes and eaten like slices of bread.

Religion among the Flatheads was much the same as other plains Indians. They believed that there were three worlds, the middle world upon which they lived, the underworld, ruled by the bad chief, and the upper world ruled by the good chief. If a man died and he was good at heart, he would go to the north with the Coyote, who lived with the good chief. The Coyote was the hero of many myths of the plains tribes and is often spoken of as "Old Man Coyote." Shamans or medicine men, whose duties were to foresee the mysteries which could not be solved by the average, and to bring forth game in the time of need, frighten the enemy with their supernatural powers, and to cure the sick, were found among all the Flathead groups.

The dead were buried in the ground, with stones piled on the graves and a marker placed above the grave. Rocks and markers were not used if the deceased were away from home, and great pains were taken to obliterate the grave.

Dances were held during harvesting of grain and the gathering of fruit. War dances, buffalo dances and the marrying dances were some of the prevailing dances used by this tribe. A form something similar to the Sun Dance, but called the Praying Dance was used in the Flatheads religion.

Birch bark was used as receptacles, and for some cooking purposes. White pine bark was utilized in the making of canoes. The peculiar cut off snout

like end of the canoe signified the workmanship of the Kalispel's and Pend d'Oreilles, called Lake Flatheads. Horn dishes and spoons were commonly used. Rawhide bags for carrying meat and storing fat, also the parfleche cases, after they had acquired horses, played an important part in the camp utensils and baggage problems.

Warfare against the whites was limited, because of the little contact with them. The fur traders had made no attempt to take their land, nor had there been any necessity for settlement, until the time of the Colville gold rush. A few of the Flatheads took the warpath against the whites and some served as scouts for the whites in the Nez Perce war.

Because of the comparatively few encounters with the white man and the segregation by territory, the Flathead Indians have had very little publicity, yet they are a people similar to the plains tribes and have incorporated many of their customs and ceremonies.

Customs and Facts

Hot stones were used to boil water in skin and bark vessels by dropping them into the water or liquid contents.

Many tribes of Indians left their aged and incapable people behind them to starve, when they moved camp. Other tribes placed them in canoes above the brink of a fall over which the current would take them. The general belief was that if the Great Spirit did not wish them to die, they would be saved.

In the olden days the Navajo's left a small hole in the rugs they wove because they said that the Spider Woman taught them to weave and this was done in memory of her. Traders tried to prevent this as they claimed it made the rug less saleable to people who did not know or understand the significance.

Wearers of soft soled moccasins tried to interchange them on their feet because they said that they wore out more evenly, therefore the shoes were not designed right and lefts.

Among the Acoma Indians, magic circles were made on the ground by the medicine men in which to snare the victim who must then serve as an apprentice to them. Another way in which victims were forced to become followers of the medicine men was to meet them face to face and be unable to withdraw their eyes from the medicine man's stare.

Experiences

The room or den in which a hobby is kept tends to stimulate the atmos-

phere of the hobby. I have just received a very interesting letter from one who knows Indians and their artistic characteristics. The ideas given me will elaborate your room or den into a haven for those interested in the study of Indian Lore and also to those who enjoy unusual interior decorating. Ed.

"How to Make Your Room Indian," by M. B. Prowell, of Delaware Tribe, Bernice, Okla., follows. Says he:

"Bedrooms, dens, and studies can be beautifully decorated with Indian relics.

"On the outside of your door you can place this clever knocker—a small flat drum or tom-tom with a beater attached to a thong, which is fastened to the drum. This inviting inscription will lead any guest to enter. 'Give me a Tom-Tom, Come in! And share with me My heap big cheer!' This may be painted on the face of the drum with show card paints or India ink.

"Let us suppose that the room to be decorated is plastered and painted a light tan. On the wall next to the ceiling is a border in Indian design. This can be put on very easily by using a stencil. Bright reds, blue, green and black are good colors for this. On the walls hang pictures or paintings of Indians, plaques, bows and arrows, woven mats, mounted animal heads and other Indian curios. On shelves can be placed pottery and baskets of various tribes. A lamp for your table may be made from a piece of Indian pottery and a parchment shade decorated with Indian designs. Skin rugs or woven Navajo rugs are most necessary to complete the room. The more rustic or primitive the furniture, the more it will lend to the novelty of your room. Heavy linen curtains stenciled with Indian designs add another attraction to the setting. The curtain rods made of wrought iron in the form of arrows are both unusual and attractive. Paint the rods a bright hue and use iron rings to hang the curtains on. These may be painted the same color or a contrasting one. The bed or couch cover can be an Indian blanket. Small rugs and skins make appropriate pillow tops.

"If you are a collector a case or shelves displaying your Indian crafts will prove interesting to your visitors. Cabinets or book racks displaying your Indian books with book ends of Indian figures add another decoration to the setting.

"Arrange and plan your room with a well balanced amount of these Indian articles and you will find it an enjoyable hobby which will not only retain your regular guest but will make it a beckoning call to visitors."

Indian Relics

By DAVID CROCKET

Westerly, R. I., Junior High School

It seems to me that there could be no hobby more interesting to the American boy than collecting Indian relics. There is hardly any country boy who has not picked up arrowheads and thought how an Indian had shot it at some game or enemy so many centuries ago.

I am one out of thousands of boys who collect Indian relics on a small scale. Many times I have gone through fields (for I live in the heart of a great Indian country) looking for relics. I now have about forty different things that I wouldn't want to part with.

I have something from the North, South, East and West. From the South I have some pottery of the little known Mound builders; from the West I have a Pipe made by some Indians in Wyoming; from the East I have the things I have picked up in my own state, Rhode Island, such as an axe, arrowheads and spearheads; from the North I have arrowheads made by Indians of the Seneca tribe.

The Indian is slowly becoming extinct, no more does he roam the plains or stalk game in the great forests and I surely hope that more of the youth of America take it upon themselves to help preserve the arts of the Indian.

Years from now people will wish they had some of the many crafts of the Indians. I for one will have plenty to remind me of the race of men that once roamed the land in which I live.

It is not generally known that "the sign of the cross appears in many places in Apache symbolism."

Exploration of the ancient Indian works at Monte Alban, Oaxaca, Mexico, has been resumed. Much new material is expected to be uncovered. This ancient treasure-tomb was discovered in 1932 and has attracted much attention.

INDIAN RELIC COLLECTORS GUIDE

Spears and Arrows, a new booklet, gives sound information of Indian Relics, and is carefully illustrated. Valuable tips to the collector. How to detect fakes. Indian map—327 tribes listed. Price 50c. With ten tiny arrows, \$1.00. Ten colored prints of Indian Chiefs for framing, \$1.00. (Includes Germano.)

GLEN WOOD

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(Continued from page 100)

en and struck down. Farther on you see a group of markers, showing the soldiers had made a stand, and then pushed on for higher ground, their route marked by the scattering slabs of marble along the way, up the slopes of the ridge to where they made the last stand, and the battling Indians, the last round up of Custer's gallant men.

We feel that our letter is getting too long, and yet we have not covered the first leg of our journey, and trip to the Northwest, and we have also failed to tell you what we found in the shell mounds, on the West coast, in the Shoshone canyon, in Wyoming, and on the Clearwater River, as well as the Snake River in Idaho, also in the ruins in Arizona.

But perhaps some time, the spirit will move us again to write before we again start on our annual quest, for the Out-of-the-way places, in the canyons, and mountains of the enchanting West, looking particularly for mementoes of the Red Man's trail.

O. D. Sarton, Kans.

Found on the Wabash

I wish to ascertain the purpose and the name of a stone implement which is found on the lower Wabash River in Indiana, also would like to know if it is found elsewhere. I have seen five or six of these stone implements and they were all made of granite.

This implement is celt or adz shaped, flat on the underside, and has a rounding top. It also has a broad blade from which it tapers back to a squared off end. The peculiar feature is a high ridge which extends across the rounding top about two inches from the blade on an implement six or seven inches long. Who can identify?

Thomas J. Dillingham,
Indiana.

The Cave Men

Who was the "cave man?"

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka, curator of physical anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, after an analysis of 360 sites in Europe and Asia where skeletal remains or artifacts of paleolithic man have been found during the past century, concludes that the practice of dwelling in caves was by no means general until quite a late stage in human development.

The "cave man" is identified most frequently with the grotesque Neanderthal race which preceded the present human species in Europe during the so-called Mousterian period. Yet, Dr. Hrdlicka finds, only a little more

than half of the Neanderthal dwellings which have been found were in caverns.

Earliest man in Europe, according to the evidence found by Dr. Hrdlicka, was essentially a dweller in the open. During the Chellean period, approximately 200,000 years ago, the presence of man is evidenced only by crude stone artifacts, and out of 94 places where these have been found only two are caves. Then comes the Acheulian, dating approximately from 150,000 to 100,000 B. C. Only 10 out of 46 identified sites are in caves.

With the coming of the Neanderthal during the next stage of prehistory—the Mousterian—the practice of cave-dwelling became considerably more widespread, but man still clung to the open. Sixty-six percent of the known Mousterian sites are caves.

From that point on there is a steady increase in the number of cave or rock shelter sites, until during the Azilian and Tardenoisian eras, about 10,000 years ago and just at the edge of the old stone age, man seems to have been chiefly a cave dweller. Only ten per cent of the sites found are now in the open.

"There is a prevalent idea," Dr. Hrdlicka says, "that Neanderthal man was essentially a cave dweller, and this idea seems generally to carry with it a sense of inferiority. The records now available show that man begins essentially as a dweller in the open, but as the climate cools he gradually takes more and more to the caves.

"In these phenomena the Mousterian period shows nothing striking. It falls harmoniously by the Aurignacian man follows in the footsteps of his predecessor without a marked interruption. Like the Neanderthal he builds, in the open, huts of perishable materials that leave no trace and he uses the cave eventually even more than Neanderthal man. Yet erroneously he is often represented as a newcomer, of a superior species to that of the Neanderthal, and mentally vastly superior.

An archaeological expedition, headed by Prof. W. S. Webb, member of the faculty of the University of Kentucky, at Lexington, in charge of the Tennessee Valley archaeological work, recently unearthed the remains of an ancient temple near Knoxville, Tenn., which is the first of its kind ever found in the United States. The temple is about thirty-five feet square and has a sacrificial altar in the center. It is believed to have been built by an unknown race of people, antedating the Indians. It was unearthed near Powell, at Camden Bend. Prof. Webb, together with

Prof. W. D. Funkhouser, also a member of the University of Kentucky faculty, during the past several years have made a number of important archaeological excavations in eastern Kentucky.

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INDIAN LORE

Ancient and Otherwise

By WILSON STRALEY

A PRESS report states that 200 Indians killed ten persons recently when they attacked the village of Zisanuto, Mexico, during the inauguration of a new municipal president.

Miss Rose K. Brandt, supervisor of elementary education of the office of Indian affairs, Department of Interior, Washington, was in Kansas City, Mo., recently to appoint Miss Orpha McPherson of Greenwood, Mo., as assistant supervisor in Arizona.

In speaking to a *Star* reporter anent her work and the problem facing the Indian today, she said: "We're trying to help the child develop so that he can function best in the society in which he finds himself. In the elementary schools, education is more than merely reading, writing and arithmetic. The children are taught handicraft, they dance the Indian dances and are given encouragement in art work, in which they have considerable ability. While a few still go from tepees to attend the government schools, most Indians live in homes of more permanent nature. Their dress is like the white children's and they are rapidly adopting modern ways. * * * Indian men adopt modern dress more rapidly than Indian women."

Hiawatha, No Fantasy

Hiawatha was a real man. Intensive study of Iroquois tradition reveals him as probably an actual historic figure who lived some time between the years 1550 and 1600, according to J. N. B. Hewitt, Smithsonian Institution ethnologist, who has made a lifetime study of the institutions and history of the Six Nations.

Hiawatha appears from the tradition, Mr. Hewitt says, to have been a man whose character was affected by various personal misfortunes to the point where his mind was ready to receive the doctrine of human brotherhood preached by the great Iroquois redeemer, Dekanawida. He became Dekanawida's first disciple and most active associate in establishing the League of the Iroquois which was the tangible embodiment of the great law-giver's advanced philosophy.

In Longfellow's poem, Mr. Hewitt points out, the characters of Hia-

watha, Dekanawida himself, and various mythological figures are confused. Cleared of pure legendry as much as possible, he says, the story of Hiawatha appears to be about as follows:

He was a brother of Dehadodaho, one of the chiefs of the Onondaga tribe and apparently a rather vicious character who hated him and finally murdered his wife and children. The heart-broken Hiawatha—still a cannibal according to the tribal custom—went forth from his ruined home, an exile. He sought sympathy from various other Iroquois tribes and finally found a refuge among the Mohawks, where he was again married and became the father of a second family.

But the sorrow caused by his misfortunes remained heavy upon him. One day he killed a stranger and took the body home to eat. Dekanawida, then also a friendless wanderer with

a great vision, followed him. He climbed on the roof of Hiawatha's lodge and looked down the smoke hole. Hiawatha saw the reflection of a human face in the boiling water that he had prepared to boil the body of his victim, and it appears to have affected him like an apocalyptic vision. He then and there forswore cannibalism. A great change of heart seems to have come over him, and he wandered out into the forest again, a new man.

There Dekanawida approached him and two kindred souls sat down and talked together.

The ideas of the redeemer were extremely radical for the time, and Hiawatha hardly could grasp them at first. But his mind was ripe for the revelation, however widely the ideas of his new friend might depart from the whole Indian scheme of things. The two went back to the village together and began to lay plans for the establishment of the League.

They must have labored together, Mr. Hewitt believes, for about thirty years before their new gospel of human brotherhood found general acceptance. As Dekanawida conceived it, it would have embraced the whole world as it was known to him. Actually, of course, it only took in the various Iroquois-speaking tribes.



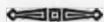
The Painted Owl a water bottle found in the Wickliffe Mounds, Wickliffe, Ky., by Fain W. King. The symmetry of this vessel indicates an artistic people. Two other noteworthy pieces are a bowl with a plumed eagle head projecting from the rim and a vessel wrought in the shape of a seated human figure. There is here an abnormally large proportion of the effigy type vessel.

Courtesy Journal of the Tennessee Academy of Science.

THE SHIPMODELER

Official Journal of the SHIP MODEL MAKERS' CLUB

Conducted by E. ARMITAGE MCCANN, Master Mariner



WITH the coming of summer our thoughts stray to the outdoors, rather than to the workshop, and there is one phase of our craft that will busy us indoors on the wet day and take us out in the open, when the sun shines and this is model yacht building.

A ship-model or yacht-model is not the same thing as a model-ship or yacht. To the writer's thinking, by the latter expression is meant a ship or yacht built to sail in the fastest possible manner for its size and maneuver handily. A ship or boat model is, on the other hand, an exact replica to scale of some full sized ship or boat.

The two objects can never be satisfactorily achieved in the same model, because a ship-model will neither sail nor steer well without considerable modification from the original, when it is no longer a true ship-model and, of course, the opposite pertains, in that though we may set the model-yacht on the mantle shelf that does not make it a yacht-model.

The reasons for this are; that when one makes a small replica of a vessel one reduces the sail area by the square and the hull by the cube, so that she is overmasted and has too large a sail area making her so tender that in a normal breeze she will lay down and generally misbehave.

For example, suppose we make a three foot model of a thirty foot sailing yacht, that is reduce all measurements one-tenth the size of the original. That will make the sail area one-hundredth and the hull one-thousandth (length breadth and depth) the original and we expect the model to carry ten times more sail than the latter. Now reduce a hundred foot cup racer to a small model and think what we expect the hull to carry.

It is not so much the surface of the model that matters as the amount of cubic air space it will contain, to buoy the lead, which acts against the wind force when it endeavors to lay the model down.

I was thus able once to design a model yacht which in hull from the water-line though looking much the

same and without much sacrifice of speed had bulk enough to carry a sufficient keel. By this method and by lowering the metacentric height, it is possible to make a reasonably near model of a yacht which will sail well, but it is more easy and satisfactory to design specially a model yacht for its purpose without any such hampering restrictions. It is not so easy a job at that, especially if it is to get a good rating for racing.

To return to ship-models, despite the square and cube factor, one can get results if one builds them thin and ballasts them down to the water-line and scales down the winds, say for a real ship with a 48 mile breeze, for a $\frac{1}{4}$ in. model would be 1 mile per hour, giving a speed of .3 knots. If, in addition to this, one gives them a deep, heavy, false keel (reducing the ballast) and an extended rudder, both of which can be clipped on temporarily, they will act fairly well but will never be as speedy as the designed model-yacht. Unless one rigs special, endless braces and the like the yards take half a day to trim.

It will thus be seen that the two kinds of models are things apart, though they have much in common—they both smack of the sea and have beauty. The one gives us rare sport when we are outdoors; the other romance and adventure when we have to stop at home. Our yacht beat the so-and-so and such other, running and reaching, and our next will be better. Our ship model is an exact replica line for line to the last rope yarn and our next will be better.

Anyone who can make the one kind of model can make the other. The technique is somewhat different, but the accurate shaping of wood, canvas and rope into a finished product is very similar.

Some of us might get a lot of fun this season building and sailing a model yacht.

Some good books on the subject are: Build a Winning Model Yacht, by Thomas Moore; quite thorough and advanced. Miniature Boat Building, by A. C. Leitch; power and sail; no theory but good designs. Model Sail and Power Boats, by C. W. Horst; a good book for the average man who does not want to design.

The Lost Kobenhavn

A Finnish vessel arriving in Sydney is said to have reported a new scrap of evidence bearing upon one of the strangest and most haunting of modern mysteries of the sea. It is now more than five years since the Danish training ship Kobenhavn—a new, five-masted steel bark, the largest sailing vessel in the world, setting double topgallants and royals on her towering spars—sailed from Montevideo for Australia. Her crew of sixty included forty-five cadets drawn from the finest youth in Denmark. She was an auxiliary and carried an unusually powerful radio installation. One week out, on December 21, 1928, she reported herself all well; she was then 400 miles east of the Plate on her course for Australia, which leads through some of the loneliest waters in the world. It was the last word ever heard from her.

On January 21, 1929, the isolated little colony on Tristan da Cunha, that inaccessible scrap of rock half way between South America and Good Hope, was startled by the report that a large sailing vessel was approaching from the south. She was then about nine miles away, coming down before a stiff gale that was piling the great breakers upon the jagged reefs around the island, but coming aimlessly, as if out of control, with only one light sail set upon the main. As they thought she was about to pile up upon a beach directly in her path the breakers seemed to shoulder her aside, and she drifted past the island not 400 yards off shore. There was, however, no sign of life on board. She was far down by the stern, indicating that she had taken some sort of damage, but otherwise she seemed in order. There is apparently some doubt of the identification as the Kobenhavn. Next day, when it was calm enough to make a search, she had vanished.

What had happened? A little later some bits of floating stuff—planks, a gun-case, a flat-bottomed boat—came ashore. Perhaps there had been an explosion in her engine room, which was aft, and she had been abandoned prematurely, but what sort of disaster could have prevented her giving some kind of word through her wireless?

Did her whole crew die on board, or in open boats which had been launched too soon? No one knows. The first additional trace of her is announced by the present report, which claims that wreckage from the Kobenhavn has been found off the Australian coast, half way around the world from Tristan. Wreckage might, of course, have drifted that far in five years; if authentic, it may even contain some clew of a mystery which Alan Villiers has compared to the great mystery of the Marie Celeste that still troubles the imagination of the curious.



Swallowtail or Burgee?

London.—A number of fellow flag research enthusiasts here and myself, read with considerable interest the Editor's comments on my letter in the March HOBBIES regarding the Grinnel Minturn House Flags.

While I agree that contemporary paintings cannot be taken as positive proof of the shape of a flag, I do think that when several pictures of one flag do show plainly a tapering to the fly, it is strong evidence of this being the shape.

Please allow me in this writing to speak of a "burgee" as meaning the flag with parallel top and bottom edges, and rather shallow cut out of fly, and of "swallowtail" as tapering towards fly and with deeper and sharper angled cut out of fly. And in referring to pennant, I shall mean triangular shape.

It is true that there appears to be no authoritative description of shapes or angles of all these, and indeed, a horrible confusion in the use of the word burgee especially; but for the convenience of my writing here and your reading, let us use the words as I have described in the foregoing.

The Royal Navy here is quite clear and authoritative in their dimensions and shapes, but confuse again by using descriptions not applied elsewhere.

The R. N. has two burgees, which they call "red and blue burgees." They have the parallel edges with cut of about 90 to 100 degrees angle out of the fly.

The R. N. "Broad Pendant" is what I have called swallowtail, and their one-pointed flag they call a "Triangular Flag." The very long one-pointed streamer is a "pendant"; the double-pointed pendant was abolished before 1800.

Yacht clubs' private members fly what they call the burgee of the R. N. triangular flag shape, and the commodore's "broad pennant," or pendant, is the shape of the R. N. burgee.

The International Code uses the words Burgee A and Burgee B for the same shape as the R. N. Burgees.

It is decidedly unfortunate that there is such a jumble in the meaning of the various words, and I don't see how this can be helped now, unless Lloyd's or some other authority could standardize a meaning for each name.

To return to the Grinnel Minturn flags. Even although perspective might give an effect of tapering to a flag with parallel edges, there are several pictures where this could

hardly be possible. The best example I know is in the frontispiece of Captain Clark's "Clipper Ship Era" where a picture of the Flying Cloud shows the flag blowing out straight and stiff and with a most decided and marked taper shape. Here the wind is blowing to the artist as seen by the ship's sails, so that the effect of perspective would if anything make the taper appear to be towards the hoist.

I have examined very many pictures of ships showing house flags and I cannot recall a single instance where the artist could be proved wrong, although in some instances flags are shown which do not resemble what we know to have been the house flag of the owners. This is accounted for sometimes by the picture being painted for a new owner or character, and at other times by an alteration of shape or color flows by the Commodore or senior captain of a line. The Elder Line's famous Torrens is usually pictured with a blue bar dividing a red crescent in hoist and two stars in fly, all on a white ground. This was the commodore's flag, the other ships having a red flag with white stars and crescent. Some captains were allowed too to fly a private flag (Bully Forbes had his) and apparently had it at the main displacing the House Flag. (Should be at the Mizzen. Ed.) I have found the colored pictures of flags in an author's book much less reliable than the contemporary pictures of ships which in those days remember were mostly painted to the owner's or builder's order and the artist would certainly have been heavily jumped on if he had painted the flag wrong.

I do not know the book by Frank Gray Griswold which the editor refers to saying that most of the flags in that page of "Shipmodeler" were from the Griswold book. But I certainly could not admit his authority because he is a grandson of the old Griswold's firm's partner. Still less can I admit his reliability as a flag historian if in addition to giving the Swallowtail Line to London wrong with the colors reversed, he also gave the flags of Griswold and of Howland and Aspinwall reproduced in the February number.

The Griswold flag certainly should have another row of blue and white squares below the four rows given making 13 blue and 12 white; and the Howland and Aspinwall flag is sadly wrong in showing a white cross on a solid blue flag. The top fly and lower hoist quarters should be white with a narrow blue edge all round the quarter. Clark describes it in detail, and the same flag was flown by John Aspinwall on his yacht in 1912.

The authority of Richard C. McKay must also be open to question, since he gives that Grinnel Minturn red



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before blue, before yellow, for which the Editor says he can find no evidence. I fear that both these authors may have gone to some other book for their pictures and that they are perpetuating and spreading previous errors. I think both these authors are alive, and if so, I suggest they might be asked where they got their details of the flags.

I agree that I must discard the evidence I offered of Captain Clark describing flags as "swallowtailed," because I find he does not describe one flag as a burgee, so evidently intended swallowtailed to mean any double pointed and perhaps pennant flags.

It is getting more difficult as years pass to ascertain or verify the old House Flags, and I hope there are some seekers after knowledge in the U. S. A. engaged in research and in recording their proved facts, as we have several doing here.

Boyd Cable.



The Matthew Walker

The Baron of Renfrew was 304 feet long, 61 feet beam, and 34 feet deep, built at Quebec in 1825. She was a solid, soft-wood ship. That is built solid of lumber with spaces left fore and aft for housing the crew and officers. She was to be broken up on arrival in England and the lumber sold, including the deck houses. She had a plumb bow and stern and the rudder was hung outboard. This plan was to avoid the high British tax on oak and pine imported from Canada. The construction was the cheapest possible and the lumber could be taken apart without damage to it. This class was called timber dodgers.

The Baron of Renfrew was rigged as a four-masted barque and registered 5880 tons. She never arrived but went ashore at Gravelines on the French Coast and, breaking up, scattered her great timbers on the Channel beaches for miles.

The Renfrew was under the command of Captain Matthew Walker, who on that disastrous voyage originated the famous knot which even today bears his name.

It was not until 30 years after that so large a vessel was built and that was the Great Republic, 335 feet long, 53 beam, and 38 deep. Tonnage 4555.

(It is a good story, but unfortunately we find the Matthew Walker knot described in "The Young Officer's Sheet Anchor, 1819 Edition. Ed.)

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News Items

Chapters

BROOKLYN

THE meeting of April 17 was held at the home of Mrs. Jackson Starratt, when President Samuel Mellor gave an interesting talk on practical navigation, illustrated with specially made lantern slides. The explanation was most interesting but members did not seem quite to catch on to the simplicity he insisted on.

The May 8 meeting was at Mr. Mellor's house, when Mr. McPhedran and Capt. Wessberg acted as opposing council in a presumed Admiralty Court case. The case in question, worked out by Col. McDermott who acted as judge, involved a club-footed cook, represented by Capt. Wessberg, who was so mean-tempered that four assistants had deserted. The ship's captain assigned one of the deck hands, noted as a bully, to assist the cook, with the gentle hint that he will take care of himself and the voyage ended with the cook so severely beaten up that he was permanently disabled. Mr. McPhedran represented the captain and the other members acted as jury.

Both council rose to the occasion with bursts of oratory amazing those present. Mr. McPhedran's cross-questioning was masterly, but Wessberg's final, impassioned plea won the hearts of the jury who awarded the cook \$25,000 damages.

I have reported this somewhat

fully, thinking that other Chapters might like to work up a case of this kind as an amusing interlude.

The next meeting was scheduled for May 29 at Colonel McDermott's house. We also hope to hold a meeting on the Schooner Morrissey to give Capt. "Bob" Bartlett a farewell party before he sails for the Arctic.

Ralph C. Urban, Hon. Sec.

The Brooklyn Chapter also had a dinner party at the home of Mr. Urban on Long Island on May 12. Everyone enjoyed a wonderful time. Among those present were Gordon Grant, Capt. Bartlett and Allan Villiers.

CHICAGO

The meeting of May 3 was held at the home of Charles F. Detrick, as this is at the extreme southern edge of the city the attendance was not very large, but a great talk fiesta was enjoyed by those present. It is hoped to be able to arrange a centrally situated meeting place soon.

The meetings are to be continued through June, July and August with the thought that this will help to

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... Membership in the Ship Model Makers' Club used to be combined with the subscription to the Shipmodeler (\$2.75 a year). These are now separate.

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hold the members together for starting in the fall.

It has been suggested that each member build a model of a different period, all of the same scale, with cases to be held for exhibitions and thus form a club collection.

R. T. Shaylor, Pa.

MANHATTAN—BRONX

This chapter of the S.M.M.C. held its last meeting on April 30, as usual, at Washington Heights Library.

Mrs. Helen Follett, author of the book "Magic Portholes" gave an interesting talk on Finding a Schooner in the South Seas, to a large number of members; for which Mrs. Follett was made an honorary member.

Emil Bai had 40 sketches on exhibition of wooden ships and iron men.

Miss Sanford presented coffee and cake.

Next meeting scheduled for May 28, possibly on board the Tulsitala.

Visitors are welcome to meetings of this chapter. Address *Emil G. Bai, 557 Academy St., New York City.*

PHILADELPHIA

At the April meeting there were thirty members present. Mr. Cohen gave us an informal talk and told us many interesting things about the forty varieties of wood he brought with him.

A schooner was displayed by Mr. Moore, four-masted schooner by Mr. Claussen, Clipper Sea Witch by Mr. Hornsby, and a half model of a two-masted schooner.

At the May meeting Mr. Moore introduced us to Captain Johnson, formerly of the English Navy and Merchant Service, now with the Lucas Paint Company. He told us many interesting facts about the manufacture of paints and varnishes and gave us valuable hints relative to applying paints and fillers to hulls. He then told us about his work with the "Sea Scouts" of which he has charge.

Three models were brought in; The best Flying Cloud we have seen, by Mr. Sketchly. A small Flying Cloud with very minute deck detail and all sail set by Mr. Whittaker and a model bark by Mr. Tramonina.

Thirty members present.

C. Judson Bowers, Hon. Sec.

The following amusing episode is vouched for as true. It relates to a fast one that the Japanese pulled on the British and a faster one the British pulled in return.

A Japanese shipbuilding firm wrote to a British company requesting specifications and prices for a ship, promising to order three, if terms were satisfactory. Blueprints were sent to Japan and the Oriental firm proceeded to build the three ships themselves to the British specifications. The following year the Nipponese again approached another British firm. The requested blueprints were sent but when the Japanese launched their ship the little brothers had to dump 100 tons of rock into her to keep her from turning turtle.

We hear that the U.S.S. Constitution is now back at her home port of Charlestown, S. C. It will be three years on July 1, since she was launched and commissioned after rebuilding and refitting at Boston.

We hear that a fad for models of the *Mayflower* has struck Paris. Models of this vessel of varying sizes, are now being offered for sale and, what is more, hundreds of them are being purchased. The *Mayflower* is the latest motif in French home decoration, and the hostess who wants to be chic and up to date promptly acquires a model of the ship. It is estimated that 25,000 such models are

now on sale in France. These models are, we presume of what we call the "Department Store" variety, as we heard sometime ago that that class of ornament was going strong there. But why the *Mayflower* for a name when any other would suit them equally well?

Those who collect ship postage stamps will want examples of the new Maryland Tercentenary. The stamp shows the two vessels, the Ark and the Dove, fitted out by Lord Baltimore in 1634. They are quite well done except the Dove's lateen, which is on the wrong side of the mizzen-mast.



BOOK REVIEWS

A GIRL BEFORE THE MAST, by Betty Jacobsen, New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.00.

Here we have a different point of view of a voyage on one of the Grain Fleet vessels. It is a record—a more or less day to day diary—of the happenings on board the *Parma* on her passage from Port Victoria, Australia, to Falmouth for orders, with a cargo of grain.

Miss Jacobson was not really before the mast, she was quite aways abaft it; she was signed as apprentice and lived in the cabin, and though she complains about the food, she had three cooked meals a day—no one would consider that luxury.

The author is very insistent upon the superstition of the crew about the unluckiness of women aboard. I thought that either the crew were pulling her leg or she was pulling ours, but Mr. Villiers (the owner) tells me that this feeling is quite strong. It must be due to the prevalence of Finns and other Baltic seamen aboard, because I have no recollection of it, except as a joke, in my early days, many years ago we used to carry many women passengers on sailing vessels.

It was not a very eventful voyage, although they did break the all time record with 83 days. At one place the author wishes they could have some more exciting adventure such as broaching-to and getting on their beam ends; if she had come through any such alive she would have decided that once was enough.

However, there is a sufficiency of adventure and keen comment to make

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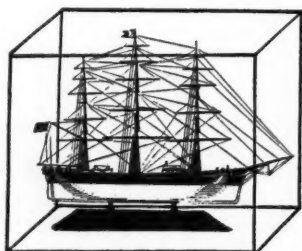
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a most interesting book which should be read by those wishing to get the whole picture of sea life or as a good yarn.—P. O'N.

THE DEATH SHIP. The Story of an American Sailor. By B. Traven, New York. Alfred A. Knopf. \$2.50.

The title of this book is intriguing. I thought it would be about a ship which was a "killer," but it is applied to a ship engaged on unlawful occasions, which takes as a crew men "without a country," that is with no passport or other identification papers, which the regular vessel, under present laws cannot do.

The book strikes one as that of a defeatist, nearly everyone in it, including the author, is of not much account—consuls are all hard hearted bureaucrats, captains are all ignorant superfluities, except one gun-runner for whom he seems to have a grudging regard. If the conditions he describes are to be found on some tramp steamers, let us hope they are very rare, though one gets the impression that they are usual, which is not so.

Some of the valiant attempts to be cynical are overstrained; the author in his experience should have learned better than to use such expressions as, "hauling anchor" and it seems rather mean to finish the book with him alone on a raft in mid-ocean. There is adventure aplenty but no romance.

I am in entire agreement with the absurd stringency of the laws pre-

venting people from passing from one country to another. We were much better off, more friendly and happier without them, or without their strict application, as before that damnable war. I would like to see this book in the hands of all those connected with such matters; it should be read in every country.

E. A. M.



U. S. 110 Ft. Submarine Chaser

Dear Sir:

With reference to your article about Sub Chasers on page 111 of April HOBBIES.

You are right about the apparatus on section 82 being a depth charge ejector, commonly called a "Y" gun.

The projection on the lower part of the apparatus in the sectional view in the upper illustration is the breech. If I am not mistaken it had a set of interrupted threads similar to breech loading rifles but with a staple shaped handle instead of a crank on the breech plug as I think the breech plug was entirely detachable from the gun.

The gun was fired by inserting a large diameter but shallow blank cartridge in the breech, which, when fired, heaved the depth charges commonly called "ash cans," one over each side. On most vessels these

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were also dropped over the stern. Several vessels discharging "ash cans" to each side and over the stern created what was known as a pattern, and if there was a submarine in range, well it was just too bad.

Carl E. Riegelman

We are also indebted for similar information to Clarkson A. Cranmer and Kirke W. Comstock.

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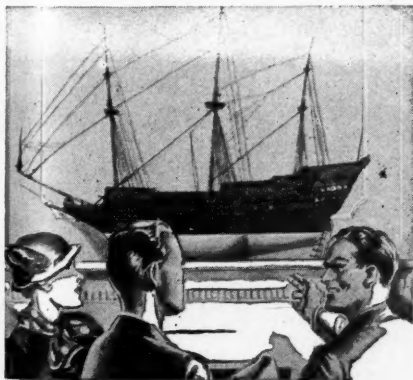
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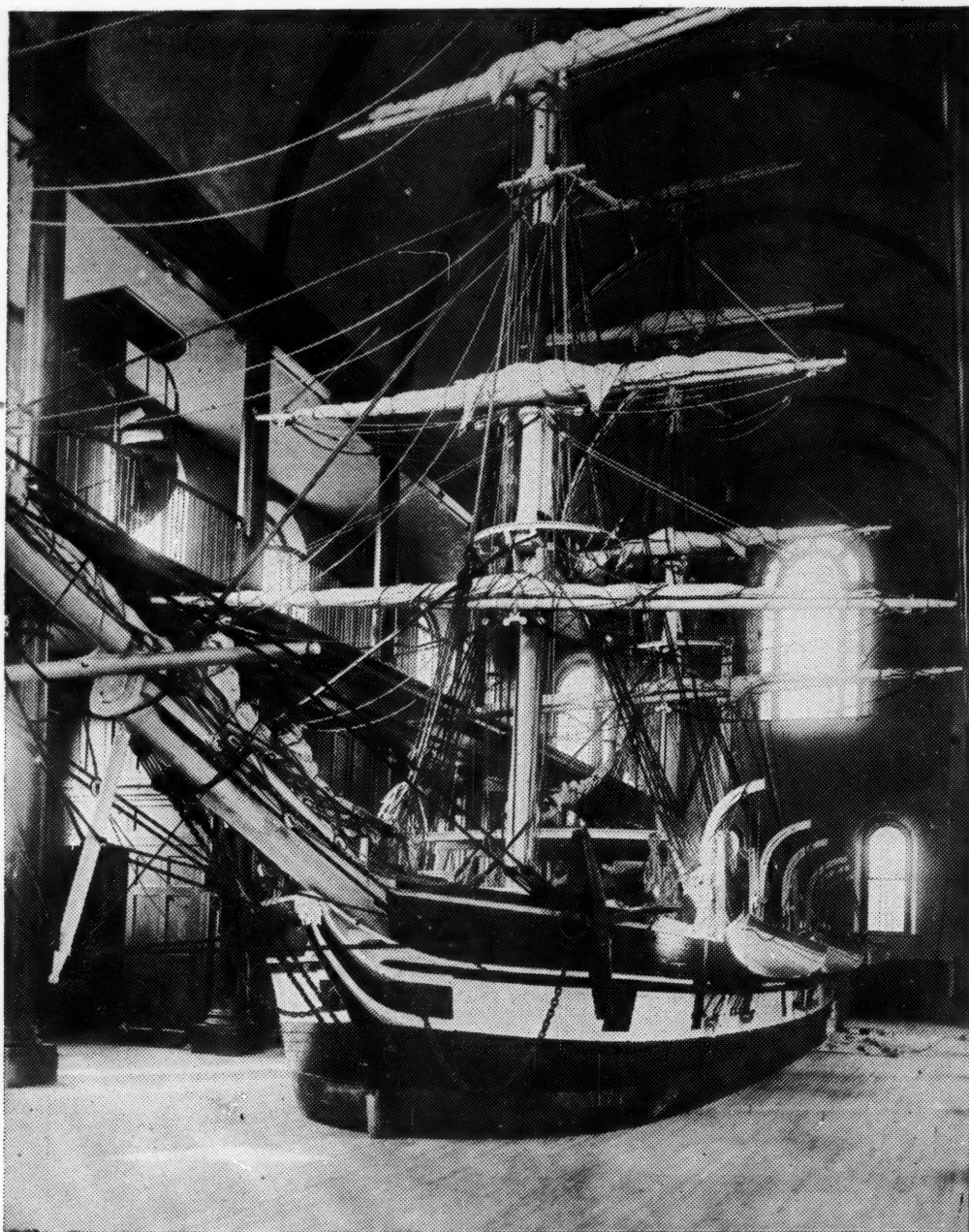
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Courtesy Old Dartmouth Historical Society and Whaling Museum

The Largest Ship Model in the World

THE most famous exhibit in the Bourne Whaling Museum, connected with the Museum of the Old Dartmouth Historical Society, New Bedford, Mass., is the model of the whaling bark *Lagoda*. The Bourne Museum was presented to the society by the late Miss Emily H. Bourne as a memorial to her father, the late Jonathan Bourne, one of the most

successful of the whaling merchants. He was agent for 24 ships in his career. The catch of these vessels aggregated \$7,986,103.

Mr. Bourne's favorite vessel was the "*Lagoda*," which Mr. Bourne bought in 1841. He owned her until 1886. On one voyage of 46 months, the value of the catch was \$200,755.

The model of the *Lagoda* is the

largest in the world. It was made by Edgar B. Hammond. The length of the model from figurehead to stern, is 59 feet—from flying jibboom to the end of the spanker boom, 89 feet. Her main mast is 50 feet high. Every part of the vessel was made especially for the model. The cost of the Bourne museum and model was about \$150,000. It would cost much more today.

EARLY AMERICA AND PIONEER LIFE

Letters of Yesteryear

U. S. S. Constitution Letter

C. H. St. John, collector of Berrien Springs, Mich., sends the following letter with this note of explanation. "There is a probability that this is the only letter in existence that was written on this old battleship while it was actually in war service. Besides being interesting as a historical letter, it bears the old pre-stamp 'ship' letter which also adds glamour."

The letter follows:

U. S. Ship Constitution
Valparaiso, Nov. 11, 1839

My Dear Brother:

Many long and tedious days have passed since I had the pleasure of receiving a letter from you; and many a mile of ocean have I traveled. The department, as if to make amends for the length of time I was detained at home, selected me among others for the most cheerless commission ever assigned to a man of war in time of peace; had we been in search of an enemy the affair would have been different. On the 11th of April we sailed from Norfolk and were ordered to cruise ten days, prior to going to New York. We did so and were in a gale of wind nearly the whole time. On the 19th of May we left New York for Vera Cruz which place we made in twenty-eight days and a most miserable place the internal, or it may be said eternal, wars have made it. After landing our minister to Mexico, Mr. Ellis, we left there on the third day after our arrival, and after backing and filling for seven days the Commissioner finally concluded to run for Havana instead of Pensacola, to which latter place we had directed our letters to be sent, understanding when we left New York that the ship would go there. At Havana we found the yellow fever in rise, that Commissioner Claxton allowed no communication with the shore, consequently I can say but little about it; from the ship it appears like a pretty place though not very clean; it is guarded by tremendous fortifications, garrisoned by most villainous looking fellows. We stayed there three days and gladly got our anchor, some good water and stood away for Rio de Janeiro which

we made in fifty-two days. Rio is filthy in the extreme. Narrow streets paved with North Carolina rock, small houses generally single story, flat roofs made of tile, a population of about one-half negroes in a state of absolute misery and a white population, the type of indolence and superstition combined. But the country around Rio is beautiful in the extreme. Mountains rise abruptly on all sides of the city except seaward, their tops covered with continual verdure, while far in perspective is seen Cerro de los Andes, covered with eternal winter, the old monasteries embedded in shrubbery of orange, olive, cocoa, banana, on the winding of the mountain roads; with the burden mule emerging from the most lovely valleys where the rose forms the fence of the farm. Whilst at the same glance you command perhaps the finest harbor in the world, with the flag of any nation floating over its bosom, offering a picture more beautiful, more lovely than anyone can imagine. Whilst we lay there which was only ten days we saw an exhibit of royal splendor, the young prince of Brazil made his grand entry into Rio. There was any quantity of gold lace on grey shoulders, senoras and senoritas in silk brocades, and all kinds of gun firing; but the impression here is that all will not prevent another revolution. On the 9th September we left for this place and as we expected, had a tremendous time in doubling Cape Horn. For twenty-one days it blew a tremendous gale dead ahead. We canvasses only three small sails close reefed—storm stay sails—and even then we broke a quarter of our crockery and had to hold it with one hand, whilst we carried our food to the mouth with the other. At length we made this place (fifty-three days out) and from the utmost of old Neptune's wrath we came into the most delightful weather and a smooth sea. This is a poor place, plenty of women and little else. The 14th of this month we sail for Callas, our final destination. War is expected here and in Peru, consequently we will see but little of the country. I have written to sister and William from this place and hope to have a letter from you all before my return. Should anything happen to me take

care of our dear and only sister. May God bless and protect you. Remember me to Kemp and Adams, particularly to Mrs. Howen. Direct to this place, care of the American Consul.

—Charles

A Civil War Letter

From the Collection of E. Reis
Chicago

Camp Sumner, Ironton, Mo.
June the 26th, 1863

Mr. Louis G----

Dear Friend:

It is with pleasure that I take the present opportunity of writing you a few lines to let you know that I am still in the land of the living and still live in hope that this rebellion will be put down and peace and prosperity once more brought back to our country.

But it seems sometimes like a great many things are managed very poorly but I still believe that all things work together for the best. It has been a long time since I heard from you and I hardly know how to take your protracted silence but ventured on one more epistle. There is great preparations being made for some purpose. It is thought that a campaign in Arkansas is the order of the next move from this point. There are many reports of Price being within two days march, but I don't think that we could overtake him in ten days marching.

We have been doing nothing here this spring but drive Marmaduke back into Arkansas. Once the word is that we are waiting the fall of Vicksburg when the cavalry from here and Rolla will move forward into Arkansas and enforce the proclamation and release the Union men there which fill the prisons and probably we may not stop this side of Texas when it is known that the rebels can get no reinforcements from the east.

There are but very few men in the army but what are in favor of arming the colored men and filling the present army by drafting, but as for this regiment it is fuller now than it ever was before and in better condition. Send my best respects to all inquiring friends and please write soon.

Yours truly,

James D.

Cholera in St. Louis

From a Collection of Old Letters
Belonging to Norval Stewart

Columbus, Mo.
January 29, 1849

My dear brother and sister:

In the midst of a bitter cold winter, I happily am comfortable enough to find hours to devote to my far distant friends. For two months past we have had weather which sends the lads and lasses in the house in a hurry. This I knew is nothing remarkable in your land of cider and apples but to us it is something new, and old and young are anxiously waiting for a change of times. Snow is at this time about 22 inches deep on an average although the prairie breeze so prized in summer has piled it up occasionally a little higher than it is pleasant to ride through. Elizabeth is still with us and unmarried. Her intended is close by and I am rather inclined to think she may yet take one who has more sense. I will hope at least. You speak of seeing me next summer. This I intend you shall not be disappointed in although Wayne says take them by surprise. I think it best to tell you beforehand and if I cannot help you devour the produce of your fields I hope to be allowed to see a dish of currants on a tea table once more in my life. Sutton says if I will go he will buy a horse and go through by land with me. I am somewhat troubled in reconciling my conscience to the thought of leaving my family and expending money for my gratification alone but still it is at last in my opinion best for me so to do. My health fails and I confine myself almost entirely at home which is of no great benefit to it. My family are well and noisy enough of course.

Yours affectionately,
Ursulla B.----

(Page two of same letter)

I received your letter about a week before New Years, and Ursulla wanted to answer it with me and I was living at Columbus at that time and am living there now. We are all in good health at present and I think if nothing happens you may see us next summer. I think I shall go by land. The cholera is plentiful in St. Louis, now, and people along the Lakes are somewhat alarmed about it. I think it will be pretty thick along the lake next summer and for that reason I think it best for me to go by land. I don't know what to think about Elizabeth, whether she will get married here or not. I cannot find out if she wants to go with Ursula and me. I am going to have her go. I am getting \$15 per month this cold winter. We have had 2 months as steady cold weather as ever I saw but it is rather more moderate

now. We have had first rate sleighing for 2 months past and lively times. They have a great deal of custom where I live. It is only 25 miles from Madison, the capital and Legislature is in session now which makes very busy times. Wayne had killed about 20 deer this winter but the snow has been so deep for 6 weeks past that he could not hunt. I hope you will excuse me for not writing sooner and answer this as soon as you can. Remember my best respects to R and J and all inquiring friends and accept a share to yourselves. Yours truly from your ever friend and brother. Wm. S.----

West Bids Farewell to "Buffalo Bill"

Copy of old clipping on the death and burial of Buffalo Bill; name of paper not given.

Thousands Pay Tribute to Famous Plainsman Before He Is Laid to Rest

Denver, Colo., January 15. — The West yesterday bade farewell to all that was mortal of Colonel William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill).

From the moment the flag-draped casket which enclosed the body of the scout and hunter was brought into the state capitol building at 9:50 o'clock yesterday morning, to lie in state, until it rested in the vault of an undertaker to await final burial on the summit of Lookout Mountain, all honors were accorded to the departed plainsman.

Two state governors, a lieutenant governor, officials and representatives of legislatures from three states, the United States Army, fraternal organizations of which he was an honored member, former cowboys, the Grand Army of the Republic and thousands of men, women and children paid tribute.

At twelve o'clock the family paid respect to the Colonel's memory. In the family party was Johnny Baker, of New Rochelle, N. Y., who was connected with Colonel Cody in his enterprises for many years.

Following the family a delegation of Knights Templar from North Platte, Neb., passed the bier. Afterwards marched a delegation of former cowboys. "Good-bye, old pard," "good-bye, old pard Bill," some of them said.

The funeral procession was led by city policemen. Behind them was the caisson on which rested the casket.

Bringing up the rear of the cortege 70 cowboys walked. All had known Colonel Cody. Two of the cowboys led Colonel Cody's horse, "McKinley," riderless and with the plainsman's pistols hung from the saddlehorn.

Selecting Burial Site for Late Buffalo Bill

Denver, January 16—Selection of a burial place on Lookout Mountain near here for the remains of William F. Cody (Buffalo Bill), who died here Wednesday, was to be made today by W. F. R. Mills, Manager of the Denver City Park Department. Five sites have been suggested.

The body of the scout is to lie in state in the capitol from 9 o'clock until tomorrow. The funeral service will take place in the afternoon. Burial is to be made sometime next Spring. In the meantime the body will be in the custody of Denver Masonic organizations.—Contributed by Robert Smeltzer, Philadelphia.

Have You a Pioneer Association?

Oregon has an association that other states, and even counties could pattern from to good advantage—the Oregon Pioneer Association. The Oregon association was formed in October, 1873, and meetings are held annually. Regular headquarters are in rooms of the Oregon Historical Society, Portland.

Requirements for membership in the Association are: All persons who came to, or were born in, any part of the original "Oregon Country," up to 1859, inclusive, irrespective of their present place of residence, are eligible to membership in the Oregon Pioneer Association; and all who came to, or were born in any part of the Pacific Coast, outside of the "Oregon Country," now residents of Oregon, may become members of the Association upon application to the secretary.

Early Baseball

The first diagram of a baseball diamond with an explanation of the game is said to have been prepared in 1839 by a man named Abner Doubleday, of Cooperstown, New York. It is generally held that the national game of baseball as played to-day originated with the Knickerbocker Club, organized in New York City in 1845. However, the game probably had its earliest inception many centuries ago, for a form of baseball is known to have been a popular recreation in ancient days, and frequent references are made to it by Greek and Roman writers. Much later, in early England there were several ball games known as "rounders," "town ball," "three old cat," "four old cat," and "scrub," all of which seem to have had part in the development of our present game. — The Classmate.

MUSEUMS

Wills Heirlooms to Ford

The will of Mrs. Mary Van Leuven Wells, Long Beach, Calif., bequeaths several family heirlooms to Henry Ford for his museum collection.

Brass Articles Stolen From Museum in Britain

Why should anyone steal such articles as bronze palstaves, bronze daggers about a foot long, a bronze sickle and bronze pins in fibulae, asks a news note from London. That is what officials of the Wilts Archaeological Society of Devizes, England, are asking, too. The articles were stolen from its famous museum, and the thieves left no clues.

Museum Glorifies Cooks Over World

The Museum of Cookery, Frankfurt-on-Main, said to be the only one of its kind in the world recently celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Every conceivable detail of things culinary is here dealt with—sweets and savories, plain and elaborate dishes, flavorings and sauces, and even the preparation of edible fungi.

There is a collection of cooking utensils from the earliest times to the present day, and the historical department contains old recipe books and descriptions of table decorations of centuries ago.

Children's Museum of Indianapolis Sponsors Fair

The Children's Fair, in progress at the Children's Museum, Indianapolis, Ind., for two weeks last month attracted hundreds of visitors say reports. The project was sponsored by the junior board of directors, and it was the first attempt there to display classroom projects from all the schools. A member of the junior board acted as host or hostess each afternoon during the fair.

Some of the projects were in correlation with social studies, art, English, and music departments. The Children's Museum seemed a fitting place to hold such a Fair, since much of the research for the projects was done through class and individual vis-

its, or through material sent out by the extension department.

House models and miniature settings of feudal castles, stockades and block houses, Swiss chalets, Mexican peon homes, and a replica of Mt. Vernon, with colonial ladies sweeping across the lawn, all drew delightful comment from teachers and pupils alike.

Many periods and countries were represented by wall hangings, illustrated charts, sand tables, relief maps, and costumes. Some groups chose soap as a medium for carving figures. Marionettes were fashioned from *papier mache*. One school modeled gay European peasant figurines. A Chinese lad made colorful kites of his homeland; gay dragonflies floating overhead.

There were airplane and ship models, a folding screen of modern design, and one ingenious class sent an old-fashioned cord bed about three feet long made by the boys, while the girls made a straw mattress, quilt and cleverly imitated woven coverlet.

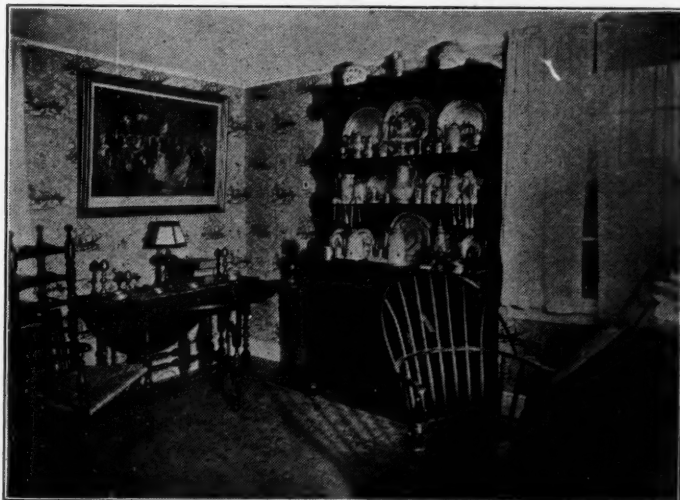
Museum Doings Here and There

The home at Hollis, Maine, of Kate Douglas Wiggin (Mrs. G. C. Riggs) who wrote *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm* and other stories, has been bequeathed to the Maine Historical Society, Portland, by Nora Archibald Smith. The house was originally built in 1820. All future royalties on the books of Mrs. Riggs and Miss Smith are to go to the maintenance of the building as well as a principal fund of \$15,000.

Lagrange, Ind.—Flanked by a stuffed owl and a German war helmet in what is perhaps one of the smallest museums in the country, is the old-fashioned typewriter upon which Jack London pounded out "Call of the Wild," "Strength of the Strong," and other adventure stories which have come to be regarded as classics.

The "museum" is a glass case on the second floor hall of the Lagrange County Court House.

(Continued on next page)



EARLY NEW ENGLAND MUSEUM IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

The Private Museum of Professor A. L. Pouleur of Glendale, Calif. The museum consists of five buildings showing the mode of living of the early New England settlers from 1630 on. Professor Pouleur taught chemistry for more than thirty years in the East, and has now fitted up this museum in Southern California. He spends considerable time now in research in antiquities, such as testing the age of glass by spectrograph. It's fun to retire and retain your interest in things educational Mr. Pouleur believes.

A gift of C. R. Helper, the writing machine is a venerable model which the famous adventurer, author used in writing of his experiences in the Far North; these stories later brought world-renown to London.

Reposing in the Lagrange "museum," the typewriter has been partly obscured by more recent additions to the collection. World War souvenirs lie across its dusty black keys; a sword, which obviously belongs to a much earlier period than the writing machine, partly covers a yellowing slip of paper upon which is typed the brief announcement of former ownership and the fact that the talented owner once created on those keys the story we all know as "The Call of the Wild."

Nearby is a memento of another adventurer, a notorious criminal well-known in the early history of North-eastern Indiana. Among the many things stolen by Silas Doty, the outlaw who gained fame when he escaped from an "escape-proof" jail at Angola back in the early days of Lagrange and Steuben counties, was a door latch made by a village smithy in this county. Retrieved from Doty, the latch, after an exciting career was presented to Lagrange county, where it now is on exhibition beside Jack London's typewriter and a stuffed owl.

The important part which the museum may play in the lives of both children and adults, in this day of increased leisure, was particularly stressed by the directors of the St. Joseph's (Mo.) Children's Museum last month. A special drive for memberships was made, and the museum was host to a special visiting day for members and sponsors.

At a conference held earlier this year in New York City, Mrs. John J. Schoonhoven, chairman of the committee on museums, of the New York Federation of Women's Clubs said:

"There should be a children's museum in every city and town over the length and breadth of the United States, and traveling exhibits going in to every rural district, awakening in children everywhere that divine curiosity about the world that saves the human personality from boredom and the lure of evil, to the end that through education crime and racketeering shall become the forgotten sports of an outworn civilization."

The Toronto Meeting of the American Association of Museums was held from May 30 to June 1 at the Royal Ontario Museum.

A tavern built in 1812 at Gallipolis, Ohio, has been purchased by the Gallia County Historical Society, who will restore it and open soon as a museum. Funds are being collected for this work, and one of the means of raising money for the project is the sale of a new edition of W. G. Sibley's history of the settlers of Gallipolis called, *The French Five Hundred*.

The University of California at Berkeley, recently opened its first art gallery, with an exhibition of Oriental art given to the University by Albert Bender of San Francisco.

The Art Institute of Chicago is holding an exhibition of "Children in Art," including paintings, drawings, etchings and sculpture.

appropriation had force; the museum to close some of its halls daily.

During 1933 the museum had eighteen expeditions in the field, but none were supported by regular budget funds. Financed privately, or through special funds, these expeditions went into New Guinea, North and South America, West Indies, South Seas, Africa, Malay Peninsula, India and Panama. They include Mr. and Mrs. Davison's African expedition to obtain elephants for Akeley African Hall; Richard Archbold's quest for birds mammals, reptiles and fish in the remote interior of New Guinea; Dr. Margaret Mead's sojourn among the inhabitants of the Sepik district of the Australian mandate in New Guinea and Barnum Brown's expedition to the Northwest for fossil bones.

Daughter Profited From Father's Purchase

Joseph Parrish paid \$27 for four volumes of "The History of the Reign of the Emperor Charles V." by Dr. William Robertson, at an auction in Philadelphia in November 1876. Recently the books were sold at auction by a daughter, Mrs. Marianna Parrish Kelley of Radnor, Pa., for \$7700. The books, when sold in 1876, were direct from George Washington's library and bore Washington's signatures. Because of the bookplates and excellent specimen of the first President's autograph, the books are counted among the outstanding items of Washingtonia. Alwin J. Scheuer, New York, was the purchaser.

Lincoln Group of Chicago Plans Lincoln Pilgrimage

On Saturday morning June 9, the Lincoln Group of Chicago will leave for an all day auto pilgrimage which will take them to Danville, Ill., scene of important events in the life of Lincoln. Stops will be made at Watseka, Ill., old Hubbard trading post and early home, and at Rossville. The caravan plans to arrive in Danville in time for dinner at the Hotel Walford at 1:30 P. M., after which U. S. Judge Walter C. Lindsay, will give an address of welcome and introduce the other guests. The Lincoln Group of Chicago is headed by J. Henri Ripstra, secretary; Henry Horner, Governor of Illinois, chairman; and Jewell F. Stevens, vice-chairman.

924,000 Visited American Museum of Natural History Last Year

Nearly a million persons visited the American Museum of Natural History during 1933, according to the annual report of the president, F. Turbee Davison, made public recently. Although reduced income and decreased membership resulted in drastic curtailment in educational and scientific activities, the number of visitors totaled 924,000, an increase of 135,000 over 1932. This total does not include 176,000 school children in classes, and persons attending various meetings.

In spite of the cutting of activities—the suspension of all field expeditions, save those privately financed—the museum opened seven new exhibits, including the plane and equip-

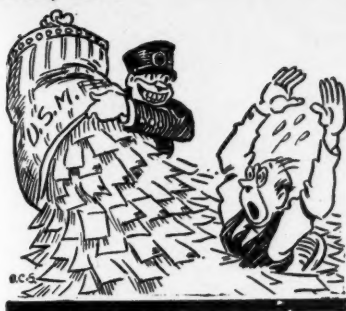
ment, with which Colonel and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh made their Arctic exploration and their South Atlantic flights last year, and the Drummond collection of Oriental jade, ivory and amber.

New work includes progress on the Roosevelt Memorial, the African Hall and the Whitney Bird Wing.

Receipts for the year amounted to \$1,532,541.35, of which \$420,614.75 was appropriated by the city for maintenance. The remainder, including a balance of \$174,858.48, came from various trustee funds plus \$50,568.91 contributed by employees to help the museum balance its budget.

It was revealed that a reduction of about 20 per cent in the city's ap-

IDENTIFY YOURSELF
Mention **HOBBIES** when replying to advertisements.



Forging Ahead

Warren, Ohio.—Your magazine is doing a wonderful work for the cause of the collector. We have a Collectors Club at Warren, which is one of the pioneer clubs of the kind, I believe, in the country. Almost every branch of collecting and historical research is carried on. We have recently launched a county-wide movement to obtain the use of the old post office building here for a museum, when the new post office is finished. Warren, Ohio, was a frontier settlement of the early opening of the West right after the close of the Revolutionary War and was the capitol of the old Western Reserve.

We have the favorable support of many Congressman and Senators and leading citizens generally. The Collectors Club was one of the first to ask for a series of stamps to memorialize the forgotten presidents and we have on file correspondence relating to the subject. At a recent meeting a request was sent in asking why the HOBBIES Magazine could not be had on our local news stands, and we voted to take up the matter and endeavor to have it placed on sale in all the Mahoning Valley cities, and to encourage the formation of Collectors Clubs wherever possible, and that a Code of Fair Trade be adopted.—Harry R. Marlowe.

The "Gang" Writes

This letter was written to Mr. E. A. Brininstool, Box 1072, Station C, Los Angeles, Calif., western historian and collector, who has passed it on to us.

Temple Gardens, Rathmines,
Dublin, Ireland

My dear Mr. Brininstool:

"A strange thing has just happened. The gang and myself were chatting here in my den this afternoon. As usual we were discussing all sorts of things from "Injuns" to airplanes and hobbies. We were talking about stamp collecting, curio gathering and model museums and the like, when Fred suddenly said, 'I wonder if Brini (your nickname to the gang) will ever send us

another copy of that topping American magazine called HOBBIES.' No sooner had he finished speaking than rat-a-tat, rat-a-tat, the postman knocked at the front door and dropped a copy of the glorious magazine from you in at the letterbox. How surprised we were to get it and oh so happy. It seems strange that we should be just talking about it when it arrived. Thanks a thousand times over for the magazine. It is the most interesting magazine in the whole world. Again many thanks for it.

Love from us all,
Young Wild West."

(Written by John Stokes—16 years old.)

Fourth From France

Belleau (Aisne) France.—I am sending by International money order \$1.50 for the renewal of my subscription which expires this month. This makes my fourth subscription to HOBBIES which like old wine, gets better with age. Each issue is more interesting than the one preceding it. Those who don't read HOBBIES don't know what they are missing.—F. H. Jurgensen Curtis.

The Deluge

Pasadena, Calif.—Letters from all over the United States are pouring in as a result of the story about my museum in your May issue. For Lord's sake does every one in the U. S. A. read HOBBIES?—W. Parker Lyon.

A Good Turn

Rockledge, (Phila.) Pa.—I am enclosing the necessary \$1 for which send me another 12 months of HOBBIES, as heretofore I cannot do without it. It may be of interest to some that back numbers, Volume 36 to date may be referred to at the Franklin Institute Library Parkway at 20th St., Philadelphia. I recently presented these copies to the library and am hoping they will form a start for a collectors library. There is no better place to put one's old magazines and collecting literature of any kind. I am sure it will be greatly appreciated by the librarians.—Arthur C. Chancellor.

The Life of a Rancher

Canon City, Colo.—I am enclosing the dollar for my subscription, and for Heaven's sake, send me the May number. I simply can't miss a single copy. It just keeps me from passing out. Living on a ranch isn't any joke when you want to be out packing in "junk", and there is no way to go or

anywhere near to get to if you could, so HOBBIES is the best thing to have in such a case. I must confess that I didn't like it when the publisher said he made stew out of the little monkey with beef running all over our hills, and we are existing and praying for some thing hungry enough to come along and make them worth selling, but I am glad Monko was treated like a real pet after all.—Mrs. Paul Huntley.

Who Can Beat This?

Boston, Mass.—I enclose the subscription of Charles A. Davis, who belongs to thirty-eight clubs, affiliated with stamps, coins, curios, etc. He owns a fine collection of stamps, coins and medals.—Harry G. Haskell.

Renewing Here and There

Ortonville, Minn. I note on the wrapper on HOBBIES, just received, that my subscription expires with this issue. Enclosed please find one dollar for renewal to the best dollars worth in the magazine market today. More power to you.—Charles E. Scofield, Sec. Ortonville Rifle Club.

Canton, Missouri. — HOBBIES improves month by month. And by the way, the first thing I read when I get a new copy is the Publisher's Page.—William H. Johnston.

Cameron, Montana.—Enclosed find my check for next year's subscription. HOBBIES can't be beat.—F. J. Falbaum, Jr.

Monroe, N. C.—I am not going to congratulate you on the new size of HOBBIES, and I am not going to criticize it either. As long as the contents steadily improve as it has in the past I'll be satisfied. However, I don't believe the subscription price will remain so low very much longer, so I am enclosing \$1 for another year.—H. M. Smith.

Holland, Michigan.—Am enclosing money order for \$2 for which please extend my subscription to HOBBIES for two years. I do not wish to miss any of the issues, for I spend many pleasant hours perusing the pages. I like the new format of the magazine and think it far superior to the smaller size. The subscribers can surely be thankful for your ambition to please.—C. J. DeKoster.

Baltimore, Md.—I will be 71 years old next August, and have been a collector since I was ten years old. I feel safe in declaring that **HOBBIES** is the best collectors magazine ever, since every collector can find something of interest to him.—*E. L. Bangs.*

Utica, N. Y.—Enclosed find renewal of my subscription which expires January 35. I'm renewing now so I'll be assured of receiving the magazine another year.—*Carleton Fehr.*

Pineville, La.—Enclosed you will find my renewal. This is my third time, and I must say I enjoy to the fullest your efforts to give the public more for its money each year. The magazine is in a class by itself. Auf Weidersehen.—*Gus Shackelford.*

St. Joseph, Mo.—You are the best reading for hobbyists in the U. S. A.—*Mary S. McNeil.*

Hattiesburg, Miss.—Am enclosing one dollar for year's subscription. It's the biggest dollar's worth I've bought in a long time. With best wishes for continued success.—*Harry C. Fields.*

Petaluma, Calif.—I received the April **HOBBIES** and think it is the best of its kind that I have seen yet, so am sending you one dollar with this letter for a year's subscription to it. Start with the May number if possible. But for goodness' sake please don't change the shape or style of the magazine. It is perfect as it is.—*Mrs. L. Heintz.*

Lingnan University, Canton, China.—Herewith my check for \$3 to cover two years subscription to **HOBBIES**. I like the magazine very much.—*James M. Henry.*

Ely, Nev.—Enclosed find my check for \$2 for which please renew my subscription to **HOBBIES** and send the magazine to my uncle, whose name I enclose. I have subscribed now for a full year but find it impossible to accumulate any of the back numbers. I'm always glad to give, for it's one book worth passing along. Loads of luck.—*Bob Millard.*

Dimmitt, Texas.—Our family is enjoying **HOBBIES** more and more each month. We are new subscribers, but don't intend to ever let the subscription run out.—*Mrs. Carlos Reynolds.*

Kendallville, Ind.—Enclosed find my renewal. **HOBBIES** is one of the best ever published—because it is so different, and each hobby is so very interesting.—*O. E. Mulholland.*

Lincoln Shrine Pilgrimage During June



What is so rare as a day in June? Four June days—12-13-14 and 15—will answer that for Lincolniana lovers and students. Upon the urgent request of many Lincoln students and educators, the Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Indiana, has planned a pilgrimage through the Lincoln communities in Kentucky, Indiana, and Illinois, personally conducted by Dr. Louis A. Warren, director of the Foundation. The pilgrimage will start from Lexington, Ky., on June 12, and terminate at Peoria, Ill., on the evening of June 15. The tentative schedule is as follows:

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, JUNE 12

Lexington:	Homes of Mary Todd and Henry Clay.	Leave 8:00 A.M.
Harrodsburg:	Cabin in which Lincoln's parents were married, June 12, 1806. Grave of Jesse Head.	Leave 10:00 A.M.
Springfield:	Home sites of the widow Lincoln and Richard Berry, guardian of Nancy Hanks.	Leave 11:30 A.M.
Bardstown:	Lunch at "My Old Kentucky Home" State Park, where Stephen Foster, song writer, visited.	Leave 2:00 P.M.
Knob Creek:	Lincoln's home from 1811 to 1816. Site of First School. Grave of infant brother.	Leave 3:30 P.M.
Hodgenville:	Weinman's statue of Lincoln.	Leave 4:00 P.M.
Birthplace*:	Cabin in which Lincoln was born. Dinner in Log Tavern.	Leave 7:30 P.M.
Elizabethtown:	Arrive at 8:00 P.M. Spend night here.	

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13

Elizabethtown:	First home of Lincoln's parents. Home of stepmother, Sarah Bush.	Leave 9:00 A.M.
Mill Creek:	Burial place of Lincoln's grandmother.	Leave 9:45 A.M.
Cannelton (Ind.):	Cross Ohio River. Luncheon served here.	Leave 1:00 P.M.
Troy:	Anderson River where Lincoln operated ferry.	Leave 1:40 P.M.
Grand View:	River landing where Lincolns traded.	Leave 2:00 P.M.
Rockport:	New Orleans trip in 1828 started from here.	Leave 2:30 P.M.
Gentryville:	Store site where Lincoln clerked.	Leave 3:15 P.M.
Lincoln City:	Home site of Lincoln for 14 years. Burial place of Lincoln's mother and sister.	Leave 5:00 P.M.
Vincennes:	Arrive 7:00 P.M. Lincoln saw first printing press here. Dinner and lodging.	

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, JUNE 14

Vincennes:	Cross Wabash River over Lincoln Memorial Bridge.	Leave 8:00 A.M.
Coles County (Ill.):	Home site and burial ground of Lincoln's father.	Leave 10:45 A.M.
Charleston:	Lincoln circuit. Debate with Douglas.	Leave 11:45 A.M.
Decatur:	Lunch here. Lincoln circuit. Old court house. First Lincoln home in Illinois. Convention.	Leave 2:30 P.M.
Springfield:	Arrive 3:30 P.M. Sites connected with Lincoln's domestic, business, and political life. Dinner and lodging.	

FOURTH DAY—FRIDAY, JUNE 15

Springfield:	Old State House.	Leave 8:00 A.M.
Springfield:	Lincoln Tomb.	Leave 8:45 A.M.
Petersburg:	Lincoln surveyed town. Ann Rutledge's grave.	Leave 9:55 A.M.
New Salem:	Lincoln's home from 1831 to 1837. Luncheon served here.	Leave 1:00 P.M.
Lincoln:	Town named for Lincoln on Lincoln circuit.	Leave 2:15 P.M.
Atlanta:	Lincoln made speeches here.	Leave 2:35 P.M.
Bloomington:	Lincoln circuit. Made many speeches here, including famous Lost Speech.	Leave 3:30 P.M.
Pekin:	Lincoln circuit. Political addresses.	Leave 4:45 P.M.
Metamora:	Lincoln circuit, old Court House still standing. Political addresses.	Leave 5:45 P.M.
Peoria:	Arrive 6:15. Reply to Douglas.	

*Those who desire to visit Mammoth Cave may leave the birthplace farm at 6:30 P.M., drive 45 miles, arriving at the cave at 8:00 P.M. Take trip through cave. Hotel accommodations available. Join party at Elizabethtown next morning at 9:00 P.M.

Reservations will be made for each person sending registration to the Foundation, accompanied by a fee of \$5.00 to partly cover cost of promotion. Each guest will provide his own conveyance and personally take care of each item of expense. Total mileage of trip, 650 miles. Approximate cost of meals and lodging, \$18.00.

Mail registrations by June 1, 1934, to Pilgrimage Bureau, Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Two Boys Rekindle His Interest *By*

HARRY L. JOHNSON

STRANGE how history repeats itself—interest in insects and the outdoor life as far back as I can remember was my principal hobby and now my two boys, four and eight years of age are following the same trail in their eager quest for knowledge of nature. Their eagerness has rekindled my interest and inspired me to jot down these thoughts on paper.

As before stated I was interested in insects early, from the time I was six. My father had a few plum trees in his chicken yard that bore luscious fruit. The next door neighbor kept a few bees. The plums therefore contained bees also, and I presumed to pull a bee out from a plum and thus my first contact with the insect world began and began in a hurry as you may well imagine. My respect for bees increased right there by leaps and bounds!

I really started collecting while in grammar school, using some old letter files which I found in a factory. I obtained some wax used for canning and poured this onto the bottoms of the files to about one-half inch depth. On this base I pinned my insects. Of course I used regular pins supplied by my mother and it was some time before I discovered in a magazine advertisement that other people collected insects too, and that there were special ways of pinning and mounting and that ordinary pins would not do. This entailed the scrapping of most of my early collection, for most of the insects were not transferable to the new pins and others had succumbed to the various pests since I had learned the science of fumigation.

Later I entered high school and found there two teachers, Miss Hitchcock and Miss McLean, who were a great help to me, and spurred my interest. From that time to the present I have never lost interest in insects, although for the past seventeen years I have not actively collected, though I am now resuming collecting because of my two little boys.

For the benefit of my readers I will try and give a few of the highlights of my collecting career, as I remember them, not chronologically, but as relating to the different orders.

In the order Hymenoptera there is located a sawfly known as *Cimbex Americana*. The adults of this species near a swamp first attracted my attention. Great hulking insects the size of a large bumble bee, have polished purple bodies, with white spots and smoky wings and a set of six en-

larged legs which ought to have belonged to a wrestler. What a prize for a kid! I'll never forget that day. Neither will I forget the day when I found the larvae of this same insect, an almost pure white worm with a dark stripe down its back. Picking it up to examine it I got a squirt in the eye, and jumped back, quickly having made the acquaintance of another of nature's defense methods, for this larvae is capable of squirting a clear liquid quite a distance through holes in its skin, as a means of defense against enemies.

Then again near my home were some old elm trees in a partial state of decay, where on a summer's day I found ichneumons with what I thought were three horsehairs on the ends of their bodies and with which they seemed to be fastened to the trees. By irritating them a bit I managed to get them loose and thus added some more prizes to my collection. After finding them harmless I used my knowledge to impress the other kids of the neighborhood with my prowess in capturing them, for none of the others would dare hold them in their hands. Not till years later did I learn that the insect in question used two of its long hair like appendages to bore into the tree and the third or ovipositor to lay its egg therein in the burrow of the Tremex, another insect found in the same trees and upon which it was parasitic. A few years later I came upon *Pelecinus polyturator*, another quite rare ichneumon with a jointed jet black tail some two to three inches in length, quite wasplike, but harmless to humans.

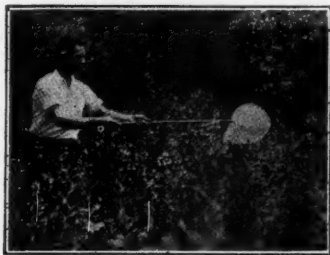
Of the bumble bees I found many species both small and large and was greatly intrigued with the little blue bees found during the summer time. My first sand wasp, *Sphecius speciosus*, with polished purplish brown and orange body and hyaline wings and a tunnel in the ground for a

home, brought me much joy but I was careful not to get in direct contact with his business end. Later I found that he captured cicadas and brought them to his burrows to use as food for the larvae of his own brood. Of the other wasps my reception has been most warm at times, but they were nevertheless interesting and varied, such as the harmless blue mud daubers commonly found building mud nests in old buildings.

All during this period I was often astonished to find dead honeybees clinging to the flowers of the wild milkweed and it wasn't till years later that I found they had died of starvation because their feet had become entangled and trapped in the honey sacks of the milkweed.

Ants never had much lure for me, probably because my first real acquaintance with them was rather sudden. Being hired to pick a few cherries on my uncle's farm I took the ladder and made my way to the top of the tree. I had noticed quite a few large black ants running up and down the trunk but thought nothing about it. One was interested in me, however, and suddenly a point of fire assailed my leg in a tender spot and I left the top rung of the ladder and fortunately landed on the next lower rung before I knew just what happened. One who has never been bitten by an ant can conceive of the sudden incentive to move which they can assert over a human. In later years during the late spring I spent much time watching the emergence of the winged ants of various species from the ground, and the convergence of the toads to the spot where they would solemnly sit and neatly hurl their tongues on unsuspecting ants and return them to their mouths. Their aim is amazing, and seldom did I see a toad miss.

Then there were the Diptera or flies. Several of these are very good mimics of hornets and one in particular, common in late Fall, is a very good mimic of the honey bee. After I found these fakirs out I wasn't so careful about handling them and often used my knowledge to keep my boy friends in awe by handling them with impunity and then giving them bees of a "truer" brand to fondle. Among the dance flies were other items of interest such as *Bittacomorpha clavipes* which I came across in the swamps. Imagine a wisp of a good heavy cobweb in black and white floating along and you have a good idea of what this insect looks like. It is fully as frail as it looks, and seldom can you get one in an in-



Courtesy General Biological Supply House

A nature collector in action.

sect jar without losing one or more of its frail legs and sometimes all of them. The trick of holding your breath and closing your pores on the beak of a mosquito as it bites you, I learned early, and used to astonish other boys with my ease in killing these pests. Robber flies, those pugnacious horny beaked voracious insects, were found in many varieties and many were the times I noted a butterfly flying through the air in a wrong position only to find that it had become the prey of a robber fly. The robber fly, very much resembles a bumble bee, except of course, for its flight. It has but two wings instead of four as do the bees.

Among the true bugs were the interesting water striders and their larger relatives, the back swimmers or Notonectidae, insects which swim upside down in the water and are easily taken with a net. The mid-summer season found me admiring the ambush bugs, these cute little pirates who sit in the middle of a blossom and grasp with their enlarged and powerful legs, the first insect that comes along, no matter the size, piercing them with their stiff beaks and draining out their life juices for a meal. Also I remember well one time when I lifted a stone and found a nice black elongated true bug who immediately proceeded to insert his beak in my finger and so ever since I have been careful of their race also.

In an old shed I found many specimens of what I thought were walking sticks, and it wasn't till many years later that I realized I had found *Emesa longipes*, a very elongated form of true bug about as fat as a needle in a brown and grey coat of protective coloration. Also in the early spring I think I never failed to look under the bark of the Button Ball trees to find the ever present lace bugs that were so beautiful under the microscope, being but about an eighth of an inch in length, but very interesting for all that.

Leaving the true bugs and taking up the Orthoptera I can't forget the large walking sticks of some five or six inches which from time to time I managed to collect from oak trees, in mid summer. Perhaps the crowning experience of my career was the receipt of a pink katydid from a boy friend. I had often noted the color plate of this insect freak in my book but never expected to be the proud possessor of a specimen. Interest in the true locusts or grasshoppers was enlarged upon discovery that most of them had colored wings, red, pink, yellow or white and that they could be mounted to show these to advantage. I used to go out early in January and February at the first sign of spring and bring back with me imma-

ture live specimens of grasshoppers to show my friends and prove that spring must be near.

Again taking up the order Neuropter I ran into the lace wing flies with their foul smelling perfume which can put carbon bisulphide to shame and their queer method of laying their eggs on half inch stems on the under sides of leaves. Then there were the caddis flies so common in the brooks rolling along in their miniature houses of small stones, bark, leaves, etc. Then also, the Dobson, that fearsome worm used by fishermen but so seldom recognized by the uneducated in its mature stage when it sports large capable mandibles and a wing expanse of some five inches.

Jumping to the Homoptera I was always interested by the many and grotesque types here to be found. Types in the shape of canoes, types with buffalo heads, enlarged sharp pointed heads and others well streamlined and penciled with bright colorings and often found under the bark of trees in the early spring, furnishing interest for the man with the microscope. Here also entered the familiar "snake spit" of our boyhood days. Anyone wishing to take the trouble can find its source by simply looking into the center of said "spit" whereupon will be found an immature leafhopper who has formed this "spit" as a means of protection. Locusts or the cicadas are also found in this group, although I never took many for my collection as they are high and capable fliers. Most of those I did take seemed to have been specimens which had spent their lives and had come to earth because of failing vitality. The chief cicada of interest however, was the 17 year cicada which agreeably came out during the height of my collecting career and whose shrill singing could not be mistaken for anything else. Superstition here entered for there seemed to be a W formed on the wings of these locusts which many thought signified war, but as most all cicadas have a form of this letter on their wings such surmises come to naught.

Naturally a lot of my interest centered in the moths and butterflies because of their more apparent beauty. In the early spring I somehow located the Joker Moth, a beautiful Noctuid greatly resembling a green lichen and not at all common and always found on the hemlock in my experience. In early April also came *Brephos enfans*, a boreal insect looking like a butterfly but flying like a moth with a pretty brick red underwing and quite uncommon. Later came the Io Moths, sil' moths, luna, cecropia, etc., at the street lights and many nights were spent in swinging my net for these treasures here. However, in later years I found an

easier way to collect for many of these moths would later in the night come to rest on the light poles and I would collect them easily in the early morning when they were less active. During the middle summer I enjoyed collecting the *Catacolae* or underwings so named because of the brilliant hind wings in red, pink or orange and which are only exposed in flight. The natural bark like coloration of their fore wings made them hard to discover in position upon a tree or rock, but always their discovery added zest to more search for them. Of the hawkmoths I can still remember the time when I considered these visitors in the daytime at my flowers, to be little or young hummingbirds and so did not think that I should collect them, but later found that I was misled and collected them with added zest. In the fall of the year came the Geometers or measuring worms and also a moth found frequently on the grape with some five little chicken feathers for wings instead of the conventional design. Early too, I learned to allow those tomato worms with little white cocoons on their backs to go to their inglorious ends, for these were the cocoons of parasites and their larvae had fed on the tomato worm and were preparing to make more parasites for similar pursuits.

I think perhaps my greatest thrill came about through the discovery of a pupa of the Milk Weed Butterfly, *Anosia plexippus*, on a swaying frond of some of my father's asparagus in the early fall. What a whoop I let out! A beautiful prize of pale greenish blue with a ring of black dots and to top this off little drfts of gold around it. I never expect to see anything more beautiful. All too soon it turned a dark brown and then I thought it was spoiled, but the emerging butterfly soon changed my idea. Perhaps the Mourning Cloak Butterfly with its purple and gold in the early spring could be called the next most interesting. Then the angle wings with their quick flight, queerly cut wings and undersides so resembling the bark of trees that once they lighted they could hardly be found, came to my attention and led me on to discovery.

Euchloe genutia, known as the Falcate Orange tip came to me once in a beautiful pair for which I was very thankful. Then again *Pieris napi*, the Mustard White, I also garnered on one occasion simply because of its peculiar flight so different from that of the ordinary Cabbage butterfly which it closely resembles. The *Papilio*s and larger butterflies being so swift of flight I never managed to catch very many species much to my sorrow, and I never could get over the disappointment of miss-

ing a *Papilio cresphontes* in my native town of South Meriden, Connecticut, as it was a visitor from a southern clime and would have been a record to be proud of, if I had caught it.

In the Odonata were the Damsel Flies of brilliant spun green or blue bodies with velvet black wings in lazy flight near the streams, always bringing back the thrill of collecting. Another allied form with a beautiful pink zone in the wings near the body I took but once and treasured thereafter. Of course, among the larger Dragon flies were many I never took owing to their strong flight.

I might say my favorites were the beetles or Coleoptera, but I can give but short shrift to them here. In the early spring came the brilliant green and white tiger beetles. What a thrill to catch them! Under some stones I had another surprise in the bombardier beetle, an orange and purple form, but with a little anal popgun and some "insect powder" which blew a small cloud of smoke in my eyes to the tune of a small "pop." In front of my home were some beautiful hard maples as we called them, but the Maple Tree Borer knew them not as such for his larvae bored and re-bored through them and then hatched out into beautiful mature $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch black and yellow striped beetles which I was always able to exchange with other collectors, so beautiful were they. Behind the machine shop where I was employed was a heap of refuse from a former blacksmith shop and here I took a species of *Trox*, a dull relic of a beetle with peculiar ridges on its back but not much too look at. On the milkweed occurred brilliant oval red and green beetles in quantity and the vine of a small plant gave me some of the Tortoise Shell beetles, aptly named because of their shape and glistening with their beautiful colors of pearl and gold which unfortunately were somewhat dulled in death. In the apple orchards in the fall occurred the oil beetles with their small half length wing covers and an inability to do anything much but crawl.

To crown it all at the height of my collecting career when I had graduated from high school I was allowed a trip to Florida for the express purpose of collecting and so left with my father in mid June for the Utopia of insects.

Just a few highlights of the trip—Lubber grasshoppers in quantity with their beautiful red wings and clumsy bodies and little ones of purple with a yellow stripe down their backs, looking nothing like their elders, *Anosis Berenice*, a beautiful velvet brown butterfly of the south, The Dog's Head, a beautiful yellow fly

with a dog's head on each fore wing done in black. Then to my great good fortune came one of the brown forms of *Papilio turnus*. Also many varieties of the Preying Mantises, cockroaches, ants, etc. Scorpions of an inch or so in length were plentiful under bark and the natives were fearfully afraid of them. In short the amount of insect life here found so overshadowed that of my own locality that I have visited the state no less than five times since in my efforts at collecting.

Thus time passes on and here I am venturing again into the intrigues of the insect world and living over my youth with the added help of my two sons who would learn from nature as I did and disseminate their knowledge to an unsuspecting world.

The Collector of Things On Character Analysis

For the collector of books on character analysis there is a new edition, "Character Grams," (\$1.25), by Ariel Yvon Taylor collaborating with H. Warren Hyer. Ray Long & Richard R. Smith, Inc., 79 Madison Ave., New York, are the publishers: "Character Grams" is evolved from the study of numerology in which the authors have gained considerable renown. In this book there are convincing paragraphs for those who like Shakespeare say there is nothing in a name. The authors, for example, say that in a recent *Who's Who* they observed the name Curtis 29 times. "Curtis" adds to 9, with a 3 vowel and 6 consonant. 3-6-9 is the trinity of numbers which stands for fluency of expression in literary, artistic, or humanitarian lines. Three is the literary number; 6 gives a strong urge for education, expression and the establishment of higher standards. They continue, "We find that the majority of publishers predominate in the 6 vibration. The Curtis Publishing Company, with its three magazines, *The Saturday Evening Post*, *The Ladies Home Journal* and *The Country Gentleman*, carries in its name, in Curtis and Publishing, the 3-6-9 trinity twice." Well, it's a long subject, but intriguingly condensed into 142 pages in this new edition.

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setting, "OCL" which he greatly cherished. A "Souvenir Derby Edition of the Louisville, Ky., Courier Journal," from Conley Webster, Lexington, Ky. A photograph of a cigar store Indian with three pretty little bathing beauties. A Mother's Day cachet from the Logansport (Ind.) Stamp Club. A copy of "United States Commemorative Notes," from The Stamp Collector, New York Sun. A centennial membership in the Rochester Museum Association. A cachet from Ludington, Mich., May 18, celebrating the 259th anniversary of Pere Marquette. A Last Day Cover from the Arkansas Post, Oldest Postoffice in Arkansas, from Major M. R. Baer. A collection of unusual round rocks from Grace Woodworth, Colorado Springs, Colo.

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Death Reveals His Hobby

Far Hills, N. J.—A rare collection of old currency and coins has been found in the home of the late George H. Ball in Lake road. Freeholder George R. Layton, administrator of the estate of Ball's mother, the late Mrs. Margaret Ball, made the discovery.

In an attic bed room Layton found concealed in an iron box in a bureau drawer about \$500 in gold coins and a number of old gold certificates. Further search revealed a locked chest in another bed room. This chest, a family heirloom, was opened and found to contain a collection of old coins.



The Publisher's Page

SINCE the biggest thing that has happened in Hobbyland during the past month was the New York Hobby-Collectors' Show our readers might expect us to make some comments on that affair.

It came out about as we planned, from the standpoint of the show itself as well as the attendance and the business done. It certainly was a show that surprised everybody in extent and it was the largest exhibition of collection material ever held anywhere in the world. It was also the most largely attended show that has ever been held in Rockefeller Center considering the length of time. Fifty thousand people went through the two floors in six days. The Municipal Art Show hardly reached that record in thirty days. The recent stamp show had 32,000 in ten days. Higher estimates had been published but were denied to us personally by the managers of the show as well as the professional ticket company which manned the door. Business done was all that was expected. We did not fool ourselves, or the exhibitors, thinking we could make a "killing" when business in these lines was quiet on the outside.

We have been asked how we came out on the show. We give the same answer to that—just about as we expected. We do not plan to make money on these shows, nor do we plan to lose any, and that is just about how we came out. We do know that directly and indirectly we gained 2,000 subscriptions from the show which increased the buying power of *HOBBIES* considerably. During the month we were in New York working on the show the Chicago office wrote us they received 166 subscriptions in one day, most of which came from the east. This gives an idea of how the show stimulates interest in the magazine.

Behind the scenes, unknown to the visitor often, there is a great deal going on. One of the keenest business men in New York said to us during the show: "Lightner, if you had held this hobby idea back until normal times, it would have been one of the biggest ideas ever put over in the country. You do yourself an injustice exploding such a good idea when conditions for it are not the best."

My answer to that is that conditions are as normal now as they are going to be for quite a few years and a great many people are going to die before there is another period of easy money. As long as the national government proceeds to spend against an unbalanced budget there is nothing ahead but extremely high taxes that will take most all the surplus money away from the rich. If you think the rich are going to have money to spend extravagantly in the near future get your income tax sheet out again and note the tremendous surtaxes that are being piled on those who have the larger incomes. When the national budget was balanced, and surtaxes had been removed, and taxes in general were reasonable, our business in collecting lines got a great deal of that extra money.

Furthermore I believe that we serve our field better by stimulating business through these shows when we need stimulation. When times are flush there is a tendency to overstimulate which is bound to bring a crash. Besides, in those times a lot of chiseller competition springs up. I put over the shows, and incidentally the magazine when others are afraid to venture.

I might be forgiven if I mention here the breaks of luck which any showman knows play a big part in the success of an exhibition of short duration. The luck equation is often the difference between success and failure. I always take the element of luck into the most serious consideration and always have an alternative in case the breaks go against me. In getting up this show I performed the hardest labor and put the greatest strain on myself in all my experience. Yet in spite of that the show ran the gauntlet of the worst combination of ill luck that one could imagine. The first was the unfortunate selection of Rockefeller Center, although the stamp group warned me explicitly against that building. It had not been my plan to hold the show there and had it not been for the meeting at the Commodore Hotel where the demand for Rockefeller Center was unanimous, the show would not have been held there because I knew it had no facilities whatever for the exhibition. At the

same time I realized that Rockefeller Center was the most publicized building in the world and that its selection would give prestige to the show. I think from that standpoint the show was helped both in the number of exhibits, which was gratifying, and the attendance which was equally gratifying.

In planning the show I took special precautions to overcome all the unfavorable features that had been outlined to me. The last exhibitors' bulletin will show what careful plans were made to get the show set up. The booth men were to be finished at a certain time. The showcase men were warned to rent no cases over a certain size and to deliver their orders on Saturday, four days before the show opened. The country people did their share getting in on Sunday. Then came the grief.

The service performed—or not performed — by Rockefeller Center in helping the show get into the building was the most heartless procedure I ever saw. Why they rented two floors of that building for what was explicitly stated to be a Hobby Show without arranging for proper freight facilities is more than I can understand. The New York American, which sponsored the Stamp show, got the space for absolutely nothing but we paid a price which, I understand, was based on \$60,000 per floor, per year, and in addition there was an amount of around \$200 put on for what they said would be extra elevator expense. Despite the fact that the building is inadequately equipped with freight facilities, we could easily have handled our show had those facilities been at our disposal. Contractors still working on the interior of the building could have been given a month's notice to unload plenty of material so that the show could have had an unhindered use of the freight elevators for two days to move in and possibly one to move out. It is no wonder that many of the exhibitors were exasperated.

Another break of ill luck was tying up with the wrong booth contractor. The contractor who set up the stamp booths wanted \$35 per booth because of his previous experience getting in and out of the Center. We did not select the cheapest bidder, but we did learn, after our suspicions were aroused, and after we got a report through Dun & Bradstreet, that the contractor we selected was then involved in litigation and that he had taken a good portion of the money we had advanced to tide over this litigation. Had he been a capable business man, or even taken us into his confidence, our original plan of having all the booths erected by Saturday night could easily have been accomplished. The result was that he had to work

Sunday and then the labor racketeers got on his neck. We had been told that a previous exposition paid \$3,000 to labor racketeers before they could open their show. We were determined that we would not pay one cent to labor racketeers. They threatened Rockefeller Center, they threatened us, and they threatened the contractor. I am very sure that in no case did they get one single cent of money. They did put extra cost onto the contractor and we went down in our pockets for an extra \$175 to help him pay Sunday overtime and night work, but we saw that the money went to the men because we were there when the contractor paid them.

Every man employed on the job was a union man and when I talked to them I knew there would be no need to pay off racketeers. I have employed union people for many years and I know the way to get back of racketeers is to go to the men themselves. The men don't get any of the money and they are very eager to work and more than one walking delegate has lost his job in recent years when the members of the union found what was going on. Yet these labor racketeers work the shows in New York for all they are worth.

At any rate the show was finished and opened complete at the official time. In fact it was ready for the preview the night before and that is as good as any show has ever done.

It is a trick of most showmen to stay away from the show the day before it opens so that the exhibitors who get excited about small details can't bother him. I make it a practice, however, to stay with my show to satisfy every whim of my exhibitors it is humanly possible to satisfy. After a night's rest everybody settles down to good humor and there is always a lot of fun before the show is over.

It was surprising also to find tremendous opposition to the show. I was told there was a ring of twelve concerns there who dominated the antiques shows in times past and unless I got them I couldn't get anywhere. That didn't worry me because I had a floor sold before I went to New York and could have gone ahead with the show on that basis. It was found, however, that six of these twelve were out of business by the bankruptcy route. One took space. Four others arranged to show with country dealers who had taken two booths. One said the show would reach too cheap a class and didn't think they would go in and yet they slipped into the foyer of Rockefeller Center and put material in one of the store windows near the entrance of the show. Now was that cheap?

Propaganda was very strong that the country dealers came in to undersell

the city dealers. Every buyer knows that is a lot of bunk. I believe during the depression I have been one of the best buyers in the country and I am not able to buy much from the country dealers. More than one collector will agree with me that the country dealers are more inclined to overprice than underprice. Of course there are the extreme prices asked by dealers in the high-rent locations but they cater to a class who want handy service regardless of cost and base their prices accordingly.

Other New York showmen fought me bitterly because they said "he will kill the show racket." We were selling space for \$50 for which they would get \$500. These people even used the propaganda that I was a Chicago man. Yet our Chicago toy show, gift show, lamp show and many others of the best trade shows are run by New York men and I don't believe there is a soul in Chicago who would stoop to put out propaganda against them on those grounds. If that wasn't an appeal to ignorance I don't want a cent! They also tried to agitate among the New York people that I brought my help from Chicago instead of hiring New York people. Had I nothing to do with the show I would have sent two of my staff to New York to cover the show. Outside of these all other employees were New York people.

The hobby show was entirely different from any show that has ever been held and it was not our intention to step on the toes of other showmen, although we got a lot of their exhibitors. Nor would I be so small as to go on the floor of another man's show, unscrupulously using the psychological time of moving-in-day — when exhibitors are always out of sorts getting their exhibits set up—to spread propaganda. And no man or woman who has an ounce of honor or principle in their makeup would resort to such tactics.

Another opposition crowd centered around the stamp group who whispered to one another that if I made a failure of the show, there were wonderful possibilities in it, and they could steal the idea.

Withal the show went ahead and turned out a splendid success. One after another the exhibitors came and wanted choice space for next year. I thought at the time that 80% of the exhibitors were satisfied and that is as good a record as we ever had in Chicago and as good a record as any practical showman ever expects.

Since getting returns from a questionnaire sent out two weeks after the show was over I am convinced that 90% of the exhibitors are enthusiastically satisfied, and have pledged themselves to return next year. Of course, there are always a few people who do not fit in a show of any

kind. They are confused in a crowd and don't have the knack of showmanship. In the antiques sections a few women always come in who are in bad health and these good ladies should not go into shows. After the first experience a showman always knows who the cranks are and eliminates them. He is also careful to eliminate those who expect to make a killing. Fifty per cent of the booths were shared by two people and some of these actually expect to spend \$25 and make enough to pay all the debts they have accumulated for a year in their own place of business. The depression cycle is a study in human nature. Some people, at the fear of losing a few dollars, become actually vicious.

One thing we were more satisfied with than anything else was that no chiseller got in the show. Every exhibitor paid for his space and thus helped to carry his share of the expense.

Already a great many new exhibits have been pledged for next year by people who learned of the show too late. All the wrinkles will be ironed out. A location has already been selected which will eliminate all grief of setting up the show. It will be bigger and better all around. Various groups are already planning what they are going to do for 1935. The opposition has been melted by the warm sun of success.

Some who were interested in the old antiques show took a last fling at the Hobby-Collectors' Show idea. It is undisputable that 98% of the people who buy collection material do it as a hobby. The show is popularized and humanized by this idea. Where is the old Chicago Antiques Show? Out of business. Where is the Philadelphia Antiques Show? Out of business after a last miserable failure. Where is the Boston Antiques Show? Out of business. An attempted revival this Spring brought no results comparable with a hobby show. The New York Antiques Show has been suspended now for two years. Seventy-five percent of all the annual shows, pageants, and exhibitions have suspended during the past three years. In the face of this the Hobby Show was an instant success. It caught the public fancy. It revived the spirit of collecting in the old collectors and brought in new blood. It publicized the idea. It has been almost three years now that we put on our first Chicago Hobby Show and since that time the idea has caught the public fancy to such an extent that hundreds of amateur shows are being held under various auspices around the country. The department stores have seized the idea. All of this is helping collecting more than dealers and collectors think. They never will give credit enough and don't realize

how much worse off they would be if it were not for the hobby idea that has spread over the country.

Smart antique dealers have found they can sell steadily to collectors whereas they would hold a lot of stuff ten years waiting for the casual antique buyer.

The hobby idea attracts the wealthy people because it appeals to them as humans instead of as suckers. We hear a lot of dealers and writers, most of whom are always broke themselves, whispering about a certain atmosphere which must be created to catch the rich. They think the rich are some group of ghostlike people who must be trapped by a setting of "atmosphere." Rich people are in the mood to resent going into that atmosphere at this time. Those who have held onto their money after all we have gone through have sense to go along with it. I visit the wealthy collectors from the Atlantic to the Pacific and many have asked me not to write up their collections because they want to keep them hidden as much as possible from the personal property tax collector. There is not much public contracting now. The real-estate taxpayer is up in arms and so the political tax-gatherer is hungry for money and naturally the rich, already burdened with taxes, are eager to do as little boasting as possible and as little ostentatious buying as possible.

Likewise they want to avoid the criticism of poor relations and charity

organizations who think they should contribute instead of buying extravagantly. Rich people must, of necessity, avoid the outward appearance of going into a public place where boasted extravagance reigns and they are not going to do it. They will go to a hobby show because that is in keeping with the spirit of the times. It dovetails with the leisure time movement. The nature of it is such that it gives them a chance to practice the hobby of collecting under auspices that does not smell of extravagance.

Nobody can stop the hobby movement. It has demonstrated what it can do. Some of the wealthiest men in the east went through the New York show incognito as they do in Chicago. Some bought direct and others sent their buyers after they designated material they wanted.

* * *

For a few days of peace and rest go to the Green Mountains in Vermont, greener than ever in the balmy days of May with the varied colors of new green coming out on the trees. Then circle Lake Champlain and its historic spots, Plattsburg, Ticonderoga, Fort George, the scenic Adirondacks, the Ausable Chasm,—Saratoga Springs, and back to work.

* * *

While at the Taft Hotel in New York we ran into our friend Leo McDonald, Admiral Byrd's manager. He told us a good one on himself.

A few nights previous he was en-

tertaining some celebrities and friends of Admiral Byrd in a room at the Taft. During the party a business matter took him down to the lobby where he ran across a lady whose face was familiar. She spoke to him. As she was dolled up in evening clothes he took occasion to invite her to the party and introduced her to all the guests, after having to be prompted as to her name. As the minutes went by, however, he was still unable to place her in his mind. He was sure he knew her but was confusedly embarrassed as to her exact identity. Finally his curiosity got the best of him and goaded by an extra cocktail he thought he would lead her on until he placed her.

"How long has it been since I saw you?" he sparred.

"I don't think you have me tagged yet," she blurted, "you remember I sold peanuts next to your ship in the World's Fair."

* * *

Everywhere I go they still kid me about eating the monkey.

* * *

As a money-raiser, Moritz Wormser, of the American Numismatic Association, ought to be teamed up with Aimee MacPherson.

D. C. Rightmeyer



Courtesy Liberty, a Magazine of Religious Liberty

A corner of the room at Monticello where Jefferson did most of his writing.

MATCH BOX LABELS

HOBBIES is the official organ of THE BLUE MOON CLUB an International organization of collectors of this hobby. M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary, Box 732, Ticonderoga, N. Y.; Pres.—Robt. Jones; Vice-President—Harry M. Gould; Manager Cover Division, John C. Schulz.

Blue Moon Club Notes

By M. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary

NOW that the catalogue booklets are out, we find several who ordered them have not sent for their copy. Do so at once if you wish to be sure of getting one. First come first served. Notices were sent out a long time ago.

Booklet 2 will be ready July 1, and no further notices will be sent. Price 35 cents, and no stamps can be accepted in payment.

Bill Fountaine reports the following on his match label notes. Three new Japan labels found in this country are "Empress," "The Steamer," and "Ship Brand," all with same picture using variations.

New labels made in U. S. A. are "Union," colors — red, white and blue. "C.J.A." green, black and white. "Charmco" and "Tawco." A new type Moderne in dark green; recut black border lines make it a distinct variety.

Again I would remind every label collector to remember to destroy labels that are torn, dirty or repaired. Don't send them to any one, not even an enemy. You want to help your hobby rather than kill it, and there is no surer or quicker way to spoil a beginner's interest than to send him poor, messy, patched and dirty labels. Don't do the other fellow before he does you, but do by him as you would like also to be done by.

The strike of Diamond Match Company is over I understand, so we may soon see some new brands out by them soon.

And here is good news for the book cover collector, I understand Diamond is making a run to popularize the cover, to compete against cheap

matches sold by Japan in this country. They will show hockey players, movie stars, ball players and cocktail receipts and many other subjects no doubt.

In the new list of members of the club to be issued next October every member who is not in good standing will be dropped, and their number published. It is hoped that no one will have to be thus recorded. It is up to the members to support the hobby. A life membership under the new ruling costs but a dollar.

The thanks of this club and its officers are gratefully extended to Marc Haas, a member since the club was organized, for his display of 28,000 different labels at the recent New York Hobby Show. This act will do much towards helping our hobby.

Greeta Elsa, a seventeen-year-old cripple since birth, of Budapest, Hungary, has a collection of 2,100 different matchbox labels, and each label was sent by a different person, whose autograph is on the back. This feat was made possible through thousands of the girl's friends writing their different friends in all parts of the world.

The hobbyist, is he or she who never becomes tired of life, never yearns for something to do, or to happen, never frowns, gets blue or discouraged, knows not of depressions, bad breaks or ill fortune, has not even the time for an ache or pain. And all because of this thing we call a hobby, and best of all its open and free to us all, old and young. It plays no favorites, but makes a lifelong friend of all who enter its door. "Happiness is a contented mind," and a contented mind comes to the hobbyist.

20,000 Matchbox Labels

By SOLOMON SALESKY

MAJOR PAT. A. BECKETT, London, who is a son-in-law of the late Lord Kitchener, has the largest private collection of matchbox labels

known, in addition to an extensive collection of antiques and works of art. Major Beckett has this to say about his hobby:

"Ever since I was ten years old I have been collecting matchbox labels. Why? Well, because I dropped my ticket on a train between Vauxhall and Victoria Station and picked up, instead of it, a strange matchbox cover, and as my stamp collection was being surpassed by a brother's schoolmate, I decided to have a new hobby.

"Today, owing to the fact that I have been collecting for nearly forty years, and having soldiered in many places both at home and abroad, I think I can claim to have the largest private collection in existence, for I have well over 22,000 different specimens.

"There are many collectors of matchbox labels, including the ex-King of Spain who is very keen indeed on picking up rare specimens, and since it has been known that I have so many, I get a good many enquiries asking for advice, especially on how to arrange the various labels when discovered.

"My method is as follows, and I think it the only way to display my treasures to the best advantage. Directly I find a new specimen I soak it in boiling water, which quickly removes it from its box. Then I dry it on a sheet of blotting paper and paste it into a sheet of white cardboard about 36 inches square beside those I have found before. About 100 covers can be put upon one sheet, and they are easy to display. I do not believe in hoarding up a collection so that no one can see it in comfort, which is the case if they are placed in a book like stamps.

Different Editions

"Matchbox covers have altered in design and detail during the last twenty years, owing to the regulations issued by different countries for safety and other reasons. About ten years ago the English Customs insisted that the words "Free from white phosphorous" should appear upon every matchbox entering the country. Prior to that time a matchbox used to have nothing upon it except its name and where it was made.

RARE MATCH LABELS—Syria, China, Roumania, Guatemala, India, Spain, etc. 150 varieties, \$2. Largest stock of rare and pre-war labels in Europe for advanced collectors.—Curtis, 120 St. Leonards Avenue, Hove, England. jep

WANTED

I will pay cash for old U. S. match box labels made between the years of 1895 and 1910. Look over your attic boxes and trunks for some of these old ones. Send them on for my inspection and offer.

M. A. RICHARDSON
Box 732, Ticonderoga, New York, U. S. A.

"You may have several editions of the same matchbox, which to the casual observer, would appear exactly alike; but upon close investigation, you can find several differences.

"Here are a few, appearing on apparently the same box. 'Paraffin Match' on one, 'Non-poisonous' on another, 'Do not glow when extinguished' on a third, 'Impregnated' in large letters, red on one, black on another, 'Without phosphorous,' 'Without sulphur,' 'Damp proof,' 'Extinguished without glowing,' and scores of other differences of inscription, which are extremely interesting to a collector.

"Just as I was beginning to think that I had nearly every variety of one particular brand I suddenly discovered 'Average Number of Matches 45' at the bottom of the box, on another with similar label, 'Average Number of Matches 50.'

"The reason for this type of inscription is that every new box coming into the country from abroad has to have the average number of matches which it contain clearly stamped upon it. The result is that my collection advanced by leaps and bounds, and goodness only knows what new regulation will make the latest issue obsolete.

"England turns out by far the most reliable matches, and they are famous throughout the world. Sweden and Norway produce the greatest quantity, owing no doubt to the fact that they possess the wood suitable for the industry. Japan is a good third, and the design on some of the labels printed in that country, in color, drawing and beauty, are really miniature masterpieces.

"Austria, Belgium and Flanders produced matches prior to the war, but are heavily handicapped as most of the factories were in the fighting zone and ceased to exist. The Austrian covers, usually with a glazed surface, are particularly effective. As for Japan, the big earthquake a few years ago has crippled the industry, but works, which were a mass of ruins, are gradually being rebuilt.

"Russia exported matches in large quantities prior to 1914, but in spite of dumping of other produce, Russian matches are not very common now. They bear the inscription, 'Made in U.S.S.R.' However, we now get them from Latvia, Estonia, Czechoslovakia, and other countries unheard of before the war.

"Some matchbox covers are really very funny. My latest, coming from a soldier stationed in India, has upon it a picture of Gandhi; the legend on top is 'The Star of India!' Others aim at being patriotic, whilst most countries compete against each other in what I call the 'Three Series.' In Sweden you can find the 'Three Lancers,' the 'Three Gloves,' the

'Three Girls,' and the 'Three Ships'; in Norway, the 'Three Storks,' the 'Three Robbers,' and the 'Three Crowns'; and in Japan, the 'Three Tigers,' the 'Three Elephants,' and the 'Three Peacocks.'

"In each case, the series starts at one, such as the 'One Star,' followed by the 'Two Stars,' and so on; but I mention the 'three' series because it appears to predominate. As a matter of fact, I have the 'One Egg,' the 'Two Eggs,' and the 'Five Eggs,' but I have to discover the other intermediate numbers.

"In India, as a rule, a Rajah has his own matchbox, with a painted print of himself upon it.

"Every event of importance seems to be chronicled upon the outside of a matchbox. We have the 'Diamond Jubilee,' and 'The Coronation,' both of King Edward and King George. The Army and Navy are well represented. You can pick up 'Nelson' and 'Wellington,' not to mention the 'Two Heroes' (Roberts and Kitchener), 'Gordon' and 'Buller,' 'Beatty' and 'Naig' can also be found if you are on the sharp lookout.

"Buildings are not left alone. We can find 'St. Paul's and the 'Taj Mahal,' not forgetting 'The Tower' and 'The Houses of Parliament.' Every conceivable invention can be found on a matchbox label, and almost every animal in existence.

"I strongly advise schoolboys and girls to start collection matchbox labels, and now that the summer is approaching, let them keep a sharp lookout during the holidays and they are sure to find many rare matchbox covers on the pier or parade in any seaside resort, and I feel sure that they will, like myself, fall victims to the charms of a very interesting and instructive hobby."

Collected Here and There

M. P. McGovern, of the University of Dubuque, Dubuque, Ia., made a short call at HOBBIES office recently. Mr. McGovern has been paying his university tuition by dealing in books.

Ann Sothern, who plays a leading role in "Melody in Spring," is making a collection of books dealing with Russian history.

Rare documents, including royal edicts of Ferdinand and Isabella, written in 1496, were displayed at Temple Beth El, Rochester, N. Y., recently by Dr. Alexander Marx, professor of history at the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York City. He displayed also tracts written by Martin Luther on the Jewish question in 1543 and 1553, papal bulls of 1553 and 1593 and a book by Men-

esseh ben Israel, a personal friend of Rembrandt, written in 1555, petitioning Cromwell to allow the Jews to reside in England.

Dr. W. B. Bizzell, president of the University of Oklahoma, has one weakness in the book line, vernacularly speaking. He collects Bibles.

A stamp for the trecentenary of Wisconsin was authorized on May 23. The denomination is to be three cents, but size, color, design, place, and date of first day sale has not yet been announced.

The Peruvian Indians believed "that there was a man in the sky with a sling and a stick, and that in his power were the rain, the hail, the thunder, and all else that appertained to the regions of the air, where clouds are formed.

When in Chicago for the WORLD'S FAIR

Call at Our Place

for a full line of antiques, Americana, etc. We are near the South entrance to the Fair grounds.

PAT SALMON

4214 Cottage Grove Ave.

CHICAGO - - ILLINOIS

World's Fair Souvenirs

We have a few souvenirs left from our store at the World's Fair last year which we wish to dispose of at these reduced prices.

Postage prepaid. On orders of \$1.00 or more we insure at our expense.

Souvenir Buttons	-----	\$.05
Souvenir Knives	-----	
	25c, 35c, 50c and	1.00
Tie Clasps	-----	.25
Belt Buckle and Tie Clasp Set.	-----	
Per set	-----	.75
Combination Letter Opener and Book Marks. Pet set	-----	.10
Souvenir Bracelets, Each	-----	
	25c and	.50
Compacts	25c, 50c and	1.00
Wooden Nickels	-----	.05
Lucky Tillicums	-----	.10

HOBBIES

2810 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

SWAPPERS' PAGE

Any one reported offering for sale any article advertised under this heading will henceforth be refused the use of the department. Our readers will confer a favor on us by reporting any instances of bad faith.

ADS MUST STATE WHAT IS WANTED IN EXCHANGE, AND WHAT IS OFFERED IN EXCHANGE.

1c per word for one time; or 3 times for the price of two insertions; or 12 times for the price of six insertions.

(Cash must accompany order. No checking copies furnished on this service.)

LARGE CENTS and other old coins exchanged for Indian relics (grooved axes preferred), candlesticks, bullet moulds, Civil War buttons, buckles, revolvers, etc.—H. S. Moore, Kahoka, Mo. n12611

HAVE ENGRAVINGS and Etchings suitable for framing. Also Scott's Catalogues, 1928-1932, back number Hobbies, other books. Want old stamps and old coins.—Lambert Alpigini, Jr., 309 N. 52nd St., Philadelphia, Pa. j1552

I WILL TRADE one Eastman Vest Pocket Kodak, one hunting knife (with case) also outline of History or Pearl Diver, all in good condition, for four different commemorative half dollars in Unc. condition. I will send these promptly. Write—Bill Hundley, 118 Edgwood Street, Wheeling, W. Va. j1555

WANTED—Transportation tokens. Will give one of the following lots for each token I can use: 5 large cents, 5 hard time tokens, 5 Civil War tokens, 1 half cent, 3 three-cent silver, 4 three-cent nickels, 3 half dimes, 2 old dimes, 1 20-cent piece, 10 foreign coins in silver nickel and copper. Do not send any. List first. Coins are nice specimens. No junk.—Frank O. Brown, 215 Beacon St., Worcester, Mass. j15051

FIVE DOOLITTLE COVERS, Cat. \$18.50; German War Money; used Air Mail; Misc. covers. Want good U. S. or what have you?—Captain W. H. Peters, Woodside, L. I., New York City. j1534p

MAGAZINES—Back numbers, all kinds. Largest stock in the country. Want coins, guns, relics. Prompt service.—Joa. O'Brocta, 217 Willow Rd., Dunkirk, N. Y. j152441

DIME NOVELS Exchanged—I have over 3,000 to swap.—C. Bragin, 2 East 28rd St., New York City, N. Y. p1535

CLOTH BOUND Fiction Book for good National Geographic sent me.—Kenneth MacCallum, 3418 Jackson Blvd., Chicago. d1239

SIGN SUPPLIES, LETTERING Books for Arrowheads or U. S. coins.—Joe Dubnick, 641 N. Cicero, Chicago. j151

WANTED—Stamps, arrows, pipes, in exchange for old books, typewriters, Western photos, old newspapers, coins, medals, 1852 Roman states, stamped covers, army buttons.—N. T. Thorson, 306 South 19th St., Omaha, Nebr. j1534p

RELIC COLLECTORS—Have fine pre-historic Indian relics, monogram reform initials and foreign stamps, to trade for fine mint U. S. 20th Century blocks and singles and Bicentennial precancel blocks.—Nu Way Stamp Co., 125 W. Center, Marion, Ohio. j1537

EVERY STAMP COLLECTOR has idle duplicates and empty spaces in his albums. Trade your duplicates for space fillers at The Swappers Club, 440 S. Augusta Blvd., Chicago. Send stamp for information. (No dues.) s12291

EXCHANGE—Blank checklist with over 3,600 Cat. Nos. for ten undamaged commems. No N. R. A. or 2c Bicent. This wallet-size pamphlet is good for recording any stamp, cover, coin, etc., collection listed in any catalogue, U. S. or foreign. Ideal exchange list.—E. Das, 17 Clinton Ave., Clifton, N. J. j15301

40 INDIAN PENNIES, 10 ¼ dimes, 1 Colonial Coin, 1798, U. S. Copper Cent, 20 mixed U. S. Coins, and rare Sioux War Clubs. Trade for best offer in U. S. Half Dollars, etc.—Otto Nill, Islip, N. Y. j153

PHOTOGRAPHS—Actual photographs, size 8x10 inches, gloss finish. Hundreds of these, aeroplane, flyers, wrecks, royalty and interesting events. A few good photos of Calvin Coolidge, Lindbergh, and Prince of Wales. Desire stamps that catalog over 5c Scotts.—Frank Gordon, 546 Bright St., San Francisco, Calif. au387

WILL EXCHANGE 200 high grade foreign stamps, all different and first class in every way for 12 Bi-Centennial or other commemorative precancels.—C. S. Chapple, Galena, Ill. j1503

BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS—Will exchange specimens of Southern Illinois, for those of your part of the country.—O. G. Rawson, 3208 Forest Place, East St. Louis, Ill. au306

3 DIMENSIONAL POCKET STEREO—scope with pictures to be had in exchange for magazines. Any of the following one's are acceptable: Amazing, Astounding, Ghost, Weird, and Wonder stories.—H. Weissman, 161 West 21st St., New York. au366

WILL TRADE 50 ft. Residence lot, southwest side, near 79th and Mayfield, for Mint U. S. postage. No improvements except sidewalks. Taxes paid. Have title and trust guarantee, policy and deed recorded. Lot fully paid. Last chance for trade as I will put lot for sale soon. Tell me what you have.—Vernon M. Hermansen, 6257 Niagara Ave., Chicago, Ill. j1506

HAVE HUNDREDS of items to swap for shotguns, rifles and revolvers. List free.—Swapper Abe, 36 So. Brunswick, Old Town, Maine. s12411

STAMPS—Trade U. S. or Foreign, for Indian relics, guns and old flasks.—Westwood Stamp Company, 1709 W. Third, Dayton, Ohio. j153p

30 DIFFERENT CANADA, or 15 different Newfoundland for any mint block of 4 U. S. Commemoratives, or 5 different mint commemoratives singles, except Bicentennials and Century of Progress.—Albert Edgar, 100 Maple Street, Windsor, Ontario. au307

I HAVE U. S. FOREIGN PRECANCEL Stamps, Indian Relics, Antiques to trade for late used Commemorative stamps in 100 lots. Ohio celt or 5 arrowheads for 100 used Maryland, etc. (No S. E. torn, or perf. initials wanted.)—Nu Way Stamp Co., 125 W. Center, Marion, Ohio. au349

A PAINTING of your family coat-of-arms made for you in exchange for Confederate or good U. S. or Foreign stamps or covers, or Confederate money. I also, have many good southern and other books I would exchange for stamps and bills or other interesting items. Write for lists.—J. H. Du Bose, 836 Piedmont Ave., Atlanta, Ga. j15211

BANKERS COIN BOOK, for old connoisseur magazine. Hobby Shop, 401 Crilly Bldg., Chicago. j1522

GERMAN PAPER MONEY, Different, For Each Medal or Transportation Token.—Brown, 490 Crilly Bldg., Chicago. j1523

WANTED—Indian relics, pipes and odd pieces in exchange for shotgun, old coins, razors, camera. Write for my list.—C. M. Bruff, Hoopston, Ill. s12441

FINE JEWELRY, watches, etc., for stamps, antiques or anything of value. Ask—Mr. Cristobal, 32 No. State, Room 902, Chicago, Ill. j12601

BUTTERFLIES, MOTHS, ETC., from all parts of world to exchange for gladioli, dahlias, rock plants, perennials, hybrid tea roses, or for desirable U. S. stamps.—E. A. Maynard, 1192 Lewiston, Rochester, N. Y. j1536

SMALLEST BIBLE, 220 pages, leather covered, imported, and Miniature Knife, for Indian Relics, Curios, Coins, Lincoln Medals, Tokens or Antique Firearms.—Leland, 35 S. Dearborn, Chicago. j15345

CLEVELAND CAR TOKENS, Ohio auto plates, covers, permits, postmarks, Indian head pennies, for mint U. S. stamps, etc.—Hugh Pallister, 3754 Independence Rd., Cleveland, Ohio. j1505

TRADE ANTIQUE GUNS, bayonets, swords, Indian relics, curios, old books, agates, rough and polished, powder horns, powder flasks, elk and deer horns (not mounted), deer foot handle knife, death mask of Abraham Lincoln. Want long spear points or fine percussion Colt revolvers, dragons, navies, etc.—Ralph Wingert, R. 3, Paola, Kansas.

GUARANTEED Typewriter, Carbon Paper, Ribbons and Razor Blades to swap for mint Blacks.—U. S. Peck, Box 1561, Tulsa, Okla. j15383

INDIAN RELICS to swap for most anything useful, such as shot guns, watches, shop and carpenter tools, Genl Mdse., Household and kitchen ware. Send list for yours.—The Trading Post, Blackwater, Va. j1523

SWAP 100 DIFFERENT foreign stamps for 5 Indian cents or 5 good Bicentennial precancels. Include addressed stamped envelope.—Weigel, 143 Stewart, Mansfield, Ohio. j1534

WILL TRADE Canadian First Flights for United States First day, First Flights, Airport Dedications, Byrd's, Lindbergh's and Navals.—Radicot, 376 North Main St., Norwich, Conn. au3p

EXCHANGE 2 lots Eaglewood, New Jersey, 9-inch bust George Washington. 6 Catholic statuettes. Samples 25c. Agents wanted.—F. Demeo, 114 Ford St., Providence, R. I. j15267

U. S. AND FOREIGN Stamps, to trade for old coins, Gold, Silver and Copper, etc., or what have you?—Archibald Sabin Parker, 236 Brackett St., Portland, Maine. d12021

EXCHANGE original cartoons by well known cartoonists for other cartoon originals.—George T. Maxwell, 411 Beach Ave., Rochester, N. Y. mh12021

SWAP SMALL EDISON, Cylinder Victrola, 45 records, for old Glassware. Write what you have.—132 Bane St., Newton Falls, Ohio. j1502

ARROWHEADS AND STAMPS exchanged for U. S. coins or bulldog pup. Send for lists.—Floud Vavak, Sank, Mo. j1533

WILL TRADE FINE fossil fishes for fine grooved axes, mound pottery or long spears.—Frank E. Chaffee, 321 N. Chelsea, Kansas City, Mo. j1536

WILL SWAP PHILATELIC Magazines, papers, covers, Philatelic Agency Order Covers, lightly cancelled; old newspapers, a veritable gold mine of Philatelic information. Have complete issue of "Stamps" to date, odd copies of "Hobbies," Western Stamp Collector, Marcon's Monthly, Linn's Weekly, several others. Must dispose entire lot to one party to make room. Want U. S. Mint Postage in exchange.—Vernon M. Hermansen, 6257 Niagara Ave., Chicago, Ill. j1566

MISSOURI BUCKEYE, claimed by many to bring good luck, cure rheumatism, for 25 U. S. Commemorative stamps or 200 foreign.—Paul Cooper, Sank, Mo. je361

I HAVE a 32 rifle, rim fire, Wesson patent, 1864, fair shape, will trade for Postage Stamps, any kind.—F. O. Poole, Deer Park, Ohio. jly306

WILL GIVE 200 fine U. S. and foreign stamps for 100 good precancelled. Satisfaction guaranteed.—John Nagle, North Judson, Ind. jel

COLLECTOR'S MATERIAL—Books, petrified wood, antiques, war relics, books on war, original oil paintings and water colors. Trade for Indian relics, old coins, guns. Send 10c for lists.—Allen Brown, 6450 Hutchinson St., Chicago, Ill. aup

INDIAN POTTERY, 800 years old, 12 pieces, worth \$50. Trade for Patriotics or fine large U. S. Cents.—A. Atlas Leve, Syracuse, N. Y. jel42

TEXAS LETTERS, 1835-45, postally marked. Also early United States, 1766-1800. Will give mint United States stamps.—Harry M. Konwiser, 181 Claremont Avenue, New York City. 1235p

STEAMSHIPS—Want photographs, postcards, cheap pictures modern American merchant vessels. Have stamps, coins, books, cachets, curios.—R. Bazire, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J. jly344

SEND ME GOOD FOREIGN before 1870; old U. S. (no common), and higher values of later U. S. I will give high class foreign (your choice).—Seibold, 6621 Bishop, Chicago. je3p

POCKET LIBRARY of the World's Essential Knowledge, complete in 10 vol. to be had in exchange for scientific fiction magazines.—H. Weissman, 161 West 21st St., New York. je

DIME NOVELS to exchange. What do you have? What do you want?—Raymond L. Caldwell, 835 Highland Ave., Lancaster, Pa. au12021

I WILL GIVE YOU good U. S. and foreign for your precancel accumulation. Send what you have for offer. (SPA 3985)—Francis Greeley, 90-19 88th Ave., Woodhaven, L. I. jly

WILL SWAP Indian relics for U. S. Coins, Fractional Currency, encased postage stamps. A square deal guaranteed. Write us.—The Trading Post, Blackwater, Va. jly384

MILITARY MEDALS and Celluloid Buttons Wanted. Give old Paper Money, old Coins, for those new to me.—R. Williams, 4243 Sheridan, Chicago. jly304

FOLDING POCKET COWHIDE, 12-x magnifier for each 150 good used 7-cent Bi-centennials. Foreign stamps for good articles, old books.—Welo, 3148 (2)—10 Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn. je152

200 MIXED U. S. and Foreign Stamps for each Transportation Token, Lincoln or Washington Medal. Send 5 or more.—Torry c/o E. T. Service, 35 S. Dearborn, Chicago. jly326

SEND ANY QUANTITY United States or Foreign mixture of stamps cataloging over three cents each; receive same quantity nicely assorted precancelled. Better grade you send better grade you receive.—Henry Perlsh, 54 Riverside Drive, New York City. a12222

SMALL SPECIALIZED collection U. S. stamps, catalog Scott's over \$2,000. Trade all or any part for ornamental or useful articles.—Horn, 1907 Loring Pl., Bronx, N. Y. a12261

WANTED—Army Musket; Squirrel Rifle; Colt Powder Flask; Dated Powder Horns; Pioneer Relics; Authentic Indian Relics for California Petrified Wood; Petrified Oyster Shells; Cabin site, Clear Lake, California; Lot, Redondo Beach, California.—Thelma Frey, 1850 El Sereno Ave., Pasadena, Calif. je104

HAVE 200 FLYING EAGLE CENTS and 100 White Cents. Will swap for best offer of trade or old Silver Dollars.—Otto Nill, Islip, N. Y. je122

HAVE \$210 set Alex. Hamilton Inst. latest course in Modern Business, all pamphlets, examinations and answers, worth \$50. Want old or modern pistols, miniature carved elephants, high power microscope, Currier & Ives prints, pair antique silver salt cellars, or what have you.—Herbert Livesey, 69 Glen Road, Tuckahoe, N. Y. je106

WILL SWAP FINE STAMPS; also unused rose colored hand embroidered Spanish shawl with extra heavy fringe bought in Zanzibar, for camping equipment, woodworking machinery, 16 mm. projector, slides.—Rev. H. S. Magney, 440 9th Ave., So., Clinton, Iowa. je367

WILL EXCHANGE LIQUOR OR BEER labels with other collectors. I maintain a large duplicate stock. Mail your duplicates.—Milton Grady, 1322 Bluff, Des Moines, Iowa. je3001

EXCHANGE YOUR duplicate stamps, cataloging 4c and over. Details for 3c postage.—Elma Stamp Exchange, Elma, Erie Co., New York. S.P.A. 6985. je365

ALL KINDS OF back numbers of magazines, two thousand National Geographic and others, to exchange for old coins (U. S. and Foreign), old and used books, Indian relics, guns, or what?—S. A. Watson, Oteen, N. C. je347

SWAP OLD CENTRAL AMERICA Map, 1856, also Rhine Map, 7 feet long, 1 foot wide, pictures on sides, for stamps or coins.—Edw. Hopps, 2326 Lister, Chicago. je162

POCKET SENECA PLATE KODAK, 4x5. Best offer coins, mint commemoratives.—Bouldin, 2728 Colfax, So. Minneapolis, Minn. je102

SWAP COVERS, Hotel Labels, Stuffed Birds, Telescope, Books, Geographics, Coins, Turtle Shells, Sea Shells, Insects, Curios. Want guns, swords, Oriental Pipes, Airmail Covers, good stamps, autographs.—Joe Shutter, 4729 Rorer Street, Philadelphia, Pa. au306

TEN DIFFERENT perfect mint stamps for each Indian Head penny. Enclose 3c return postage.—E. Puskas, 3067 W. 116th St., Cleveland, Ohio. je102

TRADE—Furniture, Glass, Fireplace Utensils for Indian Flints, Lincoln Items, Relics.—Chas. Patrick, Highway 31, Peoria, Ohio. my12001

32 BEER LABELS EXCHANGED. Send for check list.—Schlader, 208 N. Central, Chicago. je362

TRADE GUNS AND AMERICANA for fine Indian relics and American coins.—Paul Summers, Sagerton, Texas. jep

ARGOSY MAGAZINES, 208 consecutive numbers, from Mar. 1, 1930 to Mar. 3, 1934; 1 set Hawkin's Electrical Guides (10); 1 set Hawkin's Engineers and Mechanics Guides (8); 30th report of the Bureau of Ethnology; 1/8 h.p. Westinghouse motor. Will trade for Indian relics.—Jack Rettinger, 1007 Walnut St., Sunbury, Pa. je306

I HAVE the following to exchange: Presidential Land Grants, Confederate stamps and covers, Slave Deeds and Documents, scarce books, etc. In exchange I desire Confederate money, broken bank bills, fractional currency and Colonial notes, or old documents bearing embossed revenue stamps.—Benjamin B. Du Bose, 836 Piedmont Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. jly12003

COMMEMORATIVE 1/4-Dollars, in exchange for either, Gutta-Percha Brass, or Celluloid Presidential Buttons of John Adams, Thos. Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Andrew Johnson, U. S. Grant, Chester A. Arthur, or Grover Cleveland. Write, A. B. Burkholder, Parkersburg, W. Va. jly308

WILL EXCHANGE foreign coins for Old U. S. Coins.—William Hilt, 914 Ditmas Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. au304

BOOKS RELATING to Canada in exchange for books relating to United States. What have you to offer?—International Press Clipping Service, 552 First Avenue, Quebec, Canada. je34p

WILL SWAP Autographs of famous fliers on flown airmail covers. Admiral Byrd, four covers—French art negatives, for mint U. S. Commemoratives, also unused foreign airmail and ship stamps. What have you?—Clarence Bickner, Bartlesville, Okla. je114

APPLIED PSYCHOLOGY COURSE; set of "Pelmanism" complete in 12 booklets can be had in exchange for Magazines on scientific fiction.—W. Weissman, 161 West 21st St., New York. je

BRITISH CONSULAR SERVICE Stamps, 4 different values, to 10 shillings, for every 6 Bicentennial or Commemorative precancelled sent me.—Archibald Sabin Parker, 236 Brackett St., Portland, Maine. mh12261

LIBERAL EXCHANGE in early foreign from my approvals, for your surplus U. S. stamps.—L. E. Moore, Little Rock, Ark. je102

ADDRESS ME an air stamped cover and I'll do the same to you from CUBA. Covers from United States answered only if mailed within seven days after this issue date.—Dr. Gonzalo Estrada de la Riva, Espada 16, Havana, Cuba. je104

SCRIP COLLECTORS—Will exchange Bourke County \$1 and \$5 Scrip for your duplicates, in good condition. Any quantity exchanged.—Frank E. Johnson, Morganton, N. C. jly305

WILL SWAP fine old violin, guitar, several magnetos, 14 inch spark coil (can be used on 110 V. with choke), air compressor 1/2 H. P. oil separator, Paul shal-low well pump, 1/2 H. P. centrifugal pump, music box, Homealight portable 32 V. generator, Master Clock, electric wind (battery) with relay, several small spark coils, Lab. equipment and chemicals. Want—Theremin, short wave phone transmitter, A. C. 220 power plant about 10 K. V. A. post card projector, U. S. stamp collection, high power telescope, or what have you?—Roy W. Gates, New Market, N. J. je119

WILL EXCHANGE a \$100 Edison Phonograph, good condition, together with thirty-five records, list value of \$135, for stamps, shotgun, outboard motor, or what have you.—A. M. Corbus, Ottawa, Ill. je103

REAL FOUR-LEAF CLOVER, attractively mounted as lucky pocket piece, for pair mint Kosciuszko; six-leaf for mint block Commemoratives; six or seven proportionately.—Jos. Wilson, 2333 D St., Philadelphia, Pa. jep

WANT BINOCULARS, Microscope, Kodak, mint United States Coins, latest edition Encyclopedia. Offer books, relics, postcards, magazines, minerals.—Wm. Hogan, Parrottsville, Tenn. jly324

HAVE revolvers, rifles, stereoscope views and many other articles to trade. What do you have and what do you want? Swap lists exchanged. Want especially old coins, bills (not common foreign) and old gold. Government licensed for gold buying.—M. Wheatley, 1806 Stinson Ave., Kansas City, Kans. jly309

32 BEER LABELS exchanged. Send for check list.—Schlader, 208 N. Central, Chicago. jly362

WANT POLISH HISTORY, art, literature, maps, authors, views, coins, Polish stamps, books and magazines. Anything on following Poles: DeKeszke, Sienkiewicz, Conrad, Slowacki, Curie, Chopin, Mickiewicz, Modjeska, Pulaski, Copernicus, Paderewski, etc., for Civil War Generals and other autographs, stamps, and old cigar bands.—C. Tybrowski, 706 Courtland Ave., Bronx, N. Y. je105

WANTED—U. S. cents dated 1795-1796. Also good U. S. and B. N. A. stamps, precancelled, etc., Ohio Civil War tokens. Have coins, stamps, tokens, books, etc.—Frank Haskovec, 9613 Hilgert Drive, Cleveland, Ohio. jly3601

ARROWHEADS, Oriental embroidery, carvings, simulated pearls, books, curios, in exchange for Jenny Lind songs, Harper's Weekly, Dore's Illustrated books.—Robert Anderson, 535 No. Clark Ct., Chicago. jly225

I HAVE Stamps, Coins, Curios, Books, Firearms and many other things to trade for Valentines and Valentine Covers (before 1870), illustrated and patriotic covers, fancy cancellations, especially on '69s. Let me know what you have and what you want.—C. G. Alton Means, 333 Alden Ave., New Haven, Conn. jly2832

EXCHANGE Commemorative Precancel stamps for stamps.—Wilbur Polson, Cedar Falls, Iowa. je101

BOTTLES, Glassware, China antiques wanted for rare cactus and succulents from all over the world, also have some purple desert bottles to swap—what have you?—McCabe Cactus Farm, Rt. 3, San Diego, Calif. ap12402

AUTOGRAPHS—Exchange several hundred duplicates for those I do not have. Old prints, engravings, etc. (1650-1830) exchanged for autographs.—B. H. Blackford, State College, Pa. au325

WILL EXCHANGE for Derringers or World War Rifles, five books entitled "L'Armee Francaise," by Edouard Detaille.—Elton M. Manuel, 7 Walnut St., Newport, R. I. n6001

STONE INDIAN RELICS, to trade for Flint Spears, Arrowheads, Guitar, Kodak, Small Duplicator, or What have you?—The Relic Boy, Blackwater, Va. je171

SLIDE RULE, K. & E., 10 inch, polyphase duplex and Dietzgen drawing instrument set. Exchange for U. S. mint or used stamps before 1922. List.—C. F. Davis, 111 E. Republic, Salina, Kans. je103

MINT U. S. and good foreign for your precancel accumulation. Send what you have for offer. (SPA 3985)—Francis Greeley, 90-19 88th Ave., Woodhaven, L. I. jly

I HAVE a dealer's stock of foreign and British Colonials to exchange for precancel commemoratives.—J. Don Brown, Glenwood, Ind. au304

WILL SEND \$10 catalog value South American stamps to all who will return stamps of same value.—M. Guerrero, Casilla 1316, Buenos Aires, Argentine. j12441

BICENTENNIAL AND OTHER PRECANCELS for your Bureau Prints.—Louis Staub, 4217 16th Ave., Brooklyn. mh1287

FOR 300 UNITED STATES POSTAGE, airmails, specials, dues, revenues, not over five any kind, good copies only, no current 1/4, 1, 2 or 3c, will send, prepaid, 1,000 fine varieties from entire world. Will accept precancel stamps from cities under 50,000. Commonest current, perforated initials, straight edged, dirty cancels or damaged will be returned for replacement. Send good stamps, get good stamps. Send 3c postage.—Fred Luther Kline, Kline Bldg., Kent, Ohio. f12414

TURKISH YATIGAN, walrus tusk handle (value \$15), exhibited Centennial 1876; Bronze Burmese battle axe (value \$12); General Taylor pint flasks; United Fire and Fire Association fire marks; unc. Vermont, Oregon, Stone Mtn., Maine, Pilgrim, Columbian half dollars; want firearms.—Wm. Reeder, 10 Chatham Road, Upper Darby, Pa. au3001

54 YEARS IN BUSINESS—For Arrowheads, U. S. Coppers, 2c, 3c, 5c silver, package 10 Airmail stamps, allow 10c each trade. For Spearheads, or 10c silver before 1930, 15c. For old hunting knives, large Indian stone pieces, 25c. For powder horn, 50c. To swap \$1.00 value. Indian pipes, war clubs, Totempoles, baskets, pottery, bows, rings, bracelets, Colorado stone and unrefined nugget jewelry rings, pin, charms, bracelets, agate novelties, two large or four medium size agate marbles, one carat diamond, doublet or 25 coin collection. For \$2.00 value—Moccasins, war clubs, pipes, tom-toms, totem poles or 20 catalogued mineral collection. For \$3.00 to \$5.00 value—Spears, Navajo rugs, war bonnets and beaded belts, 75c value—Putter and ball bow and arrow or 5 stone age relics. 50c value—3 specimens garnet, gold and silver ore or collection ten different cut gems.—Davis Jewelry Co., Colorado Springs, Colorado. jly3592

EXCHANGE of Match Labels Wanted. Will give Post Cards, Coins, Stamps, Xmas. Seals, Tram and Bus Tickets, Cigar Bands for Match Labels.—Parks, 63 Stockton St., Middlesborough, Yorks, England. au346

PETRIFIED SNAIL for 100 good stamps or 5 coins, any country.—Floyd Vavak, Sank, Mo. je151

HALF DOLLAR over 100 years old for old Silver Dollar.—Carrigan, Bergenfield, New Jersey. je

CANADIAN AIRMAIL COVERS exchanged for arrowheads or Commemorative stamps.—Stamperies, First Street, Edmonton, Alberta. jal269

SWAP—Roman bronze coins, Colonial coins, Confederate Covers, 1st Day, 1st Flight Covers for U. S. coins in uncirculated or Proof condition.—Leland J. Mast, Box 872, Lubbock, Texas. n7001

LARGE CENTS over 100 years old, swap 5 old Silver Dollars.—Carrigan, Bergenfield, N. J. je

WILL TRADE military, naval and air force insignia and badges of many foreign countries for Bulgarian stamps, war medals and decorations. Reference Hollywood State Bank, 6301 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.—A. W. Hazelton, R. F. D. No. 1-766 D, La Canada, Calif. jly307

SWAP DRAWING COURSES. Want old Cigarette Cards, especially Fatima, 1913-1914. What have you? Send full description what wanted.—Fred Schaffner, 8 Pine St., Whitesboro, N. Y. jly305

MIND TRAINING COURSE—\$5.00 used stamps.—"Cosmopolitan," Allahabad, India. ap1263

INDIAN HEAD CENTS, will swap 45 for old Silver Dollar.—Carrigan, Bergenfield, N. J. je

STAMP DEALERS! It will pay you to send me your precancel accumulation for good salable mint U. S.—Francis Greeley, 90-19 88th Ave., Woodhaven, L. I. jly

WILL SWAP Indian relics for antique pistols, a square deal guaranteed. Write us.—The Trading Post, Blackwater, Virginia. jly363

HAVE 1798 Silver Dollars, 3; trade Dollars and Sioux War Club; want American Silver.—Otto Nill, Islip, N. Y. je118

SEND ME YOUR precancel accumulation for good U. S. and foreign. Satisfaction guaranteed. (SPA 3985)—Francis Greeley, 90-19 88th Ave., Woodhaven, L. I. jly

WILL SWAP Indian relics for Confederate stamps on covers. A square deal guaranteed to all. Write us.—The Trading Post, Blackwater, Va. jly344

TRADE KENTUCKY RIFLES, agates and minerals, oxyokes, Colonial foot warmer, Revolutionary soldier's wooden canteen, other curios and relics for Colt cap and ball revolvers and their accessories.—Ralph Wingert, Paola, Kans. je103

SILVERWARE—Simmon's chain, cigarette case, books and other items to trade for foreign silver coins.—Mattie R. Wolfe, 16 Jefferson, New Haven, Conn. d12001

THE JUGEND—Comic Art Magazine, issues of 1897, want used view postcards. Write first.—H. Weinhaus, 549 W. 163, New York City. je102

WILL GIVE 2 No. 116 size Snapshots of Locomotives or Sailing Ships for 1 No. 116 Negative of either kind. Real Photos on Glossy Paper. Add to your collection by joining our Exchange and Receive some Beauties.—N. Flanagan, 905 43rd St., Brooklyn, N. Y. je105

BEAUTIFUL, all polished paperweights of the Iowa Fossil Corals, Arizona onyx, marble and granite. Very ornamental and useful agates, Geodes, minerals, ores and fossils, to exchange for U. S. coins.—C. E. Briggs, 400 18th N. E., Cedar Rapids, Ia. au651

WANT SEX BOOKS. Have old coins, fishing tackle, etc.—Wm. P. Schramm, Balaton, Minn. au352

EXCHANGE—Smith typewriter; stenotype machine; three shotguns; cat and a target rifle, 22; set of boxing gloves; pair of pearl opera glasses; pair of field glasses; candlesticks; celluloid buttons; late war lithographs. Want Western History Books, Outlaws, Indians, Mississippi River, etc. What have you?—Edward J. Mack, 321 N. Boyle Ave., St. Louis, Mo. je155

START A BEER LABEL Collection. This new hobby is fast taking hold. Collecting these brightly lithographed labels will give many hours of enjoyment as well as making a beautiful collection. You can easily obtain labels and your duplicates can be exchanged for others. Over 800 different labels are available and new ones coming out daily. We have labels to swap for others. Write for information.—Schlader, 205 N. Central, Chicago or Grady, 1322 Bluff, Des Moines, Iowa. je3051

PRECANCELS or mint Plate No. blocks for 16 mm. movie camera and projector; high power binoculars; miniature trains and equipment; U. S. Revenues; precancelled revenues, Beer and Liquor stamps; or small U. S. cents.—John L. Parker, 21-02 147th St., White-stone, L. I., N. Y. jly3001

CHARACTER READING and complete horoscope for British Colonial stamps. For particulars write—C. H. Hollister, 3523 N. Seeley Ave., Chicago, Ill. jly6p

HAVE PRECANCELS and early foreign stamps to trade for Precancel and Bicentennials.—E. Judd, 661 Platt St., Toledo, Ohio. jal2521

TRADEMARKS; Colophons or Printer's marks; "Brand" marks; Column Headings. Will swap same.—Chas. B. White, 17 Fernwood Rd., Summit, N. J. my152

STAMPS EXCHANGE WANTED with collectors, medium and small Scott's basis.—Walter Ritt, 3. Dapontestreet 6, Vienna, Austria. f12201

HARDY PLANTS, rock plants, shrubs from large collection, exchanged for old coins, stamps. State what you have and what you want.—Mrs. N. W. Duerson, Mt. Sterling, Ky. je4001

COIN BOOK, Cloth, 130 pages, Foreign Exchange Values, for Commemorative Half-Dollar.—F. Aliber, 523 Brompton, Chicago. jly353

SIXTY DIFFERENT postcard views of Bermuda, post free, \$1.00.—A. Booker, St. Georges, Bermuda. jal2001

21 CHRISTMAS CARDS in gift box, distinctive assortment, \$1.50 value, for one of the following, in good condition: Any book by Cathar, H. M. Tomlinson, Montague, Gissing, Mildred Aldrich, Waver, Bertrand Russell, Lippmann, Canby, Wells, Shaw, no reprints; three Saturday Reviews Literature before 1923; five different Hobbies before April; 25 cigarette cards, leathers, silks; send now and receive assortment by return mail. London Times Literary Supplements 1925-1926, International Book Reviews 1924, Forums 1928, Nations 1927-1931, Outlook 1927-1928, for Saturday Reviews before 1928; 16-jewel platinum Welsam wrist-watch, Swiss movement, five sapphires, four chip diamonds in case, or 125 boxes above Christmas cards, ideal for can-vasser or small store, for efficient electric washer; 50 boxes above cards for good large tent. Like to exchange cigarette silks with purchaser of Goodspeed collection in October. View postals for cigarette cards, leathers, silks.—Personal Periodical Service, Crown Point, N. Y. je1251

OFFICIAL PRINTED SOUVENIR Cachet of the New York Hobby Show, mailed last day, to trade for any unused block of four U. S. commemorative stamps.—Don J. Kapner, Cachet Director, 2081 Cruger Ave., New York City. je153

WILL TRADE—Collection 628 old coins and tokens for Colt cap-ball revolvers. James Serven, Woodstock, N. Y. je1

I WILL TRADE from a \$50,000.00 stock of new and used furniture, rugs, stoves, refrigerators, office furniture, Oriental rugs, antiques and a \$20,000.00 stock of U. S. stamps, mostly 19th century high values; anything you want, for very fine Indian relics, especially flint spears or knives over 10 inches long or extremely fine or really rare old guns in fine condition or gold coins, any country. Write fully in first letter with stamp for reply. —C. W. Cooperider, in Indianapolis, Ind., at 424 Mass. Ave., for 20 years. Bank and commercial ratings. Jel29

GERMAN PAPER MONEY COLLECTION. Over one billion marks in various denominations of 10 thousand marks to 500 million marks. Will exchange for Confederate, Colonial or U. S. Continental paper money or real old back issues of Popular Mechanics Magazines or anything of equal value. Make an offer. Write for free list of German marks in my collection. Will answer all letters from any part of the globe.—Neal Bishop, 603 Lulu Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan, U. S. A. Jel77

SWAP—A dandy little shotgun, 16 gauge, double-barrel, practically new, for a coin collection of equal value. No one or one-half cents wanted. Make offer.—A. W. Reeves, 10457 Bensley Ave., Chicago, Ill. aup

EXCHANGE—U. S. Postage, Revenues, Narcotics, Airmails, Foreign and covers, for Odd Cancels, printed names and addresses on U. S. Revenues, Transfers and double prints.—H. A. Washburn, M.D., Waldron, Ind. my12291

SURVEYORS CHAIN with arrows, new; Shafstner's Personal Magnetism. Want standard typewriter; percent in lease assured oil field; want late model car.—Danlap, Elandreau, S. Dak. Jel52

COLLECTOR'S MATERIAL and miscellaneous material to trade for Indian relics, old coins, old guns. Describe yours fully. Send stamp for lists. Prompt attention given all correspondence. —Allen Brown, 5430 Hutchinson St., Chicago. Jep

INCREASE YOUR COLLECTION. Swap your duplicates, catalog 3c and up. Ninety percent Scott's given in exchange.—George Keating, 260 Clinton, Jersey City, New Jersey. au305

WHITE CENTS—Will swap 30 for old silver dollar.—Carrigan, Bergenfield, N. J. Je

WILL EXCHANGE all kinds of celluloid buttons for Red Cross, Tuberculosis and Modern Health Crusade Buttons.—W. L. Kinkad, 56 Park Ave., Glen Rock, N. J. au306

MULTIGRAPH MACHINE with printing attachment and type for exchange. Will take books and magazines. —H. Weissman, 161 West 21st St., New York. Jel52

SWAP — 22 caliber "Crack Shot" Stevens rifle for air rifle, or what have you? —Frank Marchese, 485 Central, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jel41

AUTOGRAPHS—Will trade my duplicate signatures for yours. Send list.—Conway Barker, 814 15th St., Galveston, Texas. Jel71

WANTED—Kodak cameras, view cards. Will give Malayan stamps in exchange.—Cheah Kim Chew, (A.P.S. 12486), 3 Bishop Street, Penang, Straits Settlement. au344

WANT TO EXCHANGE Stamps with Foreign collectors, will give good U. S. same value.—Wm. Lueck, Medford, Minn. Jel02

WANT MINIATURE DOGS of bronze, brass, soapstone, ivory, bone, imitation ivory, cloth and wire, etc. Send any amount. Will send 50 stamps or 10 old coins for each sent. Have bayonets, etc. Almost anything. —S. Davidson, c/o Barricinal, 1422 Ave. J, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jel03

TWO HOBBIES FOR ONE. Numismatist (new). Write first. —2240 Central Ave., Dubuque, Iowa. au3

HAVE FOR EXCHANGE 20,000 different book match covers; 5,000 foreign view cards with stamps thereon; 3,000 old-time cigarette cards; 125 Indian head cents; many other old U. S. and foreign coins; 200 duplicate transportation tokens; 4,000 celluloid buttons; various medals and badges; 50 auto license plates; thousands of street car transfers, railroad tickets and stubs; 100 Little Blue Books; other items. Interested only in transportation tokens new to my collection. Write first and describe—a card will do—as I have 1,700 distinct specimens. No dealers.—Ray B. Cooper, 620 Bunker Street, Chicago, U. S. A. Jel79

WILL GIVE over 150 Elmeramend chemicals, 100 apparatus (value \$75), for guns, Indian, Egyptian, Babylonian relics worth \$35, or good typewriter.—Woronlecki, Great Neck, N. Y. jep

SET OF HANDCARVED ivory chess figures. State your wants in aerophilic.—Simon, 31 Robert, Paterson, N. J. Jel51

DIME NOVELS—I have a large collection of old Sleuth dime novels, Diamond Dick and Buffalo Bill, fifteen-cent novels and many others. I will trade same for other old five-cent and ten-cent novels. Some of these books are forty years old and a rare treasure to those who can appreciate them. Send me titles, name of library and date of publication of your books and how you want to trade.—D. H. Brewer, P. O. Box 398, Stroudsburg, Pa. jelp

TO GET ACQUAINTED — Traders Bulletin, a monthly magazine containing about 300 swap advertisements selling for 10c copy. None free. Ads 2c word. Offers subscriptions or advertising space in exchange for old coins, guns, stamps, books, cameras, watches, curios, or what have you? Also have many different articles to trade. No list.—Traders Exchange, 190 N. Wells St., Chicago. my12063

SWAP — California gold tokens: \$1/4, \$1/2 and \$1.00 sizes for stamps; coins for stamps or stamps for coins.—Zim Stamp & Coin Co., Box 1484, Salt Lake, Utah. my53

25 PRECANCELS or 10 postcards or needle case for each back "Hobbies".—Fred H. Kenney, Route 2, Eugene, Oregon. au12411

WANTED — Bicentennial and Commemorative Precancels. Will exchange coins and stamps for them. Also want late National Album for U. S. Write what you have and what you will exchange for it. —Frank Haskovec, 9612 Hilgert Drive, Cleveland, Ohio. au3001

TRADE — National Radio Inst. radio course, Eastman Amateur printer, Aladdin nickel electro-plater, Walker turner drill press, power transformer, power pack and other radio parts, stamps. Want microscope, 10 to 20 power magnifiers, non-fiction books, binoculars.—Raymond A. Alkin, Route 4, Lockport, N. Y. Jel54

HIGH QUALITY commercial printing (guaranteed work) to trade for polished and unpolished semi-precious gem stones, minerals, etc. Outline your printing needs in first letter; no obligation. 37th year in business here. —Franklin Tribune, Franklin, Minn. Jel53

WE EXCHANGE U. S. exclusively. No dues. Prompt, courteous, individual service.—224-H Erie, Elyria, Ohio. my1248

TRADE—50 good flying eagle cents, 50 good nickel cents, 25 good two-cent pieces, 10 half dimes and 25 good Indian cents, for 7 silver dollars and 75c in stamps. Rare Sioux war club free to purchaser.—Otto Nill, Iselp, N. Y. Jel34

HIGH CATALOGUE value stamps. Covers, minerals, fossils, Indian relics, coins, to trade for curios, weapons, relics, stamps. What have you? My stamps catalogue 25c to \$200.00 by Scott and no reprints.—Lemley Curio Store, Northbranch, Kansas. my12612

WILL EXCHANGE four different foreign coins for a U. S. dime, dated before 1910, and a 3c stamp for postage.—Erwin Keller, 6127 Washington Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Jel62

FOR TRADE—One set of the War of the Rebellion, official records of the Union and Confederate armies.—Wendell O. Yount, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

EDISON AND CYLINDER records, slide rule, 12 gauge, rare clock, books, rare things, coins. Want old glass, plates and hats, all colors and sizes, toothpick holders, glasses, pairs vases, iron banks, old jewelry. —Geo. Barrett, 9645 American, Detroit, Mich. Jel04

IF YOU SEND me 5 U. S. medals or ten U. S. tokens or fifty U. S. political celluloid buttons, in fine condition, I'll send you one Confederate bill for each lot you send me. Better hurry, have only a limited supply.—Carl J. Wicklund, 2817 N. E. 32 Ave., Portland, Oregon. Jel05

EXCHANGE 100 foreign stamps for 5 Indian cents; 2 large cents or small antiques. Send stamped envelope.—Grace A. Mann, Box 30, Sherborn, Mass. au304

WILL TRADE 2 second-hand addressograph outfits, equipped with motors, for any kind of collection material. Replies solicited from Chicago and vicinity only.—Addressograph, c/o Hobbies, 2810 S. Michigan, Chicago.

WILL GIVE 4 Indian cents for a 1914-D cent.—Henry Evanson, 12 Adams Place, Dedham, Mass. n626

TRADE STAMP collections for good printing press complete or other useful articles.—Schoemann, 1511 Wieland Street, Chicago, Ill. Jel81

INDIAN STATES Stamps given for your current mints.—Beerindra Kumar & Co., Saharanpur, U. P. (India). my36

STERLING SILVER RINGS, pocket adder, cartooning, signist courses, badges. Want U. S. coins.—Hellwig, 49 Clinton St., Albany, N. Y. Jel02

ELEPHANT GUNS, big bore or heavy percussion rifles wanted. Have modern guns.—Elmer Wright, R. 3, Champaign, Ill. au353

WILL EXCHANGE gent's diamond ring, yellow gold, oval Belcher mounting, for a good portable typewriter.—E. J. Gee, 188 Wadsworth St., Providence, R. I. Jel52

WILL PRINT your lists of items for exchange in list form, letterheads, envelopes, cards, catalogues, etc., in exchange for what you collect. Send me your wants and what you have to swap. I print the lists and catalogues of many big dealers.—Chas. Haight, Meriden, Ill. au329

WANTED — Fine rare and semi-rare United States nineteenth and twentieth century stamps, singles, blocks and sheets, used and unused. Will trade fine rare old books, rifles, Oriental rugs, Paisley shawls, oil paintings, objects of art. What have you? In what are you interested?—Stamp Collector, 1621 Thirtieth Avenue, San Diego, Calif. au3001

WILL TRADE small dealers stock U. S. stamps for Official Documents Union and Confederate Armies, G. A. R., Lincoln, Americans Items and Magazines. Lists exchanged.—Winthrop Jones, Tewksbury, Mass. au385

WILL TRADE—125 dollar violet ray sun lamp, never used, for A-1 stamp collection. Also .32 Colt automatic and 6 power Zeiss binoculars. I also have fifty thousand celluloid flags of the nations in colors mounted on pins. A wonderful premium item. Will trade in one thousand lots assorted for 5 dollars worth of stamps I can use. They cost three times that amount to make. Only stamps considered—no junk. Give full description in first letter. I am not a dealer.—G. A. Cooper, 6430 No. Francisco St., Chicago, Ill. Jel001

THE MART

We Do Not Furnish Checking Copies on Want Ads

To those advertising on a six months or yearly contract copy may be changed each month. To insure insertion new copy should reach us by the tenth of the month preceding publication.

WANTED TO BUY: Two cents per word, 1 time; 3 times for the price of 3; 12 times for the price of 6.
SELLERS, DEALERS AND MISCELLANEOUS: Five cents per word, 1 time; 4c per word, 2 times; 3c per word, 6 times; 2c per word, 12 times. (Cash in advance.) Please write your copy plainly, otherwise we cannot be held responsible for errors.

WANTED TO BUY

WANTED—Old scrap pewter. Highest prices paid.—Ray R. Ochenreider, 1355 Bellows St., Akron, Ohio. my12081

SCIENCE FICTION magazines—Amazing stories, wonder, weird tales, astounding, etc. Will buy any quantity.—Charles, 288 Seventh Ave., New York. o12042

JOHN ROGERS PLASTER GROUPS, give date, condition and price. Also original catalogues of Rogers Groups and data on life of John Rogers.—Dr. A. W. Freese, 2001 North California Ave., Chicago. s6342

PETRIFIED MAN Wanted. Will buy, rent or lease. If you have one or can get one write to—Lee Bertillon, Mineola, Texas. au3022

VALENTINES AND VALENTINE Covers, before 1870. Also illustrated envelopes and odd cancellations. All must be in good condition. Send on approval with price.—C. G. Alton Means, 339 Alden Ave., New Haven, Conn. jly12483

NRA PIN BUTTONS bearing name of firms. Full description first letter.—J. B. Miller, 273 Hobart St., Perth Amboy, N. J. r12462

WANTED—Small safes; mining relics; miniature mining machinery.—H. H. Lang, 2335 Corona Court, Berkeley, Calif. jly346

WANTED—Unusual Photographs, and of old Grist Mills. Highest prices paid. Send descriptions, negative and print.—Clarence Perry, Scales Mound, Ill. jcl04

WANTED—All types of old mechanical toy banks used years ago. Please give complete description and price when corresponding.—Ralph W. Crane, 50 Glenbrook Rd., Stamford, Conn. ap12423

VALENTINE MANUELS WANTED — Write year, condition, price. — Box 5, Wash. Br. Sta., New York City. au306

ACADEMIC GOWN — Cap and Hood wanted. Write condition, degree, price. — Box 5, Wash. Br. Sta., New York City. au327

WANTED—American-made Arms. Engraved Powder Horns before 1782. Hand-made before 1800. Tools, Utensils, Implements of every kind by home and industrial artisans, choicest Indian flints and stone implements. — H. M. Darby, Elkins, W. Va. d12003

CANES—Must be unusual in design or history. Send photo or sketch. State lowest price.—B. W. Cooke, 35 Lakewood Drive, Glencoe, Ill. jcl2672

WANTED—Pistols, Turret, Harmonica, Endless Chain, Duckfoot, Figure Eight Savage, Freaks, Oddities in multiple-shot.—Stagg, 762 Garland, Los Angeles, Calif. jcl001

WANTED—Newspapers, or comic sections thereof, dated between 1910-1929. Any quantity. Full details, lowest price, first letter.—Joseph Simon, 2005 Menard Street, St. Louis, Mo. au3001

WANTED — Information on buried treasures, 20 years' experience. Own invented machine. Fine, guaranteed.—Baker Top Shop, Natchez, Miss. jcl327

WILL BUY OLD DOCUMENTS, newspapers, notices, advertisements, etc., for cash or exchange. Give price, description and condition. — Francis Rooney, 7130 Ellis Ave., Chicago, Ill. jcl001

STEREOPTICON set of the world put out by Underwood & Underwood. Complete volume of views and machines; Willard or any antique banjo clocks; antique low-boys, very small in size; Currier & Ives, western and farm scenes; journals and diaries of fifties and sixties; gold rush and crossing plains; enamel snuff boxes with views or figures; early colored miniatures. — Brackett's, 33 E. California St., Pasadena, Calif. jcl062

INDIAN HEAD CENTS WANTED — \$20.00 each for certain dates. Send 10 cents for list. — Carrigan, Bergenfield, New Jersey. jcl

I PAY THE HIGHEST prices for your modern or antique silver in any condition. Solid Silver only, no plated ware. — H. D. Robbins, 49 Fulton Street, New York City. au

WANTED—Old Christy Minstrel Sheet Music for the year '48. What have you? — Box E. W. W. au3p

WANTED—Match and Medicine, also Playing Cards, 1917-22 surcharges. Cash or exchange given. Quote best price. Damaged or torn copies not wanted. — A. R. Macdonald, 53 Laurel St., Somerville, Mass. jly3021

INSECTS WANTED—Exchange of insects wanted with collectors in all parts of the world. Will also purchase specimens. Want especially beetles, butterflies, moths, and odd and interesting forms of other orders.—Harry L. Johnson, South Meriden, Conn. ap12001

WANTED TO BUY — Chicago only. Merchants Cards, Tokens, Checks, etc. Any metal, any date.—A. W. Reeves, 10457 Bensley Ave., Chicago, Ill. aup

WANTED—16 mm. films taken before 1905, also historical, famous men, films of antique things of all kinds, odd happenings. Interested in other hobbies. — E. Sullivan, 3939 Flad Ave., St. Louis, Mo. jcl321

NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICS before 1910 wanted for cash. Write—Buxbaum, 1811 East Wood Place, Milwaukee, Wis. jcl06

FROGS—Alive, large, in quantity. State price, get order before shipping.—Maynard, 1192 Lewiston, Rochester, N. Y. jcl346

WANTED—Fine illustrated advertising covers prior 1910.—Alfred Horn, West Haven, Conn. a12242

UNIFORM BUTTONS of the American Revolution. Must be inscribed. — Box L. W. jly334

FOR SALE

"RIDE YOUR HOBBIES" — Mine are Paper Money of all varieties and issues, except Foreign U. S. Coins in mixed lots, Civil War and Political Envelopes, Lincoliana. Correspondence solicited.—John E. Morse, Hadley, Mass. tcl06

WE BUY, sell, exchange, dime novels, nickel novels, old boy's books published by Tousey, Beadle, Munro, Street and Smith, etc.—H. Bragin, 1835 W. 12th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. r35p

COLLECTORS ATTENTION. Early American silver and miniatures. Jewelry from all over the world. Old English vinaigrettes, snuff and patch boxes, skewers, rat tail spoons, creamers, rings and seal stones engraved with coats-of-arms. — Frederick T. Widmer, 31 West Street, Boston, Mass. (Established 1844.) Correspondence solicited. jcl045

ANTIQUES—Rare Currier Prints, Rare blown glass, Historical and hip flasks, Paperweights, Cup Plates, Pattern Glass, Historical China, Early silver, Pewter, Chintz, Pottery, Early Lighting, Overlay lamps, Carved powder horns, Guns, Indian relics, Autographs and documents and hundreds of Miscellaneous Items. Priced catalogue of over one thousand items, 25c. Invaluable as reference to dealers and collectors.—J. E. Nevill, Madisonville, Cincinnati, Ohio. ruy12c

BELL & HOWELL, Eastman, Victor, Simplex, Stewart-Warner, cameras, projectors and accessories, new and used.—Sunny Schick, The Filmo Broker, Ft. Wayne, Ind. au12004

HOW ROBERTS built \$10,000 business from \$5 start. Free information.—Roberts, 3103 E. 18th, (H) Kansas City, Mo. jcl583

COURT SWORD, \$5. Selling collection. Low prices.—H. Whelpie, 2020 Washington Ave., New York City, N. Y. jcl2

BARQUES in pinch bottles from 50c each up; 3 masts, 4 masts, 5 masts. A pair suitable for book ends, paper weights, radio ornaments, what not ornaments for mantel piece. Delightful and original gifts. Ship models in gallon bottles; can be used as a horizontal lamp; wooden whales, whales teeth, miniature whaling sets, ship models; everything nautical; repairs, prices in accordance with the times. Want to buy old scale model of a dry dock.—Dennis Moore, 379 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. au341c

WHAT DO YOU COLLECT? Write me, perhaps I have it.—Mary E. Cook, 2414 Grove St., Blue Island, Ill. jly6243

COLLECTIONS of Iceland Sea Shells (Mollusko Regionis Islandica), 68 different Sea Shells, \$3.00. Cash in advance. —Konrad Diomedesson, Hvammstanga, Iceland. myp

MICROSCOPE OUTFIT for Amateurs and Students. Consists of adjustable power Microscope with attached reflecting mirror, fine lenses, finished in black and silver; magnifying glass, box slide covers, box tissues, forceps, bottle slide solution, box glass slides, rods. All for only \$1.50. Limited Supply. — James Cooper, 1821 Davidson Ave., Bronx, N. Y. jcl052

MILITARY, NAVAL, AIR FORCE, Police books, badges, insignia, buttons. A most interesting and unusual collection has been given me to sell.—Hobbies-by-Mail, R. F. D. No. 1-766 D, La Canada, Calif. jly3633

FOR SALE — Beautiful purple luster jug, decorated with grapes and leaves, scenes depicting start and finish of the hunt. Approximately 8 1/2 inches high—proof condition. Complete file of Antiques, from 1923 through 1931, \$50.00 for lot. Antiquarian from 1924 through 1931, 4 issues missing, \$38.00 for lot. — Mrs. Wm. McAllister Smith, Kent Cliffs, Putnam County, New York. jcl063

TRICKS, Pipes, Steins, Flasks, Canes, Shells, Lincolniana, Old Exposition Souvenirs, Chinese Curios, Colonial Wall-bracket, Dutch Shoes, Old Lead Soldiers, Bank, Cartoon Books, Back Hobbies, 20c; County Histories, Americana, Sampler Bookmarks, Etchings, Indian Books, Carved Stopper, Tobacco Jars, Majolica, Banjos, Postcard Album, Postcards, Indian Beadwork.—Law, 415½ E. Monroe, Springfield, Ill. c001

PROTECT YOUR HOME—Hand made officers blackjacks. Value \$3.50. Special \$1.10. Send dime for catalog of used antique and modern guns.—Public Sport and Loan Company, 13 South 16th Street, Philadelphia, Penna. n6856

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ANTIQUE MEERSCHAUM PIPE, 124 years old. Date 1810 and Stag beautifully carved on bowl. For particulars write.—Anthony J. Musich, Soudan, Minn. je1001

SERIOUS COLLECTORS of early Texas books—Republic of Texas; Currency; and some U. S. Coins; may find what is wanted in my collection; no catalogue; but all inquiries answered.—J. H. S., P. O. 119, Houston, Texas. au3444

FOR SALE—Tiny arrows, beautiful material, fine workmanship. Closing out guns, horns and books (25th year). List and 25c arrow one dime.—Jake Eaton, 921 Marion, Centralia, Washington. my12276

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CIVIL WAR RELICS from Southern Battlefields. All genuine. C. S. A. Belt Buckles, \$1.50. Two-piece Buckles, \$1.00. Large Buttons, 50c; Small Buttons, 35c. Confederate and Union Bullets, 50c. All Postpaid.—L. Engel, 40 W. 39th St., New York City. je1572

NEW USES for old silk stockings. Instruction, \$1.00.—Marguerite's Art Shoppe, Lalonde Building, Helena, Montana. je157

AUTHENTIC SIGNATURES—Presidents Lincoln, Jackson, Monroe, McKinley, Governor Owensley, Kentucky. Photograph autographed, John Brown. Farmers' Almanacs from 1822 to 1927. New York newspapers, 1857 to 1872. No trades.—Robbins Antique Shop, 426 North Hoover, Los Angeles, Calif. je1581

PERFUMING STICKS, half pound, \$1. Cash with order.—Ponchaji, Wimbridge, Grant Road, Bombay, India. jep

LOCATION ideally suited for Dealer in Antiques; large old homestead on main thoroughfare in Jackson, Michigan.—Mettie E. Webb, 315 N. East Ave., Jackson, Michigan. je108

MISCELLANEOUS

JOIN THE HOBBY CLUB. One dollar buys six lists of members and their hobbies.—Box 1270, San Antonio, Texas. je3243

HOBBIST—Let me stamp your name and address on an identification tag for your key ring. Tag made of nickel, silver. Send me your name and address and receive tag by return mail. Price, Twenty-five Cents.—F. B. Cramer, Muncie, Ill. R. R. 1. je1522

CIGARETTE CARDS—"Types of Aeroplanes," 60 cents. Other interesting series of Cinema Stars, History, Railways, Military, Nature, Shipping, Sport, Travel. Lists free.—Alexander S. Gooding, 354 Norwich Road, Ipswich, England. je3063

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